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CHRONICLES
OF THE
MALT MEN CRAFT
IN GLASGOW.







<i>And. M'Nair.</i>	<i>J. C. Broadfoot.</i>	<i>Col. R. J. Bennett.</i>	<i>Col. Jas. Menzies.</i>	<i>Col. C. M. Williamson.</i>	<i>R. Ferguson.</i>	<i>T. W. W. Flint.</i>	<i>Robert Robin.</i>
<i>Franc. Gibb Dougall,</i>		<i>Geo. Herriot,</i>	<i>James M'Leenan,</i>	<i>R. Marr Benzie,</i>		<i>Wm. Cherry.</i>	
<i>Clerk.</i>		<i>Visitor.</i>	<i>Deacon-Conserv.</i>	<i>Collector.</i>			

MASTER COURT, 1893-94.

CHRONICLES
OF THE
MALTMEN CRAFT
IN GLASGOW.

1605—1879.



BY ROBERT DOUIE, LL.B.,
LATE CLERK TO THE INCORPORATION.

WITH APPENDIX CONTAINING
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CRAFT RECOGNISED AND ESTABLISHED BY LETTER OF
GUILDRY, PARLIAMENT, TOWN COUNCILS, AND ARCHBISHOP'S CHARTER, ETC.

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO 1895
BY FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL,
CLERK TO INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN.

GLASGOW
PRINTED BY ROBERT ANDERSON, 22 ANN STREET.
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TO
EX-VISITOR GEORGE HERRIOT,
VISITOR JAMES MENZIES,
THEIR RESPECTIVE MASTER COURTS,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN.

VISITOR AND GENTLEMEN,

You were kind enough to entrust me with the revision of the Chronicles printed in 1879, and to ask that I should bring our history down to 1895. I have attempted to do so. The result I now humbly submit. That it may be useful and interesting, as well as instructive, to my fellow-craftsmen and others, has been my earnest endeavour.

I am,

VISITOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Yours faithfully,

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL,
Clerk.

167 CANNING STREET,
GLASGOW, *May*, 1895.

MASTER COURT of the INCORPORATION of MALTMEN, 1893-94.

VISITOR,	GEORGE HERRIOT.		
LAST VISITOR,	CHAS. MACDONALD WILLIAMSON.		
COLLECTOR,	ROB. MARR BENZIE.		
LAST COLLECTOR,	JAMES MENZIES.		
DEACON-CONVENER JAS. M'LENNAN.		WILLIAM CHERRY.	
ROBERT ROBIN.		ROBERT FERGUSON.	
THOS. W. W. FLINT.		ANDREW M'NAIR.	
ROB. J. BENNETT.		J. C. BROADFOOT.	
FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL,		CLERK.	
JAMES REID,		OFFICER.	

Trades' House Representatives.

Visitor GEORGE HERRIOT.		ROBERT ROBIN.	
Last Visitor CHAS. M. WILLIAMSON.		THOS. W. W. FLINT.	
JAMES M'LENNAN, Deacon-Convener.		ANDREW M'NAIR.	
Delegate of Gorbals Lands,		WILLIAM CHERRY.	
Delegate of Trades' House Buildings,		THOS. W. W. FLINT.	
School Director,		ROBERT J. BENNETT.	
Key Keepers,		{ ANDREW M'NAIR.	
		{ J. C. BROADFOOT.	
Director of Old Man's Asylum,		VISITOR HERRIOT.	

COMMITTEES.

	On Education.	
ROB. J. BENNETT,	School Director.	
ANDREW M'NAIR,	} From Master Court.	
ROB. M. BENZIE,		
ARCHD. A. YOUNG,	} From the Craft.	
JOHN M'GREGOR,		

	On Finance.	
Visitor HERRIOT.		Collector BENZIE.
Last Visitor WILLIAMSON.		Last Collector MENZIES.
	ROBERT ROBIN.	

	On Young Children and Orphans.	
THE VISITOR.		LAST COLLECTOR.
LAST VISITOR.		ANDREW MALLOCH BAYNE.
THE COLLECTOR.		ROBERT ROBIN.

MASTER COURT of the INCORPORATION of MALTMEN, 1894-95.

VISITOR, - - - - -	JAMES MENZIES.
LAST VISITOR, - - - - -	GEORGE HERRIOT.
COLLECTOR, - - - - -	ROBERT ROBIN.
LAST COLLECTOR, - - - - -	ROB. MARR BENZIE.
DEACON-CONVENER JAS. M'LENNAN.	ROB. J. BENNETT.
CHAS. MACDONALD WILLIAMSON.	THOS. W. W. FLINT.
WILLIAM MAXWELL.	HUGH R. BAIRD.
ROBERT FERGUSON.	JOHN A. STEWART.

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, CLERK.

Trades' House Representatives.

Visitor JAMES MENZIES.	ROBERT ROBIN.
Last Visitor GEORGE HERRIOT.	ANDREW M'NAIR.
Deacon-Convener JAS. M'LENNAN.	CHAS. M. WILLIAMSON.
Delegate of Gorbals Lands, - - - - -	WILLIAM CHERRY.
Delegate of Trades' House Buildings, - - - - -	GEORGE HERRIOT.
School Director, - - - - -	ROB. J. BENNETT.
Key Keepers, - - - - -	{ HUGH R. BAIRD.
	{ JOHN A. STEWART.
Director of Old Man's Asylum, - - - - -	VISITOR MENZIES.

COMMITTEES.

On Education.

ROB. J. BENNETT, - - - - -	School Director.
R. MARR BENZIE, - - - - -	} From Master Court.
WM. MAXWELL, - - - - -	
JOHN M'GREGOR, - - - - -	} From the Craft.
ARCHD. A. YOUNG, - - - - -	

On Finance.

Visitor MENZIES.	Collector ROBIN.
Last Visitor HERRIOT.	Last Collector BENZIE.
CHAS. M. WILLIAMSON.	

On Children and Orphans.

Visitor MENZIES.	Last Collector BENZIE.
Last Visitor HERRIOT.	ANDREW M. BAYNE.
Collector ROBIN.	T. W. W. FLINT.

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P R E F A C E.

THE late Robert Douie, LL.B., who, for a quarter of a century, had been Clerk to this Incorporation, wrote the Chronicles of the Maltmen Craft from 1605 to 1879. That volume, printed for the use of the Members, became one of the classic contributions of the Civic and Incorporation literature of the Burgh and City of Glasgow. The stock of Chronicles, published sixteen years ago, being exhausted, the Master Court and Members of the Craft, under the Visitorship of Mr. George Herriot, resolved to bring down the story of the Maltmen to the present time, and asked the Clerk, Mr. Dougall, to undertake the same. Mr. Douie's narrative to a great extent has been retained. Such alterations and additions are made as will bring down the work to 1895.

However tempting it might be to further chronicle the many quaint Minutes of the Craft during the last two hundred and eighty or ninety years, meantime this must be postponed—not in any way from the scarcity of material, but solely from the want of space.

Whether the Incorporation of Maltmen and Mealmen—its ancient and proper title—was originally founded before the fifteenth century, or later in the sixteenth, and whether under a Charter, Seal of Cause, or Act of Council, may probably never be known, as the proof thereof, whatever it may have been, is supposed to have perished in the great conflagration that took place in the City of Glasgow about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Certain, however, it is, that there was an Incorporation of Maltmen previous to 1605. An attempt was made in 1857 or 1858 by a Master in the historic knowledge of the Trades' House of Glasgow, and the various Crafts connected therewith, to fix the date of the Letter of Guildry as the *origin* of the Maltmen Incorporation in Glasgow ; but such

a cloud of witnesses have been adduced to disprove that statement that now it may be accepted as settled that the attempt was made not intentionally, but through mistake and error. The words impressed on the Medal, worn as the insignia of office by the Visitor for the time being, is the true record of the Maltmen—"Established in remote antiquity, sanctioned by the Letter of Guildry, 6th February, 1605, and ratified by Act of Parliament, 1672."

Were it not going beyond the remit of the Members, the suggestion might here be made that anyone who is desirous of pursuing the study of the Craft Guilds, both ancient and modern, might profitably read "*Lugo Brentano on Guilds*," a book which, though difficult to be got at, would well repay the trouble. Books easier to be had are the standard histories of Hallam, Froude, Freeman, and Toulmin Smith's Notes. There have also been several Royal Commission Reports on European Guilds, and particularly the London ones or Liveries, which are well worthy of perusal. However, the reading of the modern 1891 work by the Rev. Dr. J. Malet Lambert, M.A., on "*Two Thousand Years of Guild Life*," while it gives an outline of the history and development of the Guild system from early times, might be sufficient for ordinary purposes. The word Guild has various etymological forms, and may be taken to mean a payment or contribution; hence, those who paid into a company for certain purposes had the title of membership, and became known as Guild brethren. In Scotland the name Guild has become almost exclusively applied to associations formed by the merchant class of the community, while the Craft Associations are designated Trade Incorporations.

Another kindred subject, but one which can only be noticed in passing, is that of Burghs in Scotland, and no better reference could be made to the Burghal system of Scotland than that referred to in "*The History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*," by the learned and eminent Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, the late John Veitch. The Burghs gave Burghal privileges, and concentrated bodies that otherwise could not authoritatively have met. The Burgesses thereof formed associations for industrial, moral, and benevolent purposes, such as the fourteen Trade Incorporations of Glasgow, amongst the foremost of which is the Maltmen—an institution that has taken a no mean part in the history of Glasgow, whether its deeds be looked for in its days of special privileges or since that time.

It is matter of statute history that the Incorporations of Scotland, and certainly the Maltmen, had to pass through troublous times in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Its members, for reasons real or imaginary, brought on themselves the ire of the Government, for the sovereign powers of these times decreed that they were to have "na Deakon or Craft of Maltmen." Against this the Glasgow Incorporation of Maltmen protested, for we find that the Visitor, or Oversman, as he was then termed, "rid eist to Edinburgh" to attend the Parliament there. He was successful in getting "the mitigation of the Act of Parliament discharging the Visitor and meeting of the Maltmen."

The Letter of Guildry, as ratified by Act of Parliament in 1672, has been the title of the Maltmen since 1605. That Letter of Guildry confirms the dignity and name Visitor to the Maltmen, as it gives to the Merchants' House its Dean of Guild, and to the Trades' House its Deacon-Convener. It is an old document, and specially strange to the Members of the present day, but it should be remembered that it has stood the test of nigh three hundred years, has weathered the storms and customs of very critical times, is, and has been, the foundation of our rights and privileges as an Incorporation, and is a document that should be known and read by every Guild brother and Craftsman.

By the passing of the Great Reform Bill in 1832 the Members obtained the right for the first time of choosing their own Visitor, while the enactment in 1846 for the abolition of the exclusive privileges of trading in Burghs in Scotland deprived the Maltmen of their monopoly. This left them increased opportunities for applying themselves to the works of charity amongst their aged members and widows, the providing and educating of the young, and taking interest in the City's many benevolent and educational schemes. The Craft has the right of returning six representatives to the Trades' House, many of whom have been elected Deacon-Convener, that appointment carrying with it, among other honours, a seat in the Town Council, others are Trustees of the Clyde Navigation Trust, Directors of the Royal and Western Infirmarys, the Hutchesons' Hospital, Buchanan Institution, &c. To discharge these and such duties ought to be the honourable ambition of every good and true member of the Maltmen Craft.

As affecting the Maltmen's interest in the Gorbals lands and the

Trades' House buildings, it may not be without interest to notice that some years ago, in 1881, when the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company were applying for powers to convert the Paisley Canal into a railway, the Trades' House, on behalf of those interested, petitioned Parliament against the Bill, in virtue of their right reserved in the original sale to the Canal Company to get repossession of the solum of the ground purchased in the event of the ground being used in any way other than as a Canal. The House of Lords Committee refused the petition by 3 to 2 votes.

In 1885 the Court of Session gave decree against the Deacon-Convener and Collector, as representing the Trades' House and others, in the Summons of Division anent the desire to divide the respective interests of the House and Crafts, so as to compel a sale of the old Trades' House, with the view of building a new one.

Some time afterwards, in 1887, the Court of Session gave decree against the Trades' House, as representing the House and Crafts interested in the Gorbals lands, as Heritors in the Parish of Govan, under an action brought against them to recover certain parochial assessments.

By the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of 1885 powers were granted to the Inland Revenue Commissioners to assess Corporate and Incorporate bodies, for what ultimately became to be generally known as the Corporation Duty, subject to certain exemptions mentioned in the sub-division of the 11th Clause of that Act.

The Maltmen, being a Corporate body, was called upon with the other Incorporations, as well as the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, to make a return for the purposes of assessment. The Directors of the Merchants' House made a special personal claim in London to the Commissioners for exemption, and were successful. The Trades' House and Incorporations agreed to make a similar claim, but found that the Commissioners had left London for the vacation, and would not return for some time. The Tailors' Incorporation appealed to the Court of Session for exemption against the charge, on the ground that their Incorporation was a charitable body. The question was fully discussed by Counsel for and against the Tailors, when the late Lord President Inglis gave a decision against that Incorporation, in which the other Judges concurred.

Besides the Merchants' House, the Trades' House claimed and obtained exemption. The Maltmen, too, claimed exemption, but the

Commissioners resisted the claim. The Maltmen then took the opinion of Mr. Æneas Mackay and Mr. Graham Murray, both Advocates and distinguished Counsel of the Scottish Bar, who, after a consultation with Deacon-Convener MacLean, Messrs. George B. Young, Montagu M. W. Baird, and the Clerk, advised them that, in their (Counsel's) opinion, the Maltmen had not a strong case, especially in view of the decision against the Tailors. This was reported to the Master Court, who, on the suggestion of Mr. Dougall, the Clerk, agreed further to take the opinion of eminent English Counsel, provided the Members of the Maltmen, at a Special Meeting called for that purpose, should approve thereof. The General Meeting was held, and, having considered the question fully, unanimously approved of the recommendation, and further resolved that, if Counsel so advised, the claim should be resisted, and, if absolutely necessary, that the final decision of the House of Lords should be got on the question.

A Memorial was thereupon prepared and sent to Messrs. Grahames, Currey, & Spens, Solicitors, London, with instructions to lay the same before Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Robert Finlay, Q.C., M.P., and to ask that Counsel should give a consultation before writing their opinion. Mr. Montagu M. W. Baird and Mr. Dougall were appointed to proceed to London to meet and, if need be, to instruct Counsel. The consultation was held, and both Sir Horace and Mr. Finlay gave it as their opinion that the Maltmen had a good case and would win their suit in the House of Lords. This, it may be stated, was also the opinion previously got privately from Lord M'Naughton, when he was a Counsel, and before he was raised to the House of Lords.

The Committee reported to the Master Court the result of their visit to London, as also the opinions obtained. As a last resort, and before proceeding to extremes, it was resolved to ask that the Commissioners agree to a Conference between them and the Maltmen. This the Commissioners granted, and stated that, as all the documents and books of the Incorporation were in Glasgow, they would send Mr. Morton S. Jackson, of the Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, as their representative, with powers to negotiate.

The Visitor John Steel, Mr. Montagu M. W. Baird, Mr. Chas. Macdonald Williamson, and Mr. Dougall, the Clerk, by appointment, met Mr. Jackson. The Clerk produced a huge copy of the Accounts from the

year 1616, with all the Minute Books from that date, and founded the Maltmen claim for exemption—

- 1st. On the ground that this Incorporation was a Charitable Institution ;
- 2nd. That the Commissioners, having exempted the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, they were bound to exempt the Maltmen ; and
- 3rd. Under the 11th Clause of the Act, 1885, Sub-division 2, that the funds "were legally appropriated and applied . . . in a manner expressly prescribed by Act of Parliament," which was the 1672 ratification of the Letter of Guildry.

The questions under dispute were long deliberated upon and fully discussed, when it was proposed, as a basis of arrangement, subject to the approval of the law advisers of the Crown in Edinburgh, that the Maltmen get exemption for all sums paid by them as pensions. To allow Mr. Jackson to consult with the Edinburgh Crown Lawyers, the meeting was adjourned. Afterwards, though not without extra debate, the above proposals were agreed to, and ultimately homologated by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in London. The Commissioners have now withdrawn their claim, having lost an appeal case taken by the Moravian Brethren on the charity question before the House of Lords.

A matter of supreme importance to the Maltmen has always been their Education schemes. These were assailed in the Education Endowments (Scotland) Bill, in 1882, and then successfully defended ; and again, in Sessions 1888 and 1889, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, an attempt was made, in the Universities (Scotland) Bill, to take the management of these schemes, especially the Bursaries, out of the hands of the Craft. This again was resisted. Mr. Montagu M. W. Baird and Mr. Dougall were appointed to proceed to London to oppose the objectionable clause in the above Bills. Petitions to both Houses were presented against the measure, and representations made to the Government, through the Secretary for Scotland, the Lord-Advocate, and other influential Members of Parliament, when ultimately the deputation was successful in getting a clause inserted, before the Bill finally passed, protecting the Maltmen interests.

On the walls of the Trades' House hang representations of the Craft of the various Incorporations. For a long time the Maltmen one had gone out of sight, or, may be, as such, was not recognisable. However, ultimately it was discovered, and Deacon Robert J. Bennett, then of the Wrights, now the School Director of the Maltmen, had it cleaned and renovated. No information can be had of its history, either as to the artist or when painted. A copy of it will be found on page 154 hereof. It is well to preserve such old memorials. The measure, the grain, the roller pin, and the spade, are well-known parts and pertinents of the Maltmen Craft, and as ex-Visitor Hugh Baird, by profession a Malster, suggests, the other objects appear to be a bundle of fagots of wood behind the bucket, and a pile of peats in the background, used for drying the malt. The doubtful thing in the right-hand corner is a leather pipe or hose, if it is not a distilling worm. The motto at the top is

*"In nova fert animus mutatus dicere formas
Corpora,"*

a translation of which is, "My design leads me to speak of forms changed into new bodies."

The Portrait Group of the Master Court of 1894 is the present to the Clerk of ex-Visitor William Macrone for this volume of the Chronicles. The Maltmen have always been a Loyal Incorporation, and certainly claim to be patriotic. In this Group are Colonel Menzies and Colonel Williamson of the Glasgow Highlanders, with Colonel Bennett of the First Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteers, and others who have worn the Queen's uniform. Numerous Members of the Craft also either presently are or have lately been connected with Her Majesty's Reserve Forces.

For all that the Incorporation of Maltmen has achieved in the past, the motto which has been adopted by the Craft may surely appropriately be here used, "LAUS DEO"—"God be praised."

Francis Gibb Dougall

Clerk.

167 CANNING STREET,
GLASGOW, April, 1895.

COPY FROM CHRONICLES OF MALTMEN CRAFT, BY MR. DOUIE.

TO WILLIAM MACLEAN, JUN., ESQUIRE, VISITOR,

THOMAS RENTON, ESQUIRE, LAST VISITOR,

AND TO THE

MASTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN IN GLASGOW.

VISITOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the pleasure of presenting to you a more extended narrative, chiefly of the *early* history and social customs of the Incorporated Craft of Maltmen in Glasgow, than is contained in the few notes appended to a "Roll of Visitors of the Craft" printed in 1864.

It was pleasing at the time to receive approval of the "Roll" and its notes, from our local antiquaries, John Buchanan, LL.D., James Pagan, and Sheriff Strathern, the latter suggesting that a similar contribution from each of the Fourteen Incorporations, of which the Trades' House consists, would form desirable companion volumes to Mr. Crawford's Sketch of the House.

In his edition of "Glasghu Facies," Dr. Gordon acknowledges obligation to what he is pleased to term the "interesting pamphlet" of the Maltmen.

In "Annals of the Skinners Craft," the accomplished annalist, Mr. William Henry Hill, contesting the order of precedence of the Skinners in the Trades' House, takes occasion to refer to the "Roll of Maltmen," in which Mr. Crawford's statement that the Incorporation arose out of the Letter of Guildry in 1605 is disputed, and says "the Clerk of the Maltmen has very clearly shown that the Maltmen were existing as one of the Incorporations of Glasgow at least as far back as the year 1556."

To add to the interest of the present Print, there is given a Roll of Names of Members of the Incorporation from 1605, preserving the spelling peculiar to the periods, in the order of their enrolment from that remote time to August 1879; and a Roll of the present Members in the same order, in which the ancestry of each Member is traced by giving his Craft Genealogy. It may surprise some to find themselves merged in a common kindred, of which they were not previously aware, taking them back to an early stage in the history of the Craft. Perhaps this may appear not the least interesting portion of the Volume.

The opportunity has been taken to present as an Appendix, copies of such interesting documents as the Letter of Guildry, its Ratification by Parliament, Minutes of Approval and other Acts of the Town Council, Charter of Confirmation by the Archbishop, and of the Act abolishing the Exclusive Privileges of the Crafts; also, a reprint of our Laws and Regulations, sanctioned in 1852, and subsequent Additions.

Having now complied with your request for a Handy Book of the Craft, it will be gratifying to me if the manner in which it is published prove acceptable to you, and if the matter, limited as it is considering the choice of my materials, meet your approbation.

I remain,

VISITOR AND GENTLEMEN,

Yours very faithfully,

ROBERT DOUIE.

37 BATH STREET,
GLASGOW, 1st September, 1879.



THE

MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

INTRODUCTORY.

A VERY short historical deduction of the erection of the Burgh of Glasgow brings us intelligibly to the period when classes of Craftsmen were associated, and from which the Trades incorporated in Glasgow can date their social existence.

Memorials of Ancient Glasgow, its times, traditions, persons, and actions, are faint and almost obliterated. Antiquarian research describes that Saint Kentigern, contemporary of Saint Columba and Saint Ninian, about the year 560, selected the locality, from its natural advantages of situation, where to found the See of Glasgow and fix his place of residence; but of its rude history for nearly five hundred years afterwards almost nothing is known. The first reliable account of this rural religious station, is not till the reign of Alexander I., whose brother, David, Prince of Cumberland, in 1116, inducted his chaplain, John Achaius, a man of great learning, to the Bishopric. Prince David was Superior of Cumbria, or the Western and Southern District of Scotland, with adjacent part of England; and his Inquiry or Investigation concerning the Lands of which the Church of Glasgow had been despoiled, is the earliest record of the state of its inhabitants. By recovery of the Church property under this Inquiry, the Bishop was enabled to erect a Church at Glasgow, consecrated in 1136, and

NOTE.—See the original 1879 Chronicles, by Mr. Robert Douie, LL.B., page 9.

his successors to erect the existing Cathedral, consecrated by Bishop Jocelyn in 1197, and afterwards to endow its altars and chapels, and others in the district.

The interest of Bishop Jocelyn with William, surnamed the Lion, procured for Glasgow the rank of a Free Burgh or Bishop's Burgh of Barony in 1174. This charter,—a second in 1176,—and a third in 1190,—all granted by the King,—gave the inhabitants many privileges, encouraging them in the cultivation of trade and commerce. The community appears to have been governed by a provost and bailies—in all respects an organised corporation, with persons in official situations for the investing and transferring of property, and with Courts of Justice for determining disputes among the inhabitants.

By Charter in 1450, King James the Second granted to William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and Lands called Bishopforest, to be holden of the Crown, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage, or a Burgh of Regality, with power to elect their Magistrates. By 1476, c. 8, Ratification is made of the City and Barony to the Bishop and See of Glasgow in free regality, granting to the Bishop the power of appointing and removing the Provost and Magistrates, and the right of appointing a Serjeant to bear a silver rod, with the Royal Arms at one end and those of the Bishop at the other, for executing arrestments, mandates, and precepts. The power to appoint Magistrates was thus still in the hands of the Ecclesiastics, who, to awe the inhabitants, elected powerful nobles to the Magistracy.

But from this time Glasgow gradually became, by its trade and commerce, an active and industrious city, and emerged from a long reign of ecclesiastical influence. It may be concluded that almost all the Crafts within the Burgh were now (or soon afterwards) existing, although in most instances not yet associated under the authority of Letters of Deaconry or Seals of Cause prescribing rules for good order and the providing and managing of their funds.

By King Charles' Charter in 1636, ratified by Parliament in 1641, Glasgow at length became a Royal Burgh.

The powers and privileges of the Trades or Crafts, however, over all the kingdom, were during the 15th, 16th, and part of the 17th centuries extremely fluctuating.

The Statute of James I. in 1425, c. 39, makes mention for the first time of "DEAKONS" or "Maister men,"—handicraftsmen in their different branches in every town of the realm being thereby empowered to elect a Preses, who was called "a Deakon or Maister man over the laife for the time," so that the lieges be not defrauded in time to come as they have been in time by-gone through untrue men of crafts.

A continuation of this Statute in 1426, c. 27, also requires "Deacons of ilk craft" to be elected.

By c. 86 in same year, the office, as being of general prejudice to the kingdom, was totally prohibited,—all license to elect Deacons revoked,—and the former meetings of the Deacons condemned as the assemblies of conspirators.

Being restored by James II. in 1457, c. 65, in favour of the Goldsmiths, requiring them to appoint a Deacon to inspect their work, that it be of standard fineness, and by James III., 1483, c. 96, by which Goldsmiths are again to have a Deacon, the office once more became general among the other crafts. A few years later, the Act James III., Parlt. 2, c. 12, first mentions the distinction between Traders and Merchants—tradesmen using merchandise are required to renounce their craft—and by Act James III., 1487, c. 107, it is ordained that this Act be put to execution by escheat of the merchandise, to be accounted for to the Exchequer.

In 1493, James IV., c. 43, the office of Deacon was again checked as being dangerous and the cause of great trouble in boroughs—"and because it is clearly understandin to the King's Hieness and his three estates that the using of Deakons of men of crafts in Burrows is richt dangerous, it is therefore ordained that all Deakons shall cease for a year at least [especially masons and wrights], except to examine works," and they were required to confine themselves to the inspection of the work performed by those of their respective crafts.

By Statute of Queen Mary, 1555, c. 52 [Mary of Guise, Regent], the office of Deacon was abolished as being the cause of commotion and unlawful combinations amongst the Crafts themselves, and betwixt Burgh and Burgh, deserving of great punishment.

Disturbances in the kingdom had become frequent between the merchants and craftsmen. In 1543, in particular, there had been a disturbance in Edinburgh, having its origin in a dispute between these parties, the envy of the crafts excited by the power of electing magistrates exclusively for a

long time in the hands of the merchants, of whom alone the Town Council was originally composed. This irritation was increased and called into action on the 12th August of that year by a law encroaching on their rights which was passed by the Magistrates. In the Town House the Deacons of the Trades drew their swords to show that they had been injured, and that they were determined to have redress, upon which they were seized by an armed force and imprisoned. The Craftsmen assembled to rescue and support the Deacons; but when the matter was beginning to wear a serious aspect, it was put an end to and a reconciliation effected by the interposition of the Regent Arran.

The animosity of the Craftsmen must have caused fresh disturbances, and brought upon themselves and the Craftsmen generally of the Kingdom the Queen's Statute of 1555. This Statute ordains "that there be NA DEAKONS chosen in tymes cumming within Burgh," and the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the Burgh "are to chuse the maist honest man of craft, of gude conscience, ane of every Craft to visie their craft that they labour sufficiently, and thir persons to be called *Visitours* of their craft, and to be elected and chosen yearly at Michaelmas, and thir Visitours chosen, sworn, and admitted to have choosing of officers and other things, as the Deacons voted before. Na Craftsman to bruik office in the Burgh Council except two of the most honest and famous persons to be chosen yearly."

This was a complete change, making the heads of all the Trades "*Visitors*," and when *Deacons* were restored the term "*Visitor*" appears to have remained with the Maltmen.

By advice of the Queen Regent, Her Majesty granted on 16th April, 1556, a General Charter in favour of all the Craftsmen of the Burghs and Cities within the Realm, taking off the effect of the Act passed in June, 1555, which had deprived the Crafts of right to elect Deacons, and "restoris and repones them to use and have Deacons of all Craftis, togidder with all and sundry privileges, faculties, freedoms, consuetudes, and uses granted to them be our maist noble progenitors, and alsua the use and possession of the saidis liberties bruikit and joisit by them in tymes bygane, notwithstanding the said Act of Parliament, &c., ratifying and approving all their former privileges given in tyme bygane." The Trades, therefore, speedily acquired new power and favour.

A letter of Mary of Lorraine to the Town Council of Edinburgh at

Michaelmas, 1559, in regard to the Borough Election, alludes to this restitution of privileges of the Craftsmen made in 1556. Before many years elapsed the Trades there, having again got a footing in the Town Council, their mutual contests with the Merchants filled the City with tumult. Both parties were fain to court peace by referring their claims and differences to the decision of James VI. as umpire between them. By the King's Decree Arbitral in 1583, the Political Constitution or Set of the Town was established upon nearly the same footing which it retained till altered in our own times, although it was by no means sufficient to arrest the now uninteresting contests between the Merchants and Trades for power in their Burgh politics, the discussions ending frequently in appeals to the Supreme Court to have their respective privileges ascertained.

With every deference to Mr. Crawford's views in his Sketch of the Trades' House of Glasgow, there does not appear to have been any other reason for the contests between the Merchant and Craft Ranks in Glasgow, during the same period, than the claims and differences between them which James VI. had thus brought to an end in Edinburgh, where local historians give no such version of their discords as a religious foundation, arising out of the Reformation struggles between the Popish or Episcopal and the Presbyterian parties.

In annals of one of the Crafts of which the Trades' House consists, Mr. Crawford's "Sketch" is entitled to regard as an exponent of the constitution, funds, and bye-laws of the House, but as a *partial* writer of history he becomes open to criticism and to be controverted. The Maltmen do not agree with the excellent and able late Clerk of the House in the conclusion come to by him, that a religious element was the cause of their differences in the Merchant and Craft Ranks in Glasgow—the Craftsmen maintaining the doctrines of the Reformation and Presbytery, the Merchants supporting Popery, and latterly Episcopacy. The antagonism between the Merchants and Craftsmen in Glasgow for the political influence of the Town, and management of its Magistracy, was no other than the same mere local contention for precedence between the two ranks which M'Ure, Gibson, Ewing, and Dr. Laurence Hill—the two latter eminent scholars and antiquaries—accurately represent it to have been.

M'Ure says:—"In the 16th century violent contests arose between the "Merchant and Trade Ranks respecting the government of the city. The

“ Merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolised the Magistracy, and “ assumed the sole right of managing the Funds. The Trades, who were more “ numerous, insisted on a participation of office. The animosities which had “ arisen from this source were at last allayed by a submission of the points “ of difference to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, Knt., then Provost; “ Mr. David Weems (the Parson of Glasgow); and Messrs. John Bell and “ Robert Scott, two ministers of the city, anent their privileges, places, ranks, “ and prerogatives.” The award of these Arbitrators, dated 6th February, 1605, is termed the “ LETTER OF GUILDRY,” and contains the Constitutions of the present Merchants’ House, Trades’ House, and Incorporation of Maltmen.*

Mr. Crawford’s theory is, that what had been hitherto treated to suit the interest of a party, as a mere squabble for precedence between the Merchant and Trade Ranks in Glasgow respecting the government of the City, was in reality the struggle of the Craftsmen, who had early imbibed the principles of the Reformation and Presbytery, for the maintenance of these principles against the Merchant rank, the supporters of Popery and latterly of Episcopacy. This is given as historically accurate in the “ Sketch of the Trades’ House,” and as Mr. Crawford’s own conviction after a careful study of the History of the City itself. Locally, the idea is mentioned as alike novel and fanciful.

Gibson, and Brown, following M’Ure, give no utterance of the kind; and Mr. Benjamin Mathie, for thirty-six years Clerk to the Trades’ House, in a Sketch in 1819, drawn up by request, to afford information of the Constitution and Regulations of the House, after the due examination he was well qualified to make, merely prefaces his History of the Trades of Glasgow considered as one great body corporate by saying: “ Previous to “ the Letter of Guildry, various disputes and contentions had arisen between “ the Merchant Rank and Trades’ Rank on account of their opposite interests and pretensions, which produced great disorders in the City;” in order to put an end to which, on the interposition of the Magistrates and Ministers of the City, the contending parties were prevailed upon to submit their whole differences and the further regulation of their Societies to the determination of arbiters.

* A complete copy of the Letter of Guildry, from the Burgh Records, will be found in the Appendix.

Mr. James Ewing, many years Dean of Guild, in a carefully-prepared History of the Guildry and Merchant House of Glasgow, repeats M'Ure's statement; and Dr. Laurence Hill, a venerable member of the Glasgow Archæological Society, in an interesting paper read to the Society in 1858, also incisively reverses Mr. Crawford's fallacy. Dr. Hill says: "As during many years prior to the enactment of the late Parliamentary and Municipal Reform Bills, by which the Letter of Guildry was so effectually altered, I had the honour of holding the office of Collector and Director of the Merchants' House, and had much occasion to observe both the accuracy and the liberality of Mr. Ewing, I confess I was surprised, and perhaps mortified, to find in a recent publication not merely the accuracy of our Merchants' House history and traditions impugned, but an undue attempt to disparage the character or zeal and regard of the merchant rank (or those who, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, or both, were in the government of the city at the time) for the reformed religion, by exalting the character or regard in that respect of the sister house of which the Guildry consists, and a flippant and scornful allusion to some of our ancestry as 'serfs,' and particularly to the antecedents or causes of that letter as 'a mere squabble,' and to elevate or change at the same time the real dispute into a case of religious warfare or feelings, which, so far as I have had occasion to observe, did not exist between the two classes of disputants. The objectionable passage, and the Publication to which I allude, is by my friend Mr. George Crawford, and I particularly refer to the epistle dedication prefaced to 'A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Trades' House of Glasgow,' printed at Glasgow in the present year, 1858, addressed to the Deacon-Convener and other respectable gentlemen, who, I daresay, will not object to, but rather fully concur in, any observations I may now submit. 'I soon perceived,' says Mr. Crawford, 'that the 14 Incorporations, of whose federal union the Trades' House is the result, existed while *the inhabitants of Glasgow were the serfs* of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, who ruled supreme, and as the Lord of the Barony, and latterly of the Regality, appointed the Magistrates; and as I found that *some recent* writers' (among whom he afterwards specially enumerates Mr. Ewing) 'had represented that the LETTER OF GUILDRY of 1605 proceeded from a mere *squabble* for precedence between the Merchants and Tradesmen of Glasgow, I thought

"it necessary to glance at the history of the city itself in the view of
 "testing the accuracy of this statement. This convinced me that what is
 "treated as a *mere squabble* for precedence was the struggle of the Crafts-
 "men, who had early imbibed the principles of the Reformation, for the
 "maintenance of these principles against the supporters of Popery, and
 "latterly of Episcopacy in Glasgow, although it suited the interest of these
 "supporters to represent it as a local squabble for precedence.' I confess I
 "have seen nothing in my friend's publication, of any dispute about religious
 "principles or about this squabble for precedence, entitling Mr. Crawford
 "to accuse Mr. Ewing, and other writers, of base misrepresentation
 "of a grand Religious struggle. Now, in evidence of the greater
 "accuracy and propriety of Mr. Ewing's history of our municipal differ-
 "ences, I refer you to the letter, of which I have here the original,
 "for your inspection, under the signature of no other than his most
 "gracious Majesty King James the Sixth, dated the 28th November,
 "1606, addressed to three of our citizens, two of whom at least, Messrs.
 "Robert Rowatt and Mathew Turnbull, we find in the list of the Magis-
 "trates about that time; and there his Majesty expressly states his
 "understanding 'the chief ground of your differences in that citty to be
 "'a question amongst the equality of Merchants and Craftis in the
 "'government of the towne.' And he gives his recommendation that the
 "Councillors elected should be 'the most wise, discreet, and peaceable
 "'men of the citty, makinge the half Merchants, and the half Craftis,
 "'according to the rules that we have sent you herein enclosed.' His
 "Majesty's letter is dated at the time of the first Annual Election, imme-
 "diately after the award of Sir George Elphinstone and the other Arbiters,
 "with which possibly his Majesty may either have then been unacquainted,
 "or perhaps been dissatisfied on some points, and is a very decisive
 "testing of the accuracy' of the statement as to what the 'LETTER OF
 "'GUILDRY' of 1605 proceeded from, given by Mr. Ewing, being greater
 "and more to be depended on than that now, and for the first time, given
 "by Mr. Crawford."

Mr. Crawford having made his statement as a historical fact, it is fair
 to record in this way the more consonant view of the contentions between
 our ancestors of the Merchant and Trades' rank given in Dr. Hill's narrative,
 and in the testimony of M'Ure and the other writers referred to,

THE HISTORY AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE CRAFT SINCE 1605.

The history of the Incorporation of "Maltmen" in Glasgow prior to 1605 cannot be accurately given—its previous Records, in common with those of the Trades' House, having perished, according to tradition, during a fire in the city in 1601. As the incorporated Trades at this period, and long subsequently, as well as the Convenery or Trades' House, met for transaction of their business at the Trades' Hospital, a building which at one time stood near the Cathedral, it is probable that the records of the Trades' House and of the Maltmen may have been deposited in the same place of safety, and that they perished together, or disappeared in the confusion incident to the periods of civil commotion. It is now impossible to ascertain the origin of the Incorporation or to trace back its earlier history. In 1605, its Constitution, along with that of the Merchants' House and Trades' House, was ascertained, and made the subject of particular regulation in the Letter of Guildry, the earliest document extant having reference to the Constitution of the Incorporation. By this important deed it was concluded "that there shall be in all time coming ane Dean of Gild, ane Deacon Conveener, and ane VISITOUR of MALTMEN." From the Letter of Guildry referring to the calling as a then subsisting institution, and from other sources, it is evident that the Maltmen were a subsisting calling or Incorporation in Glasgow, holding an influential rank among the Crafts of which the Trades' House was composed, long before 1605. In what manner the Maltmen had been originally incorporated, whether by the Magistrates, with consent of the Bishop or Archbishop of the See granting a Letter of Deaconry or Seal of Cause, cannot now be determined. Beyond doubt the Craft in Glasgow was incorporated at as early a period as we find Scottish craftsmen associated into Societies or Incorporations having certain rights and privileges. The Constitution of each trade or craft declared the manner in which it was to be conducted—enacting rules for guidance of the members, and providing funds for relief of the decayed brethren, their widows, and children. The correct designation of the Incorporation is "MALTMEN AND MEALMEN," although for many years past they appear, probably for the sake of brevity, to have kept by the "Malt" and thrown aside the "Meal."

The first mention of Deacons and "maister men" of crafts in the Acts of the Scottish Parliament is in James I., 1424, and there is evidence of the existence in Glasgow of several of the Incorporations in the 15th and early in the 16th centuries. There is no mention of Maltmen or Maltmakers as a separate body in the Scottish Acts till 1503, at which time Glasgow, in its ancient Burgh Title-deeds, is seen to contain, in numerous malt-kilns and malt-barns, the evidence of a prosperous calling. There is no description of property so frequently recurring as that of a "malt-kiln and pertinents." An early local historian [Gibson, p. 170], after enumerating the Incorporations, and the state of their payments and funds, sums up their history, perhaps correctly, in affirming that "the era of erection of these different Incorporations is between 1520 and 1560."

Mr. Crawford inadvertently says that "the Incorporation of Maltmen *arose* out of the Letter of Guildry."* Instead of the term "*arose*" it would have been more correct to say that this Incorporation had its privileges and prerogatives fixed, and was brought into union with the other Crafts by the Letter. It had previously held aloof from them, and not taken part in their schemes of benevolence, as is obvious towards the end of the Letter.

In subsequent historical references to the crafts in Mr. Crawford's "Sketch," it is made apparent that the Incorporation of Maltmen had a greater antiquity, and that the calling had been "incorporated" long before 1605. The Deed of Submission, 10th November, 1604, upon which followed the Decree Arbitral known as the "Letter of Guildry," proves sufficiently, if it were disputed, that the Incorporation of Maltmen did not *arise* therefrom but existed then and previously as one of the incorporated crafts of the "Burgh and Cittie of Glasgow." For among the persons nominated and chosen for the "haill *craftsmen*" and their assistants, to treat and reason concerning the matters between the ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, the Deed of Submission entered into on 10th November, 1604, contains the name of James Fisher, *Maltman*, as one of the subscribing Craft rank so chosen. James Fisher also subscribes the Decree Arbitral or Letter of Guildry along with the other Commissioners and the Umpires. He was Clerk of the Incorporation, and it is probable was chosen to represent and sign for it, on account of others not being able to write.

* Sketch of the Trades' House, p. 27.

There being no evidence now to show the precise date when the Maltmen and Mealmen were primarily erected as an Associated Craft, it will be sufficient to say that it was before 1556. Mr. Crawford elsewhere deduces, from authorities quoted by him, that at the time of the Reformation in 1560 the Craftsmen of Glasgow had been associated under *fourteen* separate Trades or Incorporations, and that in 1604 these *fourteen* Crafts then existed as incorporated bodies, each having its lawfully appointed Deacon and Masters—the *fourteen* Crafts still existing at the present day—the Incorporation of Maltmen being the fourth in the order of precedence.

The Act of the Scottish Parliament, which came into operation in 1503, is the earliest known law relating to the craft, but it does not describe the trade as incorporated. By that Act Maltmen are enjoined to “present their malt to the mercat, and sell none till nine hours, under the pain of escheat of the malt, and that they take no more than ane boll of the bear for making the chalder of malt, under the pain of oppression.” The penalties inflicted for oppression were very severe. Like the miller and his knaves, or workmen, who received definite portions of the meal, called multures, and knaveship, for grinding the corn, the maltster in James IV.’s reign was paid for his work by a part of the “bear” given to him to be malted. There was not much circulating coin in the country, and payments were consequently made in kind.

Historically, “Maltmen” were an influential body in Scotland. At an early period the quantity of malt manufactured in the kingdom, not only for home use, but to supply the wants of England, a country so greatly superior in wealth, was considerable. The circumstance that in our wars with England, when by the adverse fortunes of the field a tribute was imposed upon us, it was a frequent arrangement that a great part should consist of malt, strikingly attests that the article formed an important branch of Scottish national industry, even as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The Maltmen in Glasgow, however, must have been an associated craft before 1556. In that year when, by order of Queen Mary, a tax was levied on the Burghs, the collecting of the sum laid upon Glasgow is ordained in the Town Council Records by Stenters appointed for each of the fourteen *Incorporations* and for the non-incorporated inhabitants. The “Stentaris for the *Incorporation* of Maltmen” were James Mudy, William Wilsoune, Andro Pettigrew, and Alexander Pettigrew. The Magistrates of the Burgh required

the services of the crafts in the 16th century as Stenters for other assessments, national and municipal, upon the inhabitants of Glasgow; and there is similar evidence that the Maltmen on these occasions got their share of the duty. The Burgh Records otherwise frequently confirm the fact that the Maltmen had existence as an independent Corporation earlier than the Letter of Guildry; and for trade purposes their special interference was authorised by the Magistrates long prior to the Visitors' investment with executive powers in 1605. The following ordinance by the Magistrates in 1574 was doubtless at the instance of the craft—the "persones under-wrytten" were Members of the Maltmen calling, and therefore selected to taste the ale—see if the same be sufficient—and to see "quha brewis yat are unfre," *i.e.*, who had not entered *freemen* with the calling.

" Burgh Records, 5th October, 1574.

" It is statut and ordanit yat yir persones under-wrytten every ane w^t in
 " ye gayts quhair yai duell pass ouklie throt ye samyn, and taist ye ail browin
 " w^t in ye boundis limatit to yaim to se gif ye samyn be sufficient according
 " to ye price taxt yairupon, and *quha brewis yat are unfre*, and to report ye
 " samyn ouklie [*i.e.*, "*weekly*"] to ye Baillies,

" For ye Rattonraw and Drygate :

" John Dalrumpill—John Spreull.

" Frae ye Wyndheid to ye Blackfrers :

" Cuthbert Herbertson—Williame Rowat.

" Frae ye Blackfrers to ye Croce :

" Archibald Mure—John Taylor.

" Frae ye Gallogate and Troyngate :

" Johne Woddrop—Johne Bell.

" Frae ye Croce to ye Nether Barrasyett :

" Matthew Wilsoun—James Craig.

" Frae ye Barrasyett to ye Brig and Stockwell :

" Johne Arbuckle—Johne Gilmor."

Nothing could give a better idea of the giant strides which the city has since made. The Nether Barrasyett was the south Port at the foot of Salt-

market, being the principal entry to the Green. Barrasyett seems a corruption of the words "Burgh's gate." The extract is curious as evidence not merely that there were freemen of an Incorporation at the time, but also as giving the names of all the chief thoroughfares in Glasgow. It is worthy of remark that the tasters are divided into six pairs, as if, by such an arrangement, the Magistrates had left it to the tasters' own good sense so to adjust their visits to the brewers that there should not be more than two of them going about the town tasting on the same week-day.

It may not be out of place to describe the aspect of the city at that time. Each of the main entrances to the city was closed by a barrier, or wall of stone, drawn across the ends of the streets. In the centre of each barrier was the gate, popularly termed the "yett" or "port." These port-gates were locked at night-fall, and on Sunday. The locking at night served to keep all stragglers outside the walls, particularly the Highlanders, who, for a long period, were veritable thorns in the flesh to the worthy citizens. The locking of the gates on Sunday was a provision of the Bailies for preserving the sanctity of the day—by preventing persons wandering to the Burgh of Rutherglen "to see vain plays there on Sunday." About anno 1600, the High Street, Trongate, Bridgegate, and Saltmarket formed the city proper. Country houses fringed the banks of the Molendinar, then a clear streamlet; the water in the Molendinar Burn in the beginning of the last century even being so good, that people in the Bridgegate took the water thereof for the brewing of their ale. Business houses were mostly situated in the vicinity of the Cross, while the "upper ten" had their mansions about the Drygate. The population then did not exceed 7,500.* The markets in olden time were in the high part of the town at the old Cross or Wynd-head, at the junction of High Street and Rottenrow; and were removed at the Reformation to the Cross in Trongate, where they stood in 1605. In 1636 the Meal and Bear Market was built opposite the College. In 1642 the market day, which had been sometime before changed from Thursday to Monday, was changed to Wednesday.

About 1567 the Malt Trade got into disfavour with the governing

* The population of Glasgow in December, 1894 :—

Within Municipal Boundaries,	686,000
Within Suburban Districts,	121,000
	807,000

powers, for in that year, by Act of Parliament, James VI., 1567, c. 29, it is ordained "be our Sovereine Lorde, his Regent, and the three Estaites " of this present Parliament for the common weil of this Realme, that there " be na Deakon of Craft of Maltmen outhir to Burgh or to land, or ony uthir " part within this Realme. And gif ony writing, gift, or priviledge be given " ony time befor, our Sovereine Lorde, with advice of his Regent, and the " three Estaites foirsaidis, decernis and declaris the samin to have been fra the " beginning, and to be in all time cumming null, and of nane avail, force, nor " effect. Sa that it sall never be lesum to ony of the maltmen of this " Realme to have Deakons, bot to be repute na craft."

The Sovereign Lord, with whom the Regent Moray and the collective wisdom of the land advised, was an infant of weak constitution, scarcely twelve months born. The Maltmen were well aware, therefore, from whom the fulmination against their privileges and rights emanated. One thing this deprivation did, and that was to prove to future generations that they had Deacons before 1567, and an incorporated status to be deprived of. The Act fell into desuetude, probably with the death of the Regent himself, and an attempt made to resuscitate it in 1612 proved ineffectual. Another more successful effort to blot out the Maltmen from the lists of the Crafts was made by Charles II. in December, 1669; but, by the unwearied diligence of the Members of this and other Crafts, a ratification of the Letter of Guildry was, in little more than two years thereafter, obtained from Parliament.

The Act 1567 had never controlled the Calling, and, long before the time of the Letter of Guildry, having been utterly neglected had gone into desuetude, by presumed Royal allowance; and the Maltmen had advanced by their own power and advantages to their position in the community. That position even made ineffectual, so far as they were concerned, the Act 1612, passed some years after the Letter of Guildry, again authorising certain penal statutes therein mentioned, and ordaining "everie ane of them to " stand in their awne strength, force, and effect in all tyme cumming"—among others, "The Acts of Parliament made anent Maltmen." For a time usage prevailed over the public law of the land, but at length the Scottish Parliament of Charles II., 1669, expressly revived the obnoxious provisions of the Act of the Parliament of his Majesty's grandfather of 1567. The power and influence of Maltmen had once more excited public jealousy—

they are to be put down altogether—to have no Deacon—and be reputed no Craft. An Act of the Council of Edinburgh, dated in 1646, ranking Maltmen among the Trades there, is even declared null, and perhaps accounts for their omission as a Craft to this day. Sir George Mackenzie, in his Observations, remarks that the reason why Maltmen are discharged to have a Deacon, is because that at their meetings they might conspire to set a price upon the victual and upon the ale and beer at their pleasure, and force the gentlemen to sell at *any* rate.

The Acts of Parliament 1567 and 1669, declaring Maltmen to be “no craft” and discharging them to have a Deacon, may have been a salutary regulation for the Burgh of Edinburgh and other burghs of the kingdom, tending to remedy a very general grievance. The Maltsters of Scotland were in use to settle the price of Barley at a low rate, at the same time taking high prices for their Malt; and, when they were also Brewers, a very disproportionate price for their Ale, to the prejudice of the Corn-growers and of the lieges. Attempts had been made to remedy this evil, by enacting Statutes in the reigns of James IV. and James V. to settle the difference between the prices of Barley and Malt. The remedies were found insufficient, especially where the Maltster brewed his Malt—he was not affected by the Statutes, he still settled the price of the Barley at a low rate, and by combination of the Maltmen none of them would give a higher price, but took exorbitant profits upon the Ale. Therefore these Statutes of 1567 and 1669 were put in force, dissolving the Corporations of Maltmen, declaring them no craft, and prohibiting them to have Deacons.

But the evil really did not apply to the Maltmen of Glasgow. The Barley of the country was by no means sufficient by that time to answer the consumpt in the country, and there was no danger of combination in Glasgow against the Corn-growers, when it was necessary for the Maltman’s business to import large quantities of Corn yearly, at a great expense by land and sea carriage, for the use of the inhabitants. Hence it was proper for the City of Glasgow to encourage their calling of Maltmen in keeping up the supplies of Malt required to furnish their national beverages to the Burgesses of the City.

For this reason, when the City in 1605 was about to have its policy for “the care of the liberties and the commonwell of the Burgh,” regulated by the Letter of Guildry,—among other regulations therein the Constitution

of the Corporation of Maltmen in Glasgow as a Craft is settled, having "ane Visitour." The Visitor was to have power to try all Meal and Bear, and to impose fines or lower prices if the quality of the Bear, Meal, or Malt was inferior, or "Evill Malt" mixed with good. He was also to receive from the Freemen a quarterly payment of threepence as each member's quarter account, together with eight pennies for each making of Malt, to be collected and disbursed quarterly for the relief of the poor of the Corporation.

The Letter of Guildry up to 1669, although acted upon and continuing to regulate the Guildry, Deacon-Convener, and Visitor of Maltmen in their elections, statutes, and privileges, had not been confirmed by Parliament.* On occasion, therefore, of the passing of this oppressive Act of Charles II., again declaring Maltmen to be no Craft, the Incorporation applied to the Legislature, and mainly at their own solicitation, their privileges were finally sanctioned in 1672, by the King and Parliament confirming the Letter of Guildry, and declaring it to have the force and strength of an Act of Parliament. This was effected by Statute 1672, c. 129, entitled "Ratification of a Decree "Arbitral between the Merchants and Crafts of the Burgh of Glasgow, entitled "the Letter of Gildrie, Deacon-Convener, and Visitour of Maltmen and Meil-men." There followed in 1684 a Charter of Confirmation,† by Arthur, Archbishop of Glasgow, in favour of the "Maltmen calling," ratifying the Letter of Guildry, "in swa far as concerns the said calling allenary;" and also confirming an Act by the Magistrates and Town Council granted them in 1677.

The Act of Parliament, 1669, c. 15, so vital to their interests, passing in the end of December, became immediately a matter of earnest consideration to the Calling, as appears in their minutes of 1st February, 1670. Throughout their history, from their earliest recorded minutes, the Incorporation have maintained at all times a most becoming respect for constituted authority; and during stirring national events, or an exciting political crisis, are seen to be either discreetly silent or safely loyal. For the years 1670-71 there is a

* From the letter of James VI., 28th November, 1606, the sanction of his royal authority to it may be inferred.

† In Collector's Accounts—"5 January, 1684. For passing ye Confirmationne granted be ye Bischope, of ye Gildrie and uyr priviledges of ye calling, getting ye seall yrto,—Wrytting yrof, sundry rides to Edinburgh, and uyr diligence yranent, £373 11s."

dignified acquiescence in the evil fortune of the hour—there is no election of “Visitor” of the Incorporation, but their chief Office-bearer for the time is known and referred to as “Oversman of their calling,” and instead of the usual Quarter-masters, has “four or fyve of the most wyse and qualified of the brethrein” to assist him. Thus—

“1670. *Primo Februarii*.—The same day, the haill brethrein of the “calling being conveyned—was concluded be the haill brethrein present, that “it sall be lesum to Jon Findlay, their present Oversman, to call for four or “fyve of the most wyse and qualified of the brethrein to assist him in all things “relaiting to the calling, and in speciall for obtaining ane mitigatioun of the “lait Act of Parliament—with full power to them to act in all things neidful “to be done thairintill for the guid of the calling, and to deburss out of their “monyes what they think convenient for the weill of the calling—all the “haill brethrein heirby allowing and approving.”

The public opinion of 1670 upon this Act of Legislature it is impossible now to ascertain, nor does it appear in what way Parliament was induced so immediately to reconsider their enactment, grant the desired “mitigatioun,” and rescind the obnoxious statute; but the Minutes of the Calling in Glasgow show no want of zeal on their part for immediate restitution of the privileges of Maltmen. Their recorded proceedings, like the Scottish Acts of Parliament, are remarkable for brevity; and it is interesting to see how this attack upon their liberties was regarded in their social assemblings at “The Craft’s Hospital.”

“1670. *Nono Junii*.—The same day it is concludit that the Calling “advance one hundredth merks* of every thousand merks they have of frie “money for defence of ther and the rest of the Treads’ liberties, and to get “the samyn ratified according as they hev it be former Kings.”

“1670. *Vigesimo Primo Julii*.—The samyne day Patrick Bryce is “appoyntit to ryd eist to Edinburgh to attend the Parliament, to see what

* The following Table of the relative values of Scots and Sterling Money may be of service :—

SCOTS.	STERLING.
	£ s. d.
A Doyt, or Penny, is	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Bodle, or Twopence,	0 0 0 $\frac{2}{3}$
A Plack, Groat, or Fourpence.	0 0 0 $\frac{4}{6}$
A Shilling,	0 0 1
A Merk, or $\frac{13}{4}$ (two-thirds of a Pound),	0 1 1 $\frac{4}{6}$
A Pound,	0 1 8

"mitigatioun he can gett of the lait Act of Parliament discharging Visitor
"and Meeting of Maltmen."

For more than a year thereafter the minutes do not allude to the state of matters, and do not mention what steps Patrick Bryce was taking to get the desired mitigation.

When the annual election of Deacons of Craft recurred, the Town Council came to the assistance of the Calling. Careful not to contravene Public Statute, and as a Visitor of the Burgh Bear and Meal markets was indispensable, a solution of the Maltmen difficulty is easily found by the Town Council appointing to the office the Maltman who would have been Visitor of the Calling for the year.

"1671. *Quarto Novembris*.—This day, Patrick Bryce, one of the ordinarie
"Brethren of the calling, being electit be ye Magistrats and Counsell
"for sighting and visiting ye bear and meil mercats and uys, and likewis for
"eshewing many gros faults used to be comitted yrintill, and according yrto
"having conveyined ye brethren of ye calling—They mak choyse of John
"Brysonne, Elder, to be his Quarter Master in place of umq^{le} Walter
"Bryce, and James Campbell in place of — [sic], and appoint Robert
"Guidding collector for ane year to come."

A "memorandum" is entered on—

"1671. *Vigesimo septimo Novembris*.—There is in the hands of Patrick
"Bryce belonging to the calling £433 6s. 8d. [Scots], qlk he declared he was
"willing to delyver if ye calling had to do thairwith, but it was thought fit
"to let it remayne in his hands." This was the balance of one thousand merks
which had been placed in his hands to defray the costs incurred by him on
the Calling's behalf.

The Collector's "Compt" for the year 1671-72, contains several considerable items, "debursement," of a deal of money "spent" in meetings with the Provost, Bailies, Convener, and others, on occasion of "consultation and advysings anent recoverie of the calling's libertie," and of expenses to Edinburgh and other places, *e.g.*, "Debursed at ane meiting in Baillie Fairies
"hous wt ye Proveist, Baillie Cauldwell, ye Conveiner, Mr. Wm. Weir and
"uys wt ym, for advysing a recoverie of ye calling's libertie, £20."

"1672. *Septimo Februarii*.—Ye same day ye haill brethren of the
"Calling being conveyined, and taking to yr considerationne ane act sett
"doune on the 1st February, 1670, qrby its ordained yt ye present Oversman

“ for ye time should call for four or fyve of ye most wyse and qualified of ye
 “ Calling to assist him in all things relaiting to the Calling, and in speciall for
 “ the obtaining of ane mitigatioun of the Act of Parliāt relaiting to the
 “ Calling, and to deburse out of yr monyes qt they think convenient for
 “ ye effectuating yrof: They, thairfor, all in ane voice doe approve of the
 “ said Act, and recommend to their said Oversman to goe about the samyn
 “ with all convenient diligence at ye next sitting doun of ye Parliāt;
 “ and what monye he has need to deburse thairin they heirby allow and
 “ approve of the samyn conforme to his compt to be given in yranent.”

“ 1672. *Septimo Februarii*.—The same day yr was delyverit up be
 “ Patrick Bryce, and put in ye Box, qlk was restand in his hand as a pt
 “ of yt Thousand marks advanced be ye Tred to defend ye liberties of ye
 “ Calling, Four hundredth threttie three pundis, six schillings and eight
 “ pennies, and ye said Patrick is heirby yrof discharged accordingly.”

The next minute of election records the successful issue of the Calling's endeavours. The thanks of the Craft were doubtless substantially accorded to Patrick Bryce and other zealous workers in the cause; but it was not customary to notice these in their recorded transactions. That the services of the Maltmen on this occasion had been foremost in obtaining ratification of the Letter of Guildrie, there can be no doubt. Patrick Bryce especially is the person appointed by the Trades' House to receive from the several Deacons their respective proportions of the cost of the Ratification, which amounted to £1,485 7s. 8d. Scots. For the two years ensuing he is Deacon-Convener of the Trades. The Maltmen are in high favour; when he resigns office, he is succeeded by another of the Calling, for in 1674 his mantle falls upon the shoulders of his friend William Wallace.

“ 1672. *Octavo Octobris*.—The quhilk day the haill brethrein of the
 “ Calling of Maltmen within this Burgh being conveyned conform to the
 “ laudable ordor prescribed be the Letter of Gildrie of the Burgh, and quhilk
 “ is now ratified and approven be the seal of Act of Parliament, and so the
 “ haill Calling ar admitted again to the ancient Libertie they had befor con-
 “ forme to the Letter of Gildrie, and that for the electing of four persones
 “ of their number to be put one Lytt, and to be presentit to the Proveist,
 “ Baillies, and Counsell of this Burgh, to the effect that ane of them might
 “ be choysen be the said Proveist, Baillies, and Counsell, to thir office as
 “ Visitor of Maltmen and Meilmen within this Burgh for the year enshewing;

"be pluralitie of votes they did elect and choose the persons following, vizt.
 "Patrick Bryce (Old Visitor), John Findlay, John Brysonne, Matthew
 "M'Aulay, and Walter Weinzgat, and ordains the said Lytt to be presentit
 "be James Harvey and John Park to the effect foresaid to the Magistrates
 "of the Burgh and Toune Counsell thair of.

"Thairafter the said John Findlay was choysen Visitor of Maltmen and
 "Meilmen for a year to come."

"1672. *Decimo nono Novembris*.—This day there was producit be
 "Patrick Bryce, now Deacon Convener, ane lait Act of Parliament wherein
 "the ancient Liberties and privileges of the calling, with the ancient Letter
 "of Gildrie of this Burgh wherein the said Liberties are foundit, are ratified
 "and is put in the Box."

The Collector's "Compt" for 1673 finally disposes of the whole affair, making the last mention thereof in two Items of Discharge—"For consultation at Edinburgh anent the Tred, £24 Scots;" and again, "To the Visitor what he had deburst for ye callings' affaires, £120 Scots."

Thus the Maltmen in Glasgow were restored to their ancient position and privileges, which they retained till 1846, when the exclusive rights of trading within Burgh in Scotland were abolished. For thirty years, however, previous to 1846, the functions of the Visitor with regard to inspection of the grain, malt, and meal offered for sale, or manufactured within Burgh in Glasgow, had not been exercised.

From the Memoranda to be found in the sequel, taken without much order from the information contained in the manuscript volumes of the Maltmen Incorporation, some idea may be formed of the great quantity of material that might be derived, particularly from the earliest of these, and used for a series of publications. The Transactions of the Scottish Crafts, preserved in their Records in the ancient Burghs of Scotland, are valuable Records, which, if examined, would shed much light on the doings of the citizens in bygone years. Many a quaint custom would emerge, or receive a new illustration—many useful facts be learned—and the story of many a good deed be told for our edification and delight.

The voluminous Minute Books of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, since 1615, like those of the other Crafts, are filled with information shewing Burgh life and government in Glasgow in the olden time, and how our forefathers managed business matters. The Records of the

respective Crafts in the Minutes of their Corporate Meetings have been carefully kept, and their pages would give ample return to the research of the annalist or historian. Any one of the Maltmen volumes for the years embraced in it realises the actual life of the period in the important Burgh which, even in 1605, the Letter of Guildry designates "one of the most renowned Cities within this Realm."

These Incorporation Records are a source in which may be discovered much information of the life and manners of Glasgow, otherwise wanting, or at least barely and scantily supplied. In a sketch like the present it is not possible to keep within bounds the extracts it is tempting to make from them, or to express their history of events sufficiently in the selection of a few graphic extracts. It was intended to introduce one of the Collector's Accounts in the 17th or beginning of the 18th century, but it would require too many pages. The Annual Accounts of Income and Expenditure from 1650 to 1750 would form a quaint and interesting publication.

OF THE VISITOR AND MASTER COURT.

In the Letter of Guildry the Calling is referred to as a then subsisting institution, and various enactments are made as to the ELECTION, POWERS and DUTIES of the VISITOR, the Principal Officer of the Incorporation, and indeed it is evident that the Visitor is there recognised as one of the permanent officials of the Municipality. Thus it is provided by article 44, "that there shall be an VISITOUR of MALT MEN and MEAL MEN, who shall be "chosen yearly in time coming, that same day that the Deacon Conveener is "chosen, in this form :—The whole Maltmen and Mealmen shall give in "four men's names, of the most worthiest and discreet men of the Rank of "Maltmen, with the old VISITOR, and present lytes to ye Provest, Baillies, "and Councill, who shall make choice of one of them to be VISITOR for "that year, and so on in all time coming, and shall be sworne."

On the Visitor was devolved the sacred duty of promoting the observance of the Sabbath among those of his own Calling, for it is expressly enacted that "he shall take tryall of them that prophane the Sabbath day "in their calling, in dighting, receiving and delivering of Meall, Bear, Corn, "and Malt, carrying of steep water, ingleing of kills, and such like other "offences, and the transgressors being convict shall pay the VISITOR Ten "shillings, by the unlaw of the Session of the Kirk."

Another power vested in the Visitor and long exercised by him and his "Assisters" if carried into effect in the present day would surprise the corn merchants; for it is enacted that "the VISITOR shall have power to try all Meal and Bear either in kills, houses, or booths, except freemen's Bear, Meal, or Malt coming to their own houses, which the VISITOR shall have power to visit if he be required be the buyer or in the mercats; and where they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, or frost-slain stuff, either mixt among good stuff or be the alone; and likewise, where they find good stuff spilt in the making, he shall report the samine to the Baillies, and the owner thereof to get no more for the samine stuff nor the VISITOR and two or three of his assisters think it worth."

The "Letter" proceeds to prescribe the other Laws and Regulations of the Calling, and gives the Visitor most ample power for asserting and carrying them out.

The proper working of Malt; buying and selling it at the market; inspecting the sufficiency of Meal and Bear either in kilns, houses, or shops, or in the market; with offences against good government, and the penalties to be imposed upon contraveners, are precisely laid down in Sections 44-54, and carefully adjudged. And it is provided that as occasion may occur, any further Acts and Statutes the Visitor with the advice of his brethren, shall see fit to devise, may be enacted.

The oldest extant Records of the Calling are preserved in the volume of Minutes of Incorporation and Master Court Meetings held from 31st November, 1615, to 13th January, 1680, in which are included the Quarterly and Yearly Accounts of Charge and Discharge. This Minute Book in the caligraphy of the period, now illegible except to a few who choose to give it their study, was carefully transcribed a few years ago and its contents made available for general information. The volume commences with the following minute:—

" Ultimo Novembris, Anno Domini

" Millesimo Sexcentesimo decimo quinto.

" The qlk day Walter Douglas, Visitour, and his assistaris, being conveinit
 " in the College Kirk; Johne Stewart, John Scheillis, James Hall, William
 " Layng, Charles Hamiltonn, Robert Andersonn, Johne Schedene, Thomas

"Crichtonn, Patrick Langlandis, Jon Ross, Johne Blair, Elder, James Culen, George Gemmill, and Andrew Sym, ar ilk ane of them, decernit in ane unlaw of threttene schillings four pennies money, fur not compeiring at Hallowmes last to pay their quarteris compts, being lawlie wairint be the officer to that effect, quha gaif his aith thairupoun. Requestis that the Provost and Bailies of Glasgow interpone their aurtie heirto."

So soon as the fourteen brethren had been dealt with for non-attendance and non-payment of the quarter's accounts, the meeting turned its attention to other financial matters, and

"The said day the said Waltir maid compt of Hallowmes quarteris compts, qlk collection extendis to xvj lib xiiij sh (£16 14s. od.), Scots, qlk wes disponit as followes, viz. :—

"To the Craftis Hospital, vij lib x sh (£7 10s. od.)

"To James Fischer, clark, xl sh (40s.)

"To Patrik Urie, for support, xl sh (40s.)

"For ane new buik, xl viiiij sh (48s.)

"To Johne Scheirer, lvi sh (56s.)

"There is na frie money of this quarteris collection."

After payment of the five items the quarter's income of £14 16s. Scots was exhausted. The Saxon form of penmanship of this short account is used in both letters and figures; but, following the Roman method, the letters of the alphabet are employed to denote the various sums. It is not till 1652 that our present Arabic symbols for number appear in the accounts. One of the most interesting features observable in the series of Records belonging to the Incorporation is the gradual change which has taken place in Scotland during a period of two hundred years in the handwriting and form of the letters, the spelling, and the modes of expressing thought.

"The said day (30th November, 1615) yair wes tane out of the box umqle Alex. Pollokis band, qlk is ordainit to be registrat and persewit befoir ye Commiss. of Glasgow, and was deliverit to the Visitour.

"Ye said day ordanis James Gib, Wm. Gib, and Wm. Wricht to be wairint to Tysday next, to heir yame decerint in ane new upset for unsufficient malt making."

According to the Letter of Guildry insufficient making was the employment in that process of "hot, rotten, or frost-slain stuff, either mixt among

"good stuff or be the alone, or good stuff spilt in the making, and bear
"flourished with good above and the rest worse."

"The said day thair was tane out of the box ane obligatioun of John
"Drylandis, principall, and Robert Maxwell his caur, qlk was delyverit to
"the said Robert, and ane new band for ye same moneye of David Gray
"principall, and Gilbert Gray his caur, put yrfoir." The Calling are thus
seen to be possessed of money invested in Bonds or Obligations preserved in
the box independently of Quarter Accounts. The annual rents or interest of
the Bonds did not form a part of the Visitor's "compts," but were accumu-
lated and lent out. The sums were small and the annual rents were allowed
to run on always for a period of years or till the Bonds were paid up. Thus,
in Claud Colquhoun's Bond, "for one hundredthe pund Scots, it is concludit
"the annual rent is frie for ane year and longer during the will of the Visitor
"and Quarter Maisters."

"Ye said day ressaivit be the Visitour, fra Thomas Wynnng, of mort-
"claith silver, x sh" (10 shillings).

This first minute sets forth nearly the whole sources whence the revenue
of the Incorporation was derived. It appears to have been necessary to
apply to the Provost and Bailies for a warrant, in terms of the Visitor's
decerniture, against such members as had not been punctual in settling
their quarterly payments, but no petition or written complaint was
presented to the Magistrates, nor intimation given to defaulters that an
authority for the recovery of arrears and fines was to be put in force against
them. The affair is a curious exemplification of the powers wielded by
both Visitor and Magistrates.

Quinto Decembris, 1615—the "Tysday next" mentioned above, the case
of the unlucky Gibs was heard. "The qlk day, the Visitor and his
"assistaris being conveynt, they decernit James Gib, and Wm. Gib, his
"caur (cautioner), in ane new upset of twentie merks, for making of
"unsufficient malt, and the said James came in ye Visitor's will thairfor;"
that is, threw himself on the Visitor's goodnature, to be allowed a little
time to liquidate the fine. Making of inferior malt being a matter of a
purely business character, no representation required to be made in this
instance to the Magistrates for a warrant to recover the penalty, and the
Visitor's power of preventing James Gib pursuing his calling until the fine was
paid was an amply sufficient means to enforce compliance with his orders,

"The qlk day decernis Richart Donaldsoun in ane new upset for resetting
 "and halding with him in partnerie of Malcolme Bankier, and suffering
 "the said Malcolme to mak Malt in his kill, being ane unfreeman with the
 "tred."

The powers which the Visitor of the Craft actually wielded are vividly illustrated by what followed in the case of Donaldson and Bankeir.

"Compeirit the said Malcolme Bankeir, and said Richart Donaldson
 "cautioun (became caution) that he sould enter frie with the tred upon
 "the 19 day of Decr. instant, under the paine of twentie pundis, and
 "Malcolme obleist him to relief his caur." A fortnight's grace was all
 the time permitted them to get together the money required to make
 Malcolm a freeman. They managed their point, as on 29th Dec., 1615,
 "compeirit Malcolme Bankeir, burges of Glasgow, and desyrit to be frie
 "with the tred of Maltmen and Meillmen, qlk desyr Walter Douglas, Visitour,
 "and his assistaris thocht resonabill, and admittis him freeman with the
 "said tred. Quha gaif his aith of fidelitie for obedience to the pnt Visitor and
 "his successors in office, and to mak Malt weill and skilfullie, under the pane
 "of twentie merks; and for performance of the premiss James Lichtbodie is
 "becum cautioun to that effect, and to pay at Whitsunday nex to cum the
 "soute of twentie merkes of entres silver; and ye said Malcolme obleist
 "him to releif his caur, and hes payit to Johne Drew of Mortclaith silver ten
 "shillings."

Next in degree to insufficient malting was the misdemeanour of
 receiving bear and making malt thereof to serve the purposes of unfreemen,
 instead of making malt "only for yairselfis to be tapped and sauld be ye
 "freemen of ye vocationne to ye inhabitants of this burt or uyris our
 "Soveraine Lord's lieges. Na person of ye vocationne under no cullor or
 "pretext quhatsoever is to tak ony man's bear and mak malt thair of under
 "cullor of their awin, under penalty to ye Visitor of twentie punds money for
 "ilk brek." Such are the terms of an Act by which the Calling, at a meeting
 convened in the Craft's Hospital, bound themselves in 1640. The Act was
 subscribed by eighty-nine freemen, who were all present; it is also signed
 by the Clerk, "*Gilbertus Merschell, Notarius Publicus.*" By reason of very
 frequent contraventions it was found necessary to hold another meeting a
 few years afterwards, which was attended "by ye haill brethrein of ye
 "Calling, except some four quha was absent, when the penalty was re-enacted

"for ilk fault—contraveners to find caution also from stipeing of any malt
 "qll the same be paid." Scarcely a week passes without a decerniture
 against freemen for these two offences—*insufficient making* and *making
 malt for unfreemen*. The offenders generally "cum in the Visitor's will,"
 and are moderately "unlawit." James Rodger is 'decernit' in twentie
 merks, "*on his awine confession*, for making malt to Johne Wodrop, an
 unfreeman." For insufficient malt Thomas Vinning is fined "ane dollor."
 David Gray, maltman, suffered John Wodrop, an unfreeman, to make
 malt in his "kill." "The said David and John being present confessit to
 "ane making of malt in the said David's kill, and yt he had sauld sum to his
 "awin behaif. The Visitor decernis said David Gray in ane new upset of
 "twentie merks to be put in the box to the weill of the trade—conform to
 "ane Act set down by the said tred of befor of the date the 16th day of
 "February, 1609 years."

The earliest recorded Election of Visitor is in 1616.

"Octavo Octobris, 1616.

"The qlk day Walter Douglas, Visitor of Maltmen, and his assistaris,
 "being convenit in the Blackfriars Kirk for electing and choising of four
 "personnes of thair tred to be ane lyt (leet), with the auld Visitour, haif electit
 "and choisin James Lichtbodie, Johne Crawford, Rot. Douglas, and Rot.
 "Maxwell, and ordanit thame to be presentit agt the tyme be Wm. Neilson
 "younger, and James Moodie, to the effect the proveist, bailyies, and counsell
 "may mak choise of ane of the fyve to be Visitour for ane yeir nex to cum."

None of the other thirteen crafts presented leets to the Magistracy and
 Council to choose their Deacons from, and the peculiarity is thus explained:
 The Letter of Guildry consists of three grand divisions, having each their
 subdivision. The first treats of the Dean of Guild and Merchant rank, the
 second of the Deacon-Convener and the Crafts, and the third of the Visitor of
 Maltmen and those of his craft. These three dignatories were appointed to
 their separate administrations in this way:—The Dean bearing office, and
 twenty-four other merchants selected by him, nominated two of their own
 rank and himself to be a leet. For Deacon-Convener the Deacons of
 crafts and their assistants chose two craftsmen and the then Convener. In
 the case of these two officials the leets were submitted to the Provost,
 Bailies, Council, and Deacons, who fixed upon one person in each leet for

the respective offices. The election of the Visitor was accomplished by the whole Maltmen and Mealmen giving in the names of four men belonging to the Craft, and of the old Visitor. So made up, the leet was presented to the Provost, Bailies, and Council only—not to the deacons of the other crafts, who had no voice in the choosing of a Visitor. In short the jurisdiction of the Visitor in matters connected with his own Craft was co-extensive with the Deacon-Convener's in things which concerned the other thirteen Incorporations. He took higher ground than a deacon simply. It is scarcely necessary to say that by the "Letter" the Dean of Guild is invested with authority much more ample than is bestowed on either Deacon-Convener or Visitor.

"Duodecimo Octobris, 1616.

"The qlk day, Walter Douglas, auld Visitour, is choisin to be Visitour for
"ane yeir nex to cum, and gaif his aith dewlie for discharge of his dewtie
"yrin."

"19th October, 1616.

"The qlk day, the Visitour and *hail remanent p̄sons of that tred* being
"convenit for electing of his assistaris, the Visitor electit and choisit James
"Lichtbodie, Wm. Neilsonne, younger, Thomas Cloggie, James Fisher, John
"Crawford, James Scott, Andro Allanson, Johne Drew, elder, Niniane
"Cumyng, and thir personnes following were electit be pluralitie of votes, viz.:
"—Wm. Neilsonne, elder, Robert Maxwell, James Crawford, Robert Douglas,
"Thomas Glasfurd, James Modie, John Merschell, John Louk, Robert Aitken,
"James Louk." Such had been the routine established from earliest usage be-
fore 1605 in the appointment of Assistaris, or as named in other Minutes, Quar-
ter-Masters, Concurrers, and latterly Masters, or Master Court, of the Craft.
The Visitor received no instructions in the Letter of Guildry how to constitute
his Master Court, nor do subsequent Minutes contain any Act regulating
their election. It was the mode of election among the other Crafts, and was
followed by the Maltmen without change, except as to a smaller number
of Masters, till 1852, when the present laws were sanctioned. The whole
Office-bearers in the Incorporation, except the Last Visitor and Last Col-
lector, who are constituent members of the Master Court for one year sub-
sequent to the usual period of vacating office as Visitor and Collector, are
now annually on the first Friday following 15th of September, voted
upon by the direct votes of the members present.

The election of Visitor, however, by giving in names to the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council in leet, that one of four might be chosen, had ceased since 1833, on the passing of the Act to Amend the Representation of the People in Scotland, from which time his election is by the direct votes of the members. The change is thus recorded:—

“ 1833. *September 24*.—Thereafter the meeting considered, That by the “ Act of Parliament of 3 and 4 William IV. chap. 76, the ancient free constitution of this Corporation, in common with that of other public bodies in “ Scotland, has been substantially restored; and that the Freemen of this “ Corporation are now entitled to the free election, in such form as shall be “ regulated by them, of their several Office-bearers and other necessary “ officers for the management of their affairs, without any interference or “ control on the part of the Town Council of Glasgow as heretofore, or any “ member thereof: Resolved and enacted, That upon the second Tuesday “ of October next, the whole Qualified Freemen of the Corporation should “ meet, and should by the direct vote of those then assembled, without the “ intervention of Leets, Elect from among the said Freemen one to be “ Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen in Glasgow for the ensuing year, or until “ the next ordinary Election of Visitor: And that in time coming the “ Visitor should be elected in the form and manner above specified, upon “ the same day annually with the Deacons of the other Corporations in “ Glasgow: And that it should be competent to re-elect to that office.”

The members of the Incorporation were friendly to the general principle of the Burgh Reform Bill—some of their ancient rights and privileges, in common with those of other public bodies in Scotland, having been substantially restored by it: among the most valuable, the free election of their Visitor or President without the control of the Town Council.

To revert to the minute of 19th October, 1616, it will be observed that the haill persons of the Tred were *present* at the meetings. Personal attendance of the “*haill of the Tred*” at meetings to which they were “*wairint be the officer*” was strictly commanded, and failure to attend was punished by the Visitor and his assisters decerning absents in an unlaw of 13s. 4d. Scqts, payment of which the Officer proceeded to enforce, and failing immediate payment, actually poinded their goods. A member decerned in 8s. for absence, complains of his clock being poinded, but is told that having been *wairint* to the meeting, he had *no excuse* for absence.

It is evident that the Visitor and Master Court exercised with a high hand the powers committed to them. They felt themselves placed in an important position in the community. The exclusive right to certain fines granted by the Letter of Guildry were besides a source of revenue scrupulously looked after. And in a sanitary view, so far as concerned the quality in house or market, of malt and meal, two staple commodities of daily use, they were bound to enforce their authority. This was not done without giving occasional offence to members of the Calling, exposing the Visitor to undeserved obloquy, and requiring enactments for his protection.

"5 May, 1620.—The qlk day Jon Merschell, Maltman, being accusit "for abusing of the Visitour upon the first of May instant in Francis Hall "his house, and abusing of ye said Visitor with divers skandelous and "opprobrious speiches, and for abusing of William Smyt, Maltman, in pns "of ye Visitour yt saim time. The said Jon speciallie comperand wt in "the Craftis Hospitall the said day. He in pns of the said Walter Douglas, "Visitour, and his Quarter Maisters, being conveynt, confessit his fault and "become in will yrfor. And yrfor the Visitour and his Quarter Maisters "having considerationne of ye wrang, unlawit ye said Jon in ane new upsett "of Twentie merks to be employit to ye commone use of ye said Vocationne. "(Signed) GILBERT MERSHELL, Notarius."

On 3rd May, 1637 :—"The qlk day, conveynt in ye Craftis Hospitall "William Wilsonne, pnt Visitor, and his Quarter-maisters, and ye haill "vocationne qha for ye maist part were prnt. It is statut and ordainit "in all tyme cuming, with all thair consents, That quhatsomever personn or "personnes of ye said vocationne railes or miscales ye Visitour, or abuises "him, either be word or deid, privatelie or publiklie, sall pay to ye common "use of ye said vocationne Tenne pundis money, and fourtie shillings unlaw "to ye Bailzies."

There is an end to all government if a Magistrate is to be openly defied, without having the power to visit offenders with instant punishment. The Visitor was not slow in such cases to assert his dignity.

"*Undecimo Maii*, 1665.—This day compeirit in presens of ye Visitor, his "Maisters, and Brethren of ye calling, Robert Corss, Maltman; and for sua "meikle as he being conveynt befor for swering by ane oath, and saying he "would to God, or be God, yt there was not ane honest Maltman in all

"Glasgow, but a whein of false villane knaves, wt many uther reprochfull speaches, as ye bill given in at the Pror Fiscalles instance at length beires. Qlk at that tyme being red, and he compearand and denyand ye samyn, divers witnesses wer examined yrupon, and ye samyne by them sufficiently provin, Qrupon sentence was continued till ane uyr meiting of ye Calling. Therfor compeared this day ye said Robert Corss, being warned for yt effect, and ye said bill being red to him wt yr former ordinance, the above Robert did frielie submitt himself to ye Visitor, Quarter-Maisters and Brethrein of ye calling, for his punishment and unlaw, and they ordainit thir presents to be set doune in ye book and he to subscriye the samyne.

(Signed) "ROBERT CORSS."

"Conforme to ye Act above wryttin this day ye calling reservit, qt unlaw of Robert Corss should be, to the Visitor and ye Quarter-Maisters, and they to fyne as they thought fitt."

The unlaw put upon the profane calumniator is not recorded—the punishment of publishing himself for all time by his confession entered in the book and subscribed by him, was likely in this case deemed sufficient.

"*Sexto Augusti*, 1669.—The same day James Rankine, ane of ye Brethrein of ye calling is unlawit in Three pundis for his bais and bad carriage towards ye Visitor in ye Court; appoints 40s. yrof to be paid to William Sheilles, and 20s. to umqll John Pollok's relict."

Several similar cases occurring, it was necessary in 1677 "for peace and good orдор" to re-enact by the calling the statute made against contraveners in 1637.

Party spirit might be expected in the Craft in ancient times as in the days of their descendants, and a fair "opposition" is always a safety-valve in higher places than the Master Court of the Maltmen. The Minute Books do not record scenes in the conflicts of opinion at their meetings, and Reporters for the Press did not then exist, so the cause is not now apparent why the Town Council, on 29th December, 1682, were obliged to find their Election on the previous 24th October of James Muir to be Visitor had been "*inorderlie*," and now to elect James Walker in his stead. The meeting being convened in the Craft's Hospital to carry out the new Election—the Deacon Convener present with the Craft—James Muir's party in the minority "produced a protest under the hand of Jon Johns, Notary, and "yrafter *went out ye hous*." Then follows the scene which in these days of



DESIGN OF THE VISITOR'S MEDAL.

photography it would be delightful to represent, whether the Visitor were Visitor Walker or Visitor Renton—"And yrafter ye said James Walker, "and uys foresaid, all in ane voyce, *havin all takin and sworn the Test, on their knees, bareheaded*, and repeiting ye words, did yrafter go on to ye "election of ye Masters for this ensuing year," viz., &c. Visitor Walker sensibly named James Muir for one of his Masters, who being present, as sensibly gave his oath with the others.

As already narrated, in successive years, down to the period of the Burgh Reform Act, the routine of the annual election of the Visitor and Master Court is unvaried—the record of each election being a stereotype of the previous ceremony.

It was not till 1851 that the Visitorship acquired the decoration of a medal and chain as the official badge of civic eminence.

1851. *December 22.*—The Visitor was for the first time invested with gold medal and chain, the Incorporation being almost the last of the Trades' House to become possessed of this official decoration. The design of the medal consists, on the obverse, of the arms of the Incorporation, executed in relief, with the encircling inscription, "Incorporation of Maltmen, Glasgow." On the reverse are the arms of the City, also in relief, according to the oldest and most appropriate blazonry, and an encircling inscription applicable to the Maltmen, "Established in remote antiquity. Sanctioned by the Letter of Guildry, 6th February, 1605. Ratified by Parliament, 1672." On the massive chain are recorded the names of the Visitors and term of office. On the occasion of presenting the same, Mr. William Steele, junior, Visitor, made an eloquent address, which is engrossed in the minutes of the day's proceedings.*

The Visitor for the time being is a Director of the Old Man's Friendly Society and Aged Women's Home.

VISITING OF THE KILNS, MARKETS, &c.

Among the many duties of his office, perhaps the Visitor's chief duties were "the monthly visitin and sichtin the haill kills in toun," and the weekly inspection of the "public mercat." The earliest note taken of the exercise

* A Copy of it will be found in the Appendix.

of this portion of his official services to the craft is at a meeting upon 11th December, 1622 :—

“ The quhilk day the Visitor, William Neilsonne, Yr., and Quarter Masters, with consent of the rest of the Vocatione that were present, Statute and Ordainit in all tyme cuming that quhasover of the said Vocatione, whether Meilmen or Maltmen, being lawfully warnit to accompany the Visitor to the Bere mercat and Meil mercat for visiting of the samyne, and swa that guid order may be had and kepit in the saidis mercats for the commonne weal of this burgh, the person disobeyand to pay twentie shillings toties quoties, being lawfully warnit as said is.”

The meeting took place in the Hall at the Alms House ; and from at least as early as the date of the Letter of Guildry, through the long vista of 210 years afterwards, this extraordinary function was exercised by the Visitor and his Assistants. The last occasion of his official circuit appears in the following minute :—

“ 1815. *October 10.*—At Glasgow and within the Trades’ Hall, Convened Robert Tennent, Junior, Visitor, with most of the Masters and several other members of the Incorporation of Maltmen and Mealmen in Glasgow, the whole having been warned to attend, as was verified by the Officer :

“ The same day the Visitor informed the meeting that he and Mr. James Hunter, one of the Masters of the Incorporation, accompanied by the Trades’ Officer, had, in the exercise of their privileges, and of the office committed to their charge by the Letter of Guildry, tried the Meal and Bear in the Kilns, Houses, and Shops of a number of dealers in these articles in the Burgh ; and he laid before the meeting his Report on the state of the Market, which, having been read and considered, was approved of.”

The Minute does not give a copy of the Report, and conveys the impression that this public authority had lost its influence or control, or had become a form that might cease to be observed. The Visit or Inspection is not followed as of old by offenders being warned to appear in the Justice Room, there to be decerned in “ane unlaw,” or “ane new upsett,” for disregard of craft privileges. On this last occasion of trying the Bear, Meal, and Malt in the Burgh, the Visitor merely presents to the Master Court his Report on the state of the Market, “which having been read and considered, was approved of.”

In 1890, the Visitor, Thomas W. W. Flint, and his Master Court, made a *quasi*-official visit to the extensive new malt barns, kilns, stores, and premises of Messrs. Hugh Baird & Sons, Springbank Maltings, on the banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal. This revival of the ancient duty of the Craft, now abrogated by Act of Parliament, was instructive as well as interesting. It enabled those present who had studied the history of the Craft and its duties, as formerly compulsorily carried out by the Visitor and his Court, to contrast the enormous progressive difference that existed between the circumscribed trade of the past with the vast strides and improvements of the present through the aid of machinery, electricity, &c. This is believed to be the only visit made to such works since the year 1820. The Visitor and his Master Court had every occasion to report favourably, approve of, and be highly satisfied with all they saw on that visit. The partners, Hugh Baird, Junior, and Montagu M. W. Baird, had both been Visitors of the Incorporation, as also their father, Hugh Baird, Senior.

In early times the commerce in grain was for a long period confined to the market-place, and the Bear and Meal Market was carefully and regularly inspected by the Visitor and his "assistants." Many Regulations were made, as in the Letter of Guildry—a period when the trade in corn was becoming more extensive—to oblige all persons bringing victual into the Burgh to carry it directly to market, so as to protect the collection of Ladle dues. But by degrees the Maltsters, Bakers, and Brewers bought victual in the country, which they imported into their stores within the Burgh without first going to market. The Burgh was thus subject to be disappointed of the Custom or Lades; hence the provision in the Letter of Guildry, followed on 6th May, 1607, by an anxious Act of Council of the Magistrates, in order to meet the evasion. In more modern times these laws failed to prove effectual, so far as bringing the victual to the market-place was concerned, for every part of the Burgh could be used as a market-place for grain, and no importer could be *compelled* to carry the grain to the market. There was latterly no established market-place in Glasgow for the sale in bulk of Malt, Bear, or Wheat; but the Burgh Ladle dues were strictly enough looked after, and never successfully disputed. The duties of the Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen—trying the Bear, Meal, and Malt in kiln, house, or market, in the Burgh, and reporting contraveners—became, however, in course of time,

inoperative, besides inexpedient, under progressive changes and improvements in the administration of Public Law; and what formerly was the Visitor's greatest service and chief merit, had gone into desuetude long before its abolition as one of the exclusive privileges of the Craft.

On only one other occasion, between 1815 and 1846, in which year the exclusive privileges were abolished, was an appeal made for the Visitor's interference. In 1830 he was asked to try the Meal in Burgh, then being extensively adulterated. He thus disposes of the request at a meeting of the Master Court, held on 17th December, 1830:—

“The Visitor stated that numerous complaints had been latterly made to him concerning a practice, which is said to exist among certain meal-dealers within Burgh, of mixing the oatmeal exposed by them for sale in their shops, with meal or flour made from wheat, barley, rye, and other species of grain; and that he had been urged to examine the oatmeal in these shops in his official capacity as Visitor of this Corporation, and to adopt such measures as might appear necessary for suppressing the practice, and he requested the advice of the meeting as to the course which he ought, in these circumstances, to pursue. The meeting having maturely considered this matter were unanimously of opinion that, unless the adulteration of oat meal, exposed for sale within Burgh, consisted in the admixture of insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, ‘or frosts-lain stuff,’ it was not incumbent on the Corporation to interfere; but in the event of such a case being properly brought under the notice of the Corporation, by persons prepared to substantiate the charge, it would be their duty to take cognizance of it, and ‘to report the same to the Bailies,’ in terms of the forty-fifth section of the Letter of Guildry.”

Since that time the Public Prosecutor takes cognizance of cases of this description, and proceeds against offenders by trial in the Justiciary Courts.

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES ABOLISHED BY ACT, 1846.

1846. 9 & 10 *Victoria*, chap. 17.—The exclusive privileges of trading existing and enforced in the Royal Burghs of Scotland were abolished this year, by Parliament enacting that “all such exclusive privileges and rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in merchandise, and to carry on and exercise any trade or handicraft,

“in any Burgh and elsewhere, in Scotland, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild Brother, or a member of any Guild, Craft, or Incorporation.”

The exclusive privileges of trade which the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow enjoyed, and of which they were thus deprived, were these:—

1. The Incorporation possessed the exclusive privilege of making malt within Burgh, or the limits of the ancient Royalty of Glasgow, and no person was entitled to exercise that Craft until he purchased the freedom of the Incorporation, and became a Freeman or member thereof. 2. Authoritatively passing judgment on the quality and worth of all meal and bear exposed for sale within Burgh, and reporting thereon to the Magistrates. 3. The exclusive right to certain fines imposed on persons guilty of misdemeanours relating to meal and bear, as adulterating the former and such like, and declared to belong to the Corporation by the Letter of Guildry, 1605.

No other rights were abolished; the exclusive management and disposal of the Corporate funds—with the privileges of representation in the Trades' House, and participation in the management and benefits thereof, and the right to make Bye-laws and Regulations relative to the management of their affairs and funds—being reserved, as conferred by the Letter of Guildry and Statute of Ratification, in so far as not requiring the sanction of the Court of Session.

Besides the Entry-money, or freedom fines paid into the Incorporation by Strangers, Apprentices, Sons, and Sons-in-law of Freemen, the Freemen annually paid into the Funds at the Lammas Court the following sums in name of Quarter Accounts:—

1. Each member who made Malt, the sum of Two Pennies Scots for every Boll of Bear or Barley that he converts into Malt.

2. Each member who does not make Malt, the sum of Twelve Shillings Scots. This payment is still annually made by the members at Lammas.

The Quarter Accounts, however, may now be compounded for under Article II. of the Confirmed Laws of 1885.

The Incorporation at one time considered that the exclusive privileges of Trade belonging to the Incorporated Trades of Glasgow could not be safely abolished, because such a measure would greatly diminish if not destroy their importance and usefulness, as well as the inducement to enter. Such

was their representation made to a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the state and condition of the Burghs of Scotland in 1833, and to Parliament in 1836, opposing a "Bill to provide for the better regulation of Municipal Incorporations in Scotland;" but in 1846 these sentiments had undergone a complete change. The Incorporation it was then admitted had long before ceased *practically* to exercise its exclusive privileges, and at a meeting on 17th April, 1846, held to consider, *inter alia*, the Bill before Parliament for abolishing the exclusive privilege of Trading in Burghs in Scotland, on the motion of the late Dr. Strang, seconded by Mr. John Smith, senior, the Incorporation unanimously declined to interfere with the subject.

The jurisdiction conferred by the Letter of Guildry on the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow over the Maltmen, was abolished by the Burgh Reform Act, 3 & 4 William IV., cap. 76; but the jurisdiction, to a certain extent, vested in the Trades' House, under the Letter of Guildry, as modified by immemorial usage, appears still to be in force. It will be observed, however, that by the Statute 9 & 10 Victoria, 1846, a new jurisdiction is created in favour of the Court of Session, who have power to sanction any Bye-laws or Regulations which may be made in consequence of the abolition of the privilege of exclusive trading, and the Court of Session has been since resorted to by some of the Trades from time to time for such sanction—the Maltmen in 1852 and 1885 availed themselves of the provisions of the Statute to that effect.* The insertion of the Statute 1846 forms a fitting conclusion to the series of documents forming the "writs and title deeds," so to speak, of the Incorporation of Maltmen, and it is accordingly placed in the Appendix.

COLLECTOR.

After the year 1615, at the terms of Candlemas (February), Beltane (May), Lammas (August), and Hallowmas (November), the Minutes continue to record till 1649 that the VISITOR "maid compt" of his collection of Quarter Accounts at these terms, and his disbursement of the amounts received.

* See, in Appendix, Opinion of Counsel, 13th October, 1847, by the then Lord-Advocate Rutherford, afterwards Lord Rutherford; T. Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Mackenzie; and John Inglis, the late Lord Justice-General of the Court of Session.

The onerous duties imposed upon him by the Letter of Guildry, especially of visiting and inspecting the markets, which the Visitor strictly attended to, generally requiring the assistance of some of the Masters along with the Officer, occupied with his other official duties much of his time. Following the example of others of the Crafts, a division of labour was found in the appointment of a Treasurer, styled COLLECTOR, to manage the whole cash transactions of the calling under the control of the Master Court. On 9th August, 1649, "the Visitor and Quarter-Maisters ordainit yt fra Michelmes furth next and in all time after, thair be ane COLLECTOR for uplifting and ingaddering of the commone money belonging to the Vocationne." On 5th October, 1649, the Vocationne being met "for guid considerations moving them, did conclude yt there sould be ane COLLECTOR quha sould intromit with the annel rents and haill dewties belonging to ye samyne. And Thomas Campbell and John Miller being put in Lyte qlk of ym sould beir office as Collector for ye yeir to come, be pluralitie of votts ye said John Miller was electit to yt effect. Quha accepted and gave his oath." The Freemen voted upon were members of the Master Court. It may be matter to observe that the Quarter Accounts collected "the said day" were not greater in amount than Walter Douglas "maid compt of" in 1615. But the entry monies paid by Freemen and apprentices, the unlaws, the balances of Quarter Accounts, the interest upon Bonds, and the large returns for Mortcloth dues, had by this time considerably enriched the Calling. The box, in addition to the free or common money kept in it, contained numerous Bonds, which along with the above sources of revenue were accumulated, and became the means of future profitable investments. The Collector from this time records in his annual accounts the names of the granters of the Bonds, the sums lent, and payments of the annual rents. There were nineteen Bonds in the box in 1649, their total amount being 4,500 merks, with their annual rents in arrear for periods of from one to five years. Some of the Bonds are taken out and given to the Collector, "to the effect he must either get in ye moneys wt ye bygone annual rents yrof, or have the Bonds renewit."

In 1673 "it is statut and ordainit yt ye Collector of ye Calling be "choysen yearly in tyme cuming in this manner, viz :—out of a lyt of twa "UP YE GAIT and twa DOUN YE GAIT, per vices ; and conform yrto Peter "Corbett and William Robersonne, as twa 'doun the gait' Maltmen, being

"put in lyt, be pluralitie of vots ye said Peter Corbett was electit and "chosen to be Collector to ye Calling for a year to come—quha prnt "accepted, and gave his oath, as use is." At next election "twā 'up the "gait' were put on lyt, Robert Boyd and Walter Drew;" and the former, having a plurality of votes, was elected. "Doun the gait" were the freemen dwelling about the neighbourhood of the Cross, Gallowgate, and Trongate, or Westergate; "up the gait," those dwelling in the north quarter, adjoining the Cathedral. This distinction had always been observed at the annual elections,—by the Visitor in those of the Masters named by him, and by the Calling in the Masters elected by them. The minutes of the annual elections frequently record that of the six Masters *named* by the Visitor, three were for "ye Wynd head," or "up the gait"; and three for "ye Wast gate," or "doun the gait";—the six Masters *elected* by the Trade being described in the same way. The "ward" mode of election from the two divisions of the Burgh at last becoming objectionable, in 1750 it was agreed to discontinue "the ancient custome," and in all time coming in bearing public office in the calling, or otherwise, that no distinction on account of residence of members is to be observed. This resolution, however, required the assistance of the Trades' House. On 2nd August, 1751, at the Trades' Hospital, the Calling this day empowered the Visitor and Masters to apply to the Trades' House for an Act to rescind the distinction of UP THE WAY and DOWN THE WAY members of the Calling.

On 8th February, 1753, the Visitor presented to the members of the Trades' House convened at the Tron Church, the Calling's Representation and Petition in the matter, showing, "That for a considerable time past a "very singular distinction has been in our said Incorporation, in making "Lites for the Visitor, Master, and Collectors thereof, betwixt UP THE WAY "and DOWN THE WAY members of the same. Such a distinction, as wee "apprehend, is not in any Incorporation in the nation, and no more "reasonable in itself than it would be to distinguish the haill members of "our trade by the different streets of the city they live in; nay, a distinction "that our Trade has experienced to have been productive of several jarrs "and debates among the members, of very bad consequences, the absurdity "of which they cannot conceive what could have induced in their predecessors; "but being sensible there is no foundation for it in common sense, they

"desire it to be abolished." Which being considered by the House, they unanimously rescind all Acts of the Trade, and all Acts of the House, founding or approving of the above distinction between UP THE WAY and DOWN THE WAY members of the Maltmen Trade, and abolish the same in all time coming.

The "distinction" had been of ancient origin, as is seen under date 1605, at which time, as well as in 1750, the city consisted of the long continuous street from the Cathedral to the river side, with its lateral divergences, accounting for the terms "up the way" and "down the way," so far as locality of residence was concerned, but apparently nothing else.

In 1743 the Trades' House enacted—"That every person who shall at any time hereafter be elected COLLECTOR to any Trade of this Burgh, and "refuse to accept of his office, should incurr and forfeit a fine of Six Pounds Sterling for the use of the Poor of the Trade to which he is elected "Collector."

The honourable distinction of "Visitor" or "Collector" is always an object of ambition, and often of keen contest, and the Maltmen have but one instance on record of this enactment of the Trades' House being enforced. John Stevenson, a Freeman, was elected Collector of the Incorporation of Maltmen in 1760, when he refused to accept. The Incorporation complained to the Trades' House, "craveing the House to interpose their authority obligeing "the said John Stevenson to accept"—which being read and heard by the House, there was produced a letter from John Stevenson to the Deacon-Convener, acknowledging that he had been elected Collector to the Maltmen, but from his state of health he could not give due attention to the office; and that the Trade might not be disappointed of a Collector, he had enclosed Six Pounds Sterling, which was the fine for refusing. The House found that the said John Stevenson had refused to accept the office of Collector of the Incorporation of Maltmen, and thereby had incurred the fine; and that, agreeable to his own letter, the sum of Six Pounds Sterling sent therewith should be delivered to the Visitor or Clerk of the Maltmen for the use of the Poor thereof; John Stevenson hereafter not being obliged to accept of any office in the Incorporation unless he shall think fit; and another "dyett" is ordained for the new election of a Collector,

It is evident that neither the Deacon-Convener nor the Incorporation believed there was anything wrong with John Stevenson's health, and that he only refused the honour to avoid the labours of office.

The duties of the office in the 17th and 18th centuries were onerous and responsible, and must have occupied a great deal of the Collector's time. His yearly details in the "Compts" of Charge and Discharge, are worth perusal, but a specimen of even one of the Accounts here would occupy too many pages. The multiplicity of bonds and their negotiation, the payments to pensioners, the mortcloth fees and hires, the frequent charitable gratuities on "the visitors' warrant," the entry monies, fines, malt-making accounts, Balgray property expenses, and many other general transactions, must have given the Collector of a former day an enormous amount of labour, of which his modern successor, though relieved of such work to a great extent, yet finds that the duties of Collector are still most onerous, making a heavy drain in his time, as well as requiring ability and diligence, considering the large and important sums with which he has to intromit. The latter gentleman, on his appointment, grants bond with cautioners to the craft, for his intromissions, to the extent of £500. During the year he receives payments of the various items of revenue, including the Craft's shares of the "Cast" of the Gorbals Lands, the Trades' House rents, the interest or dividends upon the invested funds, and the ground annuals, &c.; besides, he has to disburse the funds of the Craft, including the Quarterly and Christmas Allowances to the Pensioners. Each Pensioner has a ticket printed upon parchment with the dates of payment marked for five years, which, of course, is carefully preserved, presented at the Trades' House on each pay day, and the payment marked. Except in cases of extreme age or infirmity, every Pensioner attends the Collector's levee personally—a cheerful meeting, where natural feeling between the Master Court and Pensioners is inspired, kindly greetings are exchanged, inquiries are made for the absent, aged, and infirm, and gratitude expressed for the relief supplied. In September annually the Collector submits his accounts, along with the vouchers, for examination and audit by the Master Court and a Committee named by the Incorporation; an Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure, with Stock Account, so examined and audited, is engrossed in the Minute Book, and a copy preserved in the safe. A

printed copy having previously been sent to each member is presented to the General Meeting at the Annual Election for approval, when the Collector is discharged of his intromissions, and his Bond cancelled. For a year thereafter he continues in the Master Court as "LAST COLLECTOR," *ex officio*, and according to present custom in the following year is nominated "VISITOR" of the Incorporation.

KEEPERS OF THE KEYS OF THE BOX.

Surplus money belonging to the Craft was generally invested in Bonds, which, when granted, were not immediately recorded, but were put aside in "the Box" until paid, called up, or renewed. When a new Visitor was installed in office, the Box was taken to his house, and an inventory made by the Key-keepers of the documents and monies it contained. The Key-keepers, or, as they were formerly called, "Box-maisters," were appointed by the Craft at the annual election of Office-bearers, and received each a key of the Box. The Box, until lately, was kept in the safe of the Trades' House, instead of at the Visitor's house. Now, however, the Securities are kept in the Incorporation safe in the Clerk's Chambers. The offices of the Keepers of the Keys still continue. Their keys are now the inner keys of the safe. "26th November, 1717. James Lichtbodie has ressavit ane "key of the Box, and John Wallace ane uther." "28th October, 1618. "Wm. Neilsonn, younger, Visitour, has ressavit in the Box ane Band maid "be Walter Douglas to the Tred of 2 ch. merkis, wt the uther fyve "obligationnes yt Johne Crawford had in it of befoir wt the Bond. Johne "Crawfurd and James Fischer, ilk ane of them hes ressavit ane key of the "Box." On 18th Nov., 1618, "yr is put in ye Box ane hundredth merkis "qlk is ressaivit frae David Gray." "13th October, 1621. The qlk day yr "was delyverit be ye Visitor the keys of the commone box of ye said "vocationn to Wm. Neilsonn, elder, and Johne Wallace. As als, ye said day "was putt in ye said Box £36 3s., qlk is awand be Jon Wallace—Fourtie- "nine punds money."

The office of "Box-maister" was an onerous one, as money could not be lodged in bank, for the simple reason there were no banks in the kingdom, it had to be stored till there was an opportunity of investing it at interest.

The Vignette on page 13 is from the front of the Incorporation "Box,"

The material is carved walnut wood. The effigies, in the dress of Charles the Second's reign, represent a Master Maltman overseeing an apprentice and servant—one shovelling the malt from the barn floor into a caup, the other meting the grain with a meting stick. The carving is more than two hundred years old—not very artistic, and with rather a hazy idea of perspective. There are still preserved in the safe a portion of a silk flag that was carried at Bothwell Brig, and a few bodles of old Scotch money. At one time there were some hundreds of these minute one-sixth part of a penny coin, but from time to time having been handed out as relics to the curious, only two or three remain.

CLERK.

The salary paid at each Quarterly Collection to their Clerk, "a Procurator or Man of Law," or Notary, is one of the most regular items of the Records since 1615. At that time the Clerk's quarterly salary was £2 Scots money, which it continued to be till 15th November, 1650, when "for divers reasonabil and guid causes, it is enacted that thair Clerk get quarterlie heirefter Fyve Merks." The salary was in addition to his professional fees of numerous bonds, indentures, litigated causes, and general business, and was increased from time to time. At present the Clerk's salary or emolument has advanced in amount, and kept pace with every other modern change. The Maltmen have never been slow to recognise their Clerks' services, *e.g.*, "23rd January, 1702. The said day after Compt making the Collector was ordained to pay to the Clerk, for his extraordinarie pains, fourteen dollars (£40 12s.), and a dollar (£2 18s.) to his man, in addition to the Clerk's ordinary fiall of £14 16s." A similar entry occurs on 25th January, 1706. Mr. Sym modestly omits to record the particulars of the "extraordinarie pains" so handsomely acknowledged. The Clerk is required to be a Freeman of the Calling at the time of his election, and holds a yearly appointment, renewed at each general election of office-bearers. In 1615 the well-known name of James Fisher commences the roll of Clerks. His successors have been Gilbert Merschell, 1624; William Yair, 1640; Robert Murdoch, 1674; Robert Selkrig, 1675; Robert Allan, 1681; Robert Robertson, 1690; John Sym, sen., 1698; John Sym, jun., 1744; John Easson, 1777; James M'Lehose,

1778; Claud Marshall, 1782; James Steel, 1807; John Rankin Gardner, 1813; Alexander Fleck, 1838; Gilbert Rainy Tennent, 1845; William Steele, 1852; Robert Douie, 1855; and Francis Gibb Dougall, 1881.

It may be gratifying to the Faculty of Procurators to learn that in former days such harmonious feeling existed between the Incorporation and them that several "Wrytters" were admitted without fees "for services done to the Calling." The nature of these services is unfortunately not recorded, although they must have been onerous and valuable. Thus in 1656 Robert Finneson; 1668, William Lightbody; 1669, Thomas Shearer; 1669, Thomas Anderson, one of the Town Clerks; 1670, Quintin Findlay; 1674, Robert Murdoch, previous to his appointment as Clerk; 1674, Robert Allane; 1674, Robert Selkrig; 1682, John M'Ure (M'Cuir); 1683, John Johns; and 1690, Robert Robertson, all Writers in Glasgow, are so admitted. On 29th June, 1686, Mr. Arthur Hamiltoun, Advocat, is admitted "Frieman, wt the calling for service done yrto, who gave his oath, as use is."

It would have been disappointing to find omitted from this list the name of the Historian of Glasgow, Mr. John M'Ure, Writer, and Keeper of the Register of Sasines for the District. His name is entered on the Maltmen Roll, 22nd Sept., 1682, "John M'Cuir, Senr., admittit and receavit "Frieman with ye calling 'quat of ye ordinary dewes,' for sundry considerations, and for services done and to be done." Mr. M'Ure was then in his 51st year, dying in 1727 at the advanced age of 96. His son Robert M'Ure, Writer, died in 1708, aged 29.

Honorary admission was not confined to the Lawyers, about as many others are so entered, chiefly Magistrates of the Burgh, during the same period, but no free entries have since been given on any occasion. Antiquarian friends have been heard to suppose that the Faculty of Procurators in these days may have excelled both in making and in mixing malt. It is probable that the free entries given to the lawyers were a complimentary per contra way of discharging professional charges for services rendered. The earliest free admission occurs in 1622, when "Thomas Craw is admitted frieman, gratis, upon requeist of James, Archbishop of Glasgow, his Mr."

Two of the Clerks, John Sym, sen., and John Sym, jun., the son succeeding the father, held the office for eighty years; William Yair for

34 years; Claud Marshall, 25 years; J. R. Gardner, 25 years; Robert Douie, 26 years; and the present Clerk, Francis Gibb Dougall, 14 years; the 19 clerks of the last 290 years thus giving an average of about 15 years each. In 1807 Mr. James Steel succeeded Mr. Marshall, whose apprentice he had been. He lost his life by the foundering of a ferry boat with cattle between Dunoon and Greenock in 1813—the accident that sank the boat and all its living freight being witnessed from the shore by his wife and son, William Steele, then a boy seven years old. Mr. James Steel was equally accomplished as his son, the future Clerk and late Sheriff-Substitute, in the rare scholarship and juridicial knowledge each cultivated and possessed. The late Mr. Steele resigned the Clerkship in 1855, on being appointed one of the Sheriff-Substitutes of Lanarkshire at Glasgow.

Mr. G. R. Tennent retired from the profession and the clerkship in 1852, transferring his services to the Brewery at Wellpark while his father was still the head of that world-famed firm. During Mr. Tennent's Clerkship the exclusive privileges of trading in the Royal Burghs were abolished by the Statute of 9 Victoria, c. 17 (1846). The previous rights and powers of the Incorporations of the Trades' House to make Bye-Laws and Regulations are not affected, but are reserved entire by the Statute, and additional power is given to enact Bye-Laws which the altered circumstances may require—these being presented to the Court of Session for sanction.

Soon after the passing of this Statute the Incorporation of Maltmen saw it right to make certain changes on their Bye-Laws and Regulations, adapted to their altered circumstances under the operation of the Statute. They accordingly, on 28th December, 1846, appointed a Committee of their number to prepare a Draft of such Laws and Regulations for the government of the Incorporation under their altered circumstances as might seem expedient; and in August, 1847, a Report recommending a code of Laws and Regulations annexed thereto was submitted to the Incorporation, when the Report was adopted. In the language of the Letter of Guildry, however, it was not till "after many meetings and "conventions, long disputation and reasoning for settling any contraversies "that may fall out thereafter, after great pains, long travelings, and "mature deliberation heard, seen, considered and ripely advised," that

the Laws and Regulations were in 1851 finally adopted by the Incorporation, receiving the sanction of the Supreme Court on 25th May, 1852.

These Laws stood the test of use for 33 years, and the amendments made during that time merely consist of additions required by current events, and of formal partial alterations. The greater attention to Education, the discontinuance of the Trades' School requiring new arrangements for education of the children, the appointment of an Education Committee and their Rules, the foundation of Bursaries and their Regulations, were the prominent additions contained in the Amendments.

The names of the Members who aided Mr. Tennent, the Clerk, in the arduous labour of framing the Laws, and overcoming a deal of injudicious opposition on their way to the sanction of the Court between 1847 and 1852, must not be omitted. The Incorporation were under the deepest obligation for their services to the late Messrs. Wm. Wallace Mitchell, William Steele, Simon MacIennan, and David Yuile, but chiefly to Mr. Mitchell, whose interest in the Craft, and time and attention given to its affairs with unsparing zeal for many years, was eminently valuable.

In 1884-85, the Laws and Regulations were again carefully considered and thoroughly revised at meetings of the Master Court and of the members specially called for that purpose; afterwards they were sanctioned by the Court of Session on 27th June, 1885. A copy of these, with certain additional Memoranda, will be found in the Appendix.

FREEMEN.

The Framers of the Letter of Guildry assumed that the Maltmen rules for election of the Visitors' Assistants or Quarter Masters and other Office-Bearers, and for making or admitting Freemen of the Calling, were at that time sufficiently established. Their attention was only given to settling the Constitution under "ane Visitour," and defining his powers and duties in regard to the Malt, Meal, and Bear, and the Kilns and Markets of his Craft. Nothing is said of his Assistants or the mode of their Election, or of the admission of Freemen with the Calling, and the upsets to be paid at admission, or of the Apprentices and Servants of Freemen. In the absence of muniments of a Seal of Cause or Charter

previous to 1605, by which Writs these elections and entry monies were generally regulated, the information is therefore derived from the Minute Books, in which they are duly recorded.

As far back as minutes of the entries of members are extant, these commence with the entry of Gavin Menzies, a Burgess, on 4th January, 1615, "wha gave his aith of fidelitie for obedience," as is done at the present day, "and to mak Malt weill and skilfullie," and paid 20s. to the Visitour of entries silver, and 12s. of mortclaith silver. These were also for a long time the dues of entry of Sons and Sons-in-law, while in the case of the Burgess it was increased to 20 merks. At this time there was a payment besides of £6 13s. 4d. "for the denner," it being a custom when any one was made Freeman of the Incorporation to exact besides entry money a small sum for a dinner. "Ressaivit for his entry and mortclaith," or "for his denner and mortclaith," look very incongruous together, bringing into strange juxta-position the sounds of mirth and sorrow. But on 23rd September, 1642, "It is statut and ordainit, in all tyme cuming the denner at the admission of Friemen is dischairgit, and the Frieman at his admissioun to pay Ten merks for the denner." From which it may be presumed that as the number of members entering the Craft put it out of the question for the Master Court to overtake so much dinner attendance, it was better, rather than discontinue the payment, to take a smaller sum and pay it into the Box for the common good.

"15th June, 1621.—The qlk day, John Wallace present Visitour and Quarter Maisters being conveyin in ye Craftis Hospitall, and having taken due considerationne of ye meane and small contributionne payit to ye commone Box be strangeris for admisione of ym Freemen wt ye vocationne of Maltmen; Thairfoir having regard to ye weill of ye said Vocationne not being prejudicial to ye libertie of yis burt, statutis and ordainis in all tyme cuming that all *strangeris* quhatsomever quha sall be admittit Friemen not marieand ane Burges manis dochter, being ane maidin undeflorit, sall pay for admisionne Fourtie merks befor yair admisionne."

This is a sonorous style of expressing the amount of increased Entry-money to be in future paid by a Far-hand Entrant. The Letter of Guildry holds out inducements to move craft apprentices to take their Masters' daughters in marriage before any others. The solemn phraseology

in speech of the Maltmen Master Court in 1621 seems with the same view to offer through marriage with a maltman's daughter, "*a maidin undeflorit*," the advantage of paying twenty merks instead of forty by entering the craft as a son-in-law and not as a stranger. These ancient descriptive words have an odd sound in modern ears, although the language would be as chaste to the ear in 1621 as similar peculiarities in the much later period when "Tristram Shandy" was written.

In no bygone time were strangers entrants at far-hand admitted by the Maltmen on as favourable terms as by the other crafts. In addition to higher Entry-money their Dinner tax was fixed at a higher sum: "13 February, 1655.—It is statut and ordainit that all strangers quha "enters Freeman with the Calling heirefter, sall pay for the dinner "Twelff punds Scots money. But this is not to be extendit to Friemens "sones or quha maries friemens dochters, or serves as prenteisses. But to "strangers allenarlie."

Marriage to a Burgess' daughter even gave the privilege of being entered with the craft on more favourable terms than a stranger Burgess had, married neither to a Burgess' nor Freeman's daughter. "It is statut "and ordainit that all personnes who enters Frieman hereafter claimand "right yrto *as mariand ane Burgess' doughter*, sall pay for yr admissionne "Twentie merks and the denner. But Frieman's sons and *theis wha "maries Frieman's doughters* as formerlie."

After the lapse of half a century, a higher entry money for his privileges is again put upon the far-hand *Stranger* Entrant.

On 25th May, 1677, the Visitor produced an Act of the Town Council, granted in favour of the Calling, dated the 24th March, 1677, "Qrby "the Proveist, Bailies, and Counsell hes granted power and warrand to "the Visitor and Members of the Societie of Maltmen in this Brugh, "and yr successors in office, to exact frae ilk stranger that enters burges, "and desyres to enter frieman with the Calling, the soume of *ane hundredth "punds* Scots. Qlk act written on parchment, being read in the audience of "the haill Calling, was by the Visitor, Maisters, and remanent Brethereine, "ordainit to be put in the box, and qlk was accordingly done. (Signed) "Robert Selkrig, Clerke."

The first entry occurring under this Parchment is on 10th December, 1678. "The said day Johne Paull, being alreadie made Burges of the

"Brugh by buying his Freedome, is now admittit Frieman Maltman, "quho hes payit ane hundredth pund to the Collector, and given his aith "as use is."

It is not necessary to follow the further progressive changes on the entry money of members, or to say that the mortcloth silver and dinner payment have long ago ceased. Latterly in sterling money the entry-money at far-hand became £15 15s., £26 5s., and £50, till in 1852 it was fixed by the Laws at £100 and £105. By the Laws of 1885 £105 is the entry-money till 25 years of age, beyond that age the additional payment of the near-hand entrant is added, as shown in Schedule in Appendix at end of the Laws; while the entry-money at near-hand, which latterly had been £2 2s. and £3 3s., was fixed in 1852 according to a table—till 25 years of age at £5 5s., and for the period exceeding 25 years, quarter accounts and interest, simple and compound, are added.

Maltmen, Freemen, or Members, are divided into two distinct classes:—

1. Maltmen Burgesses, and as such eligible to hold office in the Calling.
2. Merchant Burgesses and Burgesses belonging to any of the Thirteen other Incorporated Trades, as such designated "Pendicles," and not eligible to be office-bearers.

The Town Clerk enters on the Burgess Roll the names of all persons who become Ordinary Burgesses of the City—the fees paid for a Burgess Ticket or Certificate varying as the entry is at near-hand or far-hand, Merchant Burgess, or Trades Burgess. It is necessary that a Burgess Ticket be procured before applying to enter any of the Crafts of the Trades' House. If the Burgess Ticket, in addition to the general occupation of the Burgess, specifies "Maltman" as the Craft under which he chooses to be designated, he will, on entry with the Craft, be duly enrolled as a Freeman and full Member, and be eligible to hold office; otherwise he is not a full Member or eligible to hold office—although entitled to all the other privileges of the Craft and the benefit of its funds, as a Freeman thereof—he is known as a Pendicle Member.

The distinction is not much regarded by the Craft, as by a payment of two guineas to the funds of the Trades' House a Pendicle Member is admitted a Member of the Convenery, thereby becoming eligible to hold office in the Trades' House and in the Craft or Incorporation which he has so entered. This has been done in more than one instance of

late in the Incorporation of Maltmen, when a Pendicle Member is a desirable office-bearer, and in this way his services need not be lost to the Craft. In 1879 there were five Pendicle Members, now there are 23. It is also open to a Burgess to change his original Burgess Ticket, and to purchase another having the Craft specified which he may desire to enter as a full Member.

APPRENTICES AND SERVANTS.

After 1846, Apprentice members of the Craft having ceased, any mention of them here might be omitted, but for the fact that for a very long period they had the privileges of the Craft by apprenticeship, and that their indentures, to the number of some hundreds, are "buiket" in the Records in this form:—"12 August, 1651.—The same day George "Grahame, sone to George Grahame at Bankeir, is buiket Prenteis with "John Fyndlay, dureing ye space of sevin yeirs. Quha hes payit for his "buiking to ye Collector Fourtie schillings, to the Clerke 13/4, and to "ye Officer 6/8." "20 December, 1666.—The said day Robert Jarvae, "sone lawll to Johne Jarvae in Scheillis, within the Parochine of Larbert, "is booked prenteis wt Charles Heugh, for ye space of Five yeirs, and "twa yeirs for meit, and his fiet frae Martimes last, conform to Indentour "dated the 12th of October last, wha hes payit the Collector Ten Punds." Such were the terms on which apprentices became bound with a Master Maltman. The Indentures were generally for five years. For the first two years the boy got only his food as wages. There is a difference of £8 in the "buiking" paid by George Grahame and Robert Jarvae,—as on 7th November, 1654, "the Visitor and Masters of the calling takin "to thair considerationne the great fredome and libertie thair prenteiss "gets, Be their service being als frie in all things as yr awin bairnes, "and yet hes payed ane verie meane thing heirtfoir for thair buiking. "And seeing both the poore and thair burdeings doe increase, They "thairfor heirby statut and ordainit, with consent of the haill Visitor "and Quarter-Maisters, That nae prenteis shall be buiket heirefter until "first he pay to ye Collector Ten punds for supplie of ye poore of ye "calling, and ther burdeings."

The Apprentices must have been a fruitful source of annoyance to their masters. They appear to have led rather a dissolute life. A minute

of the Master Court in February, 1673, gives a sad account of them. "Playing at ye cairts, and untymous drinking in ye night," are the least of the offences laid to their charge. "For preventing of ye lyk in tyme cuming, it is statut and ordaint that any servand or prenteis who ever sall be knowne to be out of his Maister or Mistres' family after Ten o'clock at night, unless he be about his Maister's business—for ye first fault his Mr. sall detein aff his fie, 20s. Scots; ye second, 40s.; and ye third, £3."

"1691. *May* 15.—The same day it is ordained and appointed that "the Act anent the Maltmen's servants drinking, washing of heads, and committing other debosheries, of the date the fourth of February, 1673, be furthwith, and in all tyme heirefter, observed, and put to condign execution; and of new, heirefter, discharges all prentises and servants frae that evill custome of washing of heads in all tyme comming."

Apprentices and servants had their seasons of carousal as well as masters, but seem to have been more apt to exceed the bounds of propriety. The "debosherie" at head washings was the result of ceremonies which once had a serious significance, having lost their original meaning, and become mixed with the general habits of the time. At the manumission of a serf or bondsman, certain acts were solemnly performed before witnesses, indicative of the freedom conferred, and also calculated to impress themselves on the minds of those present. Acts of this sort were necessary in times and places when the drawing up of a writing recording the fact was a matter of impossibility. In fine, they were symbolical of the completion of some grant, privilege, or bargain. Almost every trade had some ceremony connected with the commencement as well as the termination of an indenture up till within a very recent period. Of whatever rough or harmless capers they consisted, all were the degenerate offspring of very ancient rites.

THE GRAND DECERNITURE.

PRECEDENCE OF THE SEVERAL TRADES.

A discussion had existed for a length of time among the Incorporations as to the legal import of the LETTER OF GUILDRY, and the validity of certain proceedings of the Trades' House.

The Deacons and Visitor of the Incorporations had been in use, till 1771, to nominate as their assistants in the Convener's House a certain number of members, being from remote antiquity the Convener's Council for conducting the common affairs of the Crafts. The Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen nominated the greater number, and the Ten other Incorporations a fewer number.* The number of Representatives sent from each craft was in proportion to the rank and importance of the craft, and *to the share which it had contributed to the common funds*. In 1771 the Ten latter insisted on being found entitled to have the same number of Representatives in the House with the first Four Trades. The Four carried the matter before the Court of Session, and after a voluminous variety of procedure the judgment known as THE GRAND DECERNITURE was pronounced on 17th February, 1775. The Supreme Court found that the constitution of the Society of the Trades' House, as established either by the Letter of Guildry or by immemorial usage, cannot now be altered or encroached upon, and particularly that the rank or precedence of the several Trades or Incorporations, and the number of members which each Incorporation have a title to send to the Trades' House as in use prior to the late encroachments, being previously established by immemorial custom, must continue, and cannot be altered or varied either by the Trades or Convenery by themselves, or with the concurrence of the Magistrates and Council; and found decerned and declared the rank and precedency of the several Trades and Incorporations in the Trades' House as follows—HAMMERMEN, TAILORS, CORDINERS, MALTMEN, WEAVERS, BAXTERS, SKINNERS, WRIGHTS, COOPERS, FLESHERS, MASONS, GARDENERS, BARBERS, BONNETMAKERS; and also fixed the number of members which each trade has a title to send to the House as representatives.

At a meeting of the Incorporation of Maltmen on 22nd December, 1778, the Visitor produced a notarial copy of THE GRAND DECERNITURE, taken from Extract of the Decreet obtained at the instance of the first Four Trades against the last Ten Trades of the Convenery, which having been read over by the Clerk, the Incorporation ordained the

* This Grand Decerniture is so important a document that no Representative of the Maltmen to the Trades' House should be ignorant of it.

same to be engrossed in their Books, and the original notarial copy lodged in the box. The Minutes then bear, "The Incorporation, fully
"sensible of the great pains, trouble, and diligence of the Committees
"of the said first four Incorporations, and of their Agents and Lawyers
"in managing and carrying on the said process, do hereby approve of,
"and give them the thanks of this Incorporation for their conduct
"therein, and hereby earnestly recommend it to instruct their Repre-
"sentatives in the Trades' House, present and to come, to have the said
"Decreet observed and enforced in all points, and not to suffer the
"same in any point to be violated or encroached on. And this
"Incorporation further appoint the said full Extract to be lodged in the
"box of the Incorporation of HAMMERMEN, to be there preserved for
"the common benefit of the said first Four Incorporations, and to be
"made forthcoming and patent to them and each of them at all times,
"and to be lent to them or any of them on receipt and obligation for
"redelivery in a competent time, upon the said Incorporation of Hammer-
"men them passing an Act of their Trade agreeing to and acknowledging
"the said lodgment in the terms above mentioned, and giving an
"Extract of such Act to the Visitor of this Incorporation to be lodged
"in their Box. And this Incorporation appoint the Visitor to meet
"with the Deacons of the Incorporations of Tailors and Cordiners to
"have an Act passed in each of their Trades similar to this, and them
"to see this Act executed."

The Hammermen agreed to be custodiers of "The Grand Decerniture" on these terms, and furnished the Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen with Extracts of an Act of their Incorporation to that effect. The full Extract of the Decreet, dated at Edinburgh, 17th February, 1775, 16th February, 1776, and 28th February, 1777, consists of a portly volume of 742 folio pages.

NOTE.—It is a pity this volume is not in print, as no more interesting and instructive story of our Incorporations could be found.

PENSIONERS.

If the number of Pensioners be considered in connection with the amount of funds and the claims for relief, the Maltmen may be regarded as one of the richest Incorporations in Scotland, and if regard be had to

the very judicious manner in which assistance is afforded to their decayed brethren, there are few Institutions of which our city has greater reason to be proud. The system adopted, while it guards against all fraud and imposition, and confines the aid to the really necessitous and deserving, enables the Court to dispense it with a liberal and generous hand. No claimant can force the Incorporation to do more than take his case into consideration, and from their fair and impartial decision upon it, there is no appeal or review beyond the common Law of the land; and yet there is no instance of any abuse arising from the exercise of this discretionary power on the part of the Board of Directors—the Master Court. It is believed by those who have for many years given a careful attention to the working of the system, that while there is nothing in it to demoralize the recipients or place them in the position of paupers, the relief afforded is of tenfold more benefit to the community than if it had been distributed through the cumbrous and costly machinery of our Poor Law Board. Indeed a recent instance occurred where a pensioner without solicitation placed a sum in bank (the savings of many years out of his pension) in name of the Incorporation, that on his death he might, as far as in his power, recompense them for their kindness. Nothing could be more pleasing than the gratitude of this worthy old man, unless it was a further instance of an old lady's call to thank the Master Court for a small increase to her pension, when she stated that she looked upon her £25 pension as worth £40, from the kindly way in which she was always met and the allowance paid to her.

The number of pensioners on the pension roll at Lammas, 1879, were—16 members, 31 widows, 18 unmarried daughters, 4 orphan children of four families, and 4 persons enrolled to receive interim precepts paid along with those on pension roll—a total of 73 pensioners, receiving an annual allowance of £1,712.

The number of persons on the pension roll at Lammas, 1894, were—14 members, 32 widows (including 7 widows with 18 young children), 20 unmarried daughters, 3 families of 6 father and motherless orphans, and 10 persons enrolled to receive interim or special precepts paid along with those on pension roll—a total of 79 pensioners, and receiving an annual allowance of £1,912 13s.

The amount of pensions and allowances paid to the different classes of pensioners were—

LAMMAS, 1879.

MEMBERS.

One at	-	-	-	-	£15	0	0
One at	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Four at	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Eight at	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
Two at	-	-	-	-	35	0	0

WIDOWS.

One at	-	-	-	-	£12	10	0
Two at	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
One at	-	-	-	-	17	10	0
Four at	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
One at	-	-	-	-	22	10	0
Seven at	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Fifteen at	-	-	-	-	30	0	0

UNMARRIED DAUGHTERS AND ORPHANS.

Two at	-	-	-	-	£15	0	0
One at	-	-	-	-	17	10	0
Four at	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Eight at	-	-	-	-	22	10	0
Five at	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Two at	-	-	-	-	30	0	0

PRECEPTS.

Four, - - - Various amounts.

LAMMAS, 1894.

MEMBERS.

Barrowfield Mortification, -	£5	0	0
Four at - - - -	25	0	0
Nine at - - - -	30	0	0

WIDOWS.

Five at	-	-	-	-	£20	0	0
One at	-	-	-	-	22	10	0
Twelve at	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Five at	-	-	-	-	27	10	0
Nine at	-	-	-	-	30	0	0

UNMARRIED DAUGHTERS AND ORPHANS.

One at	-	-	-	-	£15	0	0
Two at	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Two jointly at	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
One at	-	-	-	-	22	10	0
Four at	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Five jointly at	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Two at	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
Six jointly at	-	-	-	-	30	0	0

PRECEPTS.

Ten, - - - Various amounts.

NOTE.—A joint-pension is when a family receives one pension amongst them, in terms of Law IV., Article 7.

From the Trades' House, in addition to their allowances from this Incorporation, one ex-Visitor enjoys an annual pension of £30, 10 members have £20 each (one being a precept), 5 widows have £10 each, 5 unmarried daughters have £6 each, and 6 have £5.

With such allowances as these *assisting their other means*, the Pensioner ranks of the Incorporation are able to enjoy much comfort and respectability. Once a-year they receive a visit at their homes from the Master Court who are divided into six pairs of Visitors. These gentlemen report on the schedule, which has been given out previously to the Pensioner and returned to the Clerk, their verification of its statements, with such remarks as occur to them. At a *pro re nata* meeting of the Master Court the Reports are read, and the recommendations made are anxiously considered and attended to.

OFFICER.

On 9th December, 1615, "James Liddell is admittit Officer for the yeir nex to cum and gaif his aith for dew service." Yearly thereafter, for a long series of elections, the last entered member is "admittit Officer for ane year nex to cum, giving his aith." In course of time an alteration of the custom appears; the Officer is "continewit till next election," and appointed from year to year. A freeman of the Calling was also required as Town Officer, to execute the Magistrates' and the Visitor's orders for putting the Calling's Acts in force. "17th February, 1641. The qlk day conveyit in the Craft's Hospital the "Visitor and Quarter Maisters, quha for the maist part were present, "William Logane, Maltman, is decernit in ane wrang, and was upset "for deforcing of William Wallace, officer, in execution of his office, "having poyndit fra him ane clock for 8s. for not comperance to the "Candlemas Conventione. The said William Logane, personally "present, granted the deforcement. Yrfoir decernit in manner foresaid." The Officer was appointed during the pleasure of the Visitor and Master Court. On "16th January, 1680, Visitor Findlay lytit James Kincaid, "William Drew, and David Boyd, that one of them might be so chosen, "because William Crichtonne, the former officer, was become aiget and "infirm. The Maisters referred to the Visitor to choice quha he

"pleased, and the Visitor did choose James Kincaid to be Officer, till "he should be found faultie; and the Maisters were content that quhn "the Visitor should find him faultie, that he should put him off, and "choice anoyr at his pleasor." The office ceasing to be devolved yearly on the youngest entered member, but being held as a continuous appointment, a salary paid quarterly was allowed, with an occasional gift, and once a year a suit of clothes. The articles of dress in the Collector's yearly "Compt" read quaintly in modern times:—*e.g.* in 1668, "For cloath to be ane stand of cloathes to Thomas Miller, the "officer—ane cloak, sark, wyliecoat, and ane pair of shoos, £20 1s. 4d. "(Scots money). Three ells of grey cloth, £7 10s. Three ells plying, "£1 1s. Ane bannet and pouches, £1 4s. To the tailyeor, for making "ye clothes, £1 8s." The shoes are a very frequent item. At other times he gets a "hatt and ribbons," and "a boll of meal." Mr. Douie, when a boy at school, has gazed admiringly at the officer with the Craft's box on his back, his hat streaming with ribbons, heading a Master Court on their way to the Trades' House on the day of the Deacons' Choosing—a fête day in Glasgow, and a school holiday. In 1689, "For clothes and others to the Officer, and a pair of shoos and a "pair of breiks to James Machan, £26 3s. New shoes to the Officer, "and selling ane old pair, £2 2s. Shoes to James Machan, and mending "the old, £1 12s." "Ane syde coat and breitches, with ane coat and "a sark to George Pollock, late Toun Officer of the Calling."

On 29th November, 1690, there is a good outfit:—"Seven ells of "cloth, at 30s. the ell, to be Alexander Chapman, the Officer's clothes, "£13 16s. Eight ells of linen at 7s. the ell, £2 16s. Three ells of "plyding, to be hose, 2s. A gross of buttons to the coat, 18s. Turning "his old coat, and for furnishings, £2 2s. 6d. Ten drope of silk, 15s. "Pockets, binding, and buccraim, 12s. 8d. Four ells and one-half of "cloathe, to lyne his justicoat and breikes, at 7s. the ell, is £1 11s. 6d. "Four dozen of buttons and three ells binding, 6s. 10d. A quarter of "flannen and twa unce of threed, 4s. 6d. A new hatt, £1 18s. A new "pair of shoes, £1 13s. 4d.; and for a periwig, £3 12s."

Alexander Chapman gets several wigs. In 1692 there is paid "for "ane periwig to him, £3;" and "for turning his coat, 16s." In 1698, "for his cloaths and mounting, as per receipt, £20 6s. 8d. Item: for a

"weigg, hatt, shoos, and stockings to him, £7 19s. 6d. Item: to James Mann, for making of his cloaths, £3."

To this day the Officer might not object to receive the Visitor's "warrant" for a similar suit, "periwigg" included. In November, 1826, "the officer's hat, coat, wig, and shoes" appear for the last time in the Collector's Account.

For several years past the duties of the Officer have been reduced to a minimum. All Notices to Master Court and General Meetings, which formerly were delivered by him, are now posted.

BURIALS OF MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES—MORTCLOTHS.

In the minute 30th November, 1615, so frequently referred to, it is recorded—"The said day ressaivit be ye Visitour, fra Thomas Wyning, of mortclaith silver, 10s." Thomas Wyning had been entered at a previous meeting, and had paid for his upsett and dinner, leaving the "mortclaith money" till now. The mention of a "mortcloth" in the casualties of the Calling may surprise a member of the present generation. The payment had its origin in the earliest period of the Craft, when it was imperative on every Freeman to attend the burial of a Maltman or Meilman, his wife, or bairn. The Craft kept this mortcloth, to be used at the burials of members and their families only, and "mortclaith money" paid by entrants was for its repair, and to provide a new one when that was required. Each member paid 10s. or 12s., with his other entry-monies, towards this expensive article.

The frequent Acts of the Calling "anent absents frae burials," and demanding attendance on these occasions, are in this way accounted for, "1619. August 7.—The qlk day, William Neilsonne, younger, Visitour "of Maltmen and Meilmen in Glasgow, his assistaris and hail breyren "of the tred of Maltmen and Meilmen conveynt in the Craft's Hospital, "and having considerationne of ane Act maid be tyme theire befor in "the month of February, 1605, anent thair being at burials of their "Breyren, their wyves, and bairnis, being wairant be the officer to that "effect—and of yr unlaw in cais of absens therfra: The said Visitour "and assystaris and hail persones, Maltmen and Meilmen, statutis, "decernis, and ordainis yt everie persone of their tred yt cumis not to

"the buriall of ane of yr breyrin, his wyfe, or bairn, being lawlie wairant
 "be the officer to that effect, not haveing ane lawfull excuis, sall pay
 "to the Visitour, to the weill of the tred, four schillings money, toties
 "quoties."

This statute had not been satisfactorily observed, for, on "*17th October*,
 "1622.—Ye qlk day, ye Visitour and haill vocationne being present
 "except ane few number quha were absent, conform to ane former Act
 "maid befor, understanding ye evill order usit in tyme byepast in
 "absenting yame selfiss fra convoying of ye corpes of thois departed
 "this lyiff wtin ye bodie of ye said vocationne to yair buriall, sua that
 "mae nor a few are prntt yratt: Thairfoir they actit and obleist thaim
 "selfis in all tyme cuming that quhaever were absent in tyme cuming
 "fra ony burial belonging to ye said vocationne, being lawfullie wairint,
 "or wtout ane lawfull qualifiet excuis, to pay, toties quoties, foure
 "schillings, to be employit to ye commone use of ye vocationne."

At first the supply would appear to have been intended only for the
 "serving" of their own members. "*23rd October*, 1622.—The qlk day ye
 "Visitour and Quarter-Masters agriet yat yair sould be twa mortclaiths
 "off velvet bocht for ye commone use of ye said vocationn of thoes
 "quha sall happen to depairt yis lyiff wtin ye bodie of ye said vocationn,
 "and of yair hous and famelie—vizt., ane meikill claithe of velvet to
 "be bocht for aigit peopill, and ane less claithe of velvet for young
 "childring: Ordaining Walter Douglas, Deacon Convener; William
 "Neilsonne, prntt Visitour; William Neilson, Elder; James Lytbodie,
 "Johne Wallace, and John Crawford, to be prnt at ye bying yairof: As
 "als quhasoever sall get ye meikill claithe for bureying any personn sall
 "pay sexteine schillings, and for ye lyttill claithe aucht schillings in all
 "tym coming, to ye commone use of ye vocationn and for supplie
 "of ye puir decayit Bretherin of ye said Calling. And in cais ye
 "said clothes be lent furth of yis burt or desyrit be ony personn wtin
 "yis burt wtout ye bodie of ye said vocationne for bureing of ye deid,
 "the keipper yairof sall not lend ye saymn wtout consent of ye Visitour
 "and twa of ye Quarter-Maisters, and yt upon sick reasonabill satisfaction
 "as they sall modifie." And further on—"8th Januarii, 1623.—It is
 "ordainit that the mortclaithes sall be lent at na tyme heirefter, bot for
 "bureing of the deid wtin the body of the vocationne—viz., the guid-

"man of the famelie, his wyffe, or childrene." But the rule was soon altered into an institution for general use. During the greater part of the seventeenth and of the eighteenth century, the Merchants' House, Trades' House, and several of the Incorporations of the city, besides the Maltmen, were possessed of a stock of mortcloths, which they hired out for the benefit of their poor, and realised from the business a very considerable income. So expensive an article could only be got on loan or hire, and to meet this want, Incorporations and other associated individuals provided them. To have a costly mortcloth and a large attendance at funerals were outward signs of respect for the deceased which were uniformly observed.

The members of the Craft never improved in a conscientious attendance at the burials of the brethren, their wives, or children, where their presence was so anxiously urged. The terms of the latest edict on this head are:—"13 November, 1694.—The said day the act anent keeping "the Burialls revived: and all ordained to attend the samine from the "Buriall House to the Wyndheid, under the pain of four shillings Scots, "to be paid without forgiveness. And the Officer is ordained to take "particular Accompt of the present Friemen, and the Fyne to be "impended as the Visitor thinks fit to the poor or the Officer, except "a lawful excuse be given and admittit." The Visitor thus giving the Officer a partnership in the recovery of penalties, it is likely that not a few fines would be impended.

The Maltmen had generally a dozen mortcloths on hand of various sizes. They were examined and reported upon yearly, on being removed from the old to the new Collector's house—the "kist" which contained them, and the "wallets" in which they were carefully carried about for use, being oftentimes mentioned in the Collector's accounts. In the years 1674 to 1676 inclusive, the large sums of £158 5s. 8d., £218 16s., and £195 15s. (Scots) respectively, were drawn for the hire of the mortcloths. The mortality in Glasgow in these years must have been above the average. Only £26 9s. had been received in 1652, and £82 in 1665. Frequently other requisites for interment, besides the mortcloths, were furnished by the Craft to necessitous families. On 6th November, 1662, the Collector takes credit for £1 16s. "for the use of umqle Wm. "Gibs wyfe," and £4 5s. 4d. "for a kist and winning sheit to her."

Two entries to the same effect, relating to James Gibb, occur in an account, 13th October, 1674.

"7 November, 1654—Debursit to Fraderik Hamiltoune
to bring hame, out of Hollane, als meikle velvours
as to be ane mortclaithe, £036 16 0"

That was a considerable sum for velvet only, but there is to be added:—

"Debursit for two pund and nine unce of silk to mak
the fraingzie (fringes) for ye best mortclaithe, . £046 04 0
"To Margrat Graye, for working the fraingzie, . . . 010 01 0
"To Ard. Miller, for shewing (sewing) on the fraingzie,
&c., 01 13 04
"For twa wallats thairto, 02 02 0"

A mortcloth of a good sort thus cost within a little of £100 (Scots).

Either with the view of having their palls brought into demand, or to show the respect in which the deceased had been held by the community, a deputation was almost invariably sent to represent the Incorporation at the funeral of persons of note or influence belonging to the city and neighbouring counties, and there are many items of these attendances:—

"9 Nov., 1665.—Debursit at Blackhall's buriall for
horse hyre and for ane man to keep them, . . £09 0 0"

The same terms are employed with reference to Barrochan's, in this year, and Lord Loudon's in 1664:—

"Debursit for twa hors hyres to Walkinshaw his ladie's
buriall, £01 16 0"

In 1675, Garscadden also was carried to his last resting-place, when the hire of five horses, and "mending of the mortclaith that was wronged at the same tyme," cost £5 3s.; and in 1692 a deputation of two horsemen was at "the Laird of Fulbar's" burial; of two at "the old Earle of Kilmarnock's;" of two at "the young Earle's;" and of five "at the Ladie Pollock's." The Steuarts of Blackhall, the Loudon and Boyd families, and others mentioned, were members of the rank which includes many of Scotland's oldest families.

In the account containing the item of Blackhall's funeral, and immediately after it, there is the following curious note :—

“ Debursit for ye saiddell yt the Calling proclaimed to
be rune for, mair nor was gotten be collectionne, £5 15 0”

This can only mean that the Calling had announced, in usual fashion, by the bellman, that on the return of the mourners from Blackhall's interment the horsemen would engage in a broose (or race), the prize to be a saddle, and that the difference between what was subscribed by the competitors and the cost of the saddle would be made up by the Incorporation. Though now-a-days such singular conduct as advertising, and thereafter joining in a ludicrous helter-skelter race, immediately after so solemn an act as consigning the remains of a fellow-creature to the tomb would be looked upon as most untimely levity, yet about the middle of the seventeenth century such things occurred at burials as well as weddings, and our wonder lessens when it is remembered that at the funeral of a person of Blackhall's wealth very large quantities of intoxicating liquors were freely distributed and consumed. Horse-racing on a few occasions had been a pastime of the King and Court in the reigns of the later Jameses, but had not become a public institution until long after 1665.

The mortcloth business appears to have paid well for more than a hundred years afterwards, but ceasing in course of time to be lucrative—the revenue to the Incorporation in 1781 and 1782 amounting only to £8 19s.—it was discontinued by the Maltmen, by a sale to the Tailors, Weavers, and Wrights, who in partnership for fifty-seven years carried it on profitably. The right of keeping mortcloths and letting them for hire belonged by immemorial usage to Kirk-Sessions of Parishes, whose poor got the money derived from it. But parties like the Incorporations, who had been in the practice beyond the years of prescription of letting out mortcloths, were found entitled by the Supreme Court to retain that possession. The Collector may be surprised to know that it was one of his official duties only a hundred years ago to act as a City Undertaker, and on hearing of the decease of a citizen to wait upon sorrowing relatives and offer one of his mortcloths to be used for the good of the poor of the Incorporation of Maltmen.

In the end, the conclusion come to was:—"At and within the "Laigh Kirk Session-House, 22 *March*, 1782.—The Committee reported "that the Tailors, Weavers, and Wrights agree to give Eighty Guineas "for the Mortcloths, which are therefore sold to them at that price—"subject always such sale to the burden of furnishing Mortcloths to "indigent Poor of the Incorporation whom the Visitor for the time may "think proper to recommend to such benefit."

EDUCATION.

The "Trades' School" was established in 1807, when the provision for elementary education in Glasgow was very inadequate. The school was supported jointly by the Trades' House and the Incorporated Trades, each Trade annually electing a School Director. After existing for about seventy years, it came to be universally admitted that, under the altered circumstances of its efficiency—the daily increasing facilities for obtaining improved education, and, above all, the introduction of the School Board—the Trades' School should be discontinued, leaving it to the Crafts to provide greater educational facilities for the children of their members as they might see fit.

The Incorporation of Maltmen accordingly, at Lammas Court, 1876, appointed an Education Committee, consisting of five members, viz., Mr. Hugh Baird, junior, *Visitor*; Mr. William MacLean, junior, *Collector*; Mr. Charles Malloch, Mr. Franc Gibb Dougall, Dr. William Scott, Mr. William West Watson, and Mr. George Ledingham, "to draw up Rules "and Regulations for the guidance of the trade in dealing with the "important question of Education, in so far as it affects the Craft "generally, and *especially defining the conditions* upon which Children and "Grandchildren of members may have a FREE EDUCATION given them "from the funds of the Incorporation."

The Committee, with much care, prepared the Rules, which, having been submitted to the consideration of the Craft, were finally adopted at Lammas Meeting of 1877, and ordered to be embodied with the Laws.

Under these Rules an Education Committee was permanently constituted, to consist of five members, viz., the Trades' School Director for the Craft, elected for two years; two members from the Craft, one of

whom to retire annually; and two members from the Master Court, one of whom to retire annually. The Committee annually in July make a Report to the Incorporation, which is printed and issued along with the circulars calling the Lammass General Meeting. While thus providing a primary and secondary education, the Committee have also power to give education aid for evening classes to eligible persons occupied at business employments during the day. The system and arrangements of their Education Scheme, exhibited by the Committee's Reports in 1878 and 1879, worked excellently.

Great and important changes have taken place in the Education Scheme since 1879. Free National Education to a certain advanced stage is now the law of the land. Our printed Laws on Education, which will be found in the Appendix, have been altered accordingly. A good old unwritten rule is still adhered to—that, so far as the Incorporation of Maltmen are concerned, no child or grandchild of a member shall be allowed to grow up without having a good substantial education, and if there be the wish and they have the ability to follow up their studies, they shall receive the allowance provided to give what is termed a primary secondary education, either at day or evening advanced classes, and even to provide whatever may be considered under the head of technical education. This Craft has always sought to be in the foreground of education, whether known as primary, secondary, or technical.

MALTMEN BURSARIES.

About 40 years ago the Incorporation founded two Bursaries of the annual value of £10 each, which were subsequently increased to £25 each. These to be granted for the education of members, sons and grandsons of members, attending the University of Glasgow, and to be held for four years, or for an extension of that time if approved of by the Master Court. To these were afterwards added two additional Bursaries of the like value of £25 each for female students, to enable them to pursue the study of the higher branches of education. Latterly this was changed, and now there are six Bursaries of the annual value of £16 each for the higher education of three male and three female

students at a university, college, technical, or other educational establishment approved of by the Master Court. The appointment is vested in the Master Court. The Regulations are printed in the Appendix to the Laws.

THE GORBAL LANDS.

In 1640 the Lands of Gorbals and Brigend, being 347 acres, 2 roods, and 32 falls, were sold by Sir Robert Douglas, of Blackerston, at the price of £81,333 16s. 8d. Scots, to the Magistrates of Glasgow, in trust for behoof of the City, to the extent of one-fourth part; of Hutcheson's Hospital, to the extent of two-fourth parts; and of the Trades' House for the remaining one-fourth. The earliest mention of the Gorbals Lands in the records of the Maltmen is contained in the following brief minute:—"Vigesimo Febrii, 1650. The said day the Visitor (Walter Bryce) and maist pairt of the Masters being conveynet, they all in ane "voyce doethe allow anent the bargane of the Gorbals, and ordains the "Visitor to declare in their names, that they will advance 6000 merks "to yt effect." By a Contract, dated 9th March, 1650, between the Magistrates and William Lightbodie, Deacon Convener of the Trades, and Visitor of the Maltmen, the one-fourth portion was vested in the Trades' House, and was divided into thirty-one parts. The price paid was 31,000 merks, equal to £1,743 12s. sterling; the thirty-one parts being respectively shared thus:—

	Shares.		Shares.
The Trades' House,	8	8. Wrights,	1
1. Hammermen,	2	9. Coopers,	1
2. Tailors,	6	10. Fleshers,	1
3. Cordiners,	2	11. Masons,	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. Maltmen,	6	12. Gardeners,	0
5. Weavers,	1	13. Barbers,	0
6. Bakers,	$\frac{1}{2}$	14. Dyers,	0
7. Skinners,	2		
			31 parts.

The Maltmen hold their six shares, proceeding upon the above Contract, by a Charter of Feu Farm, dated 15th July, 1650, granted in favour of Walter Bryce, their Visitor, and his successors in office, whereby they have right to "All and haill six just and equal parts of

"All and Haill Thirty-one equal parts of All and Haill the six pund
"land of old extent of Gorbals and Brigend with the pertinents therein
"mentioned."

The Sasine on their Charter under the subscription manual of Mr. John Spreull, Notary Public, is dated 17th July, 1650, and recorded in the Register of Sasines kept at Glasgow for the Shire of Renfrew, Regalities of Glasgow and Paisley, 23rd August, in the same year.

From this period the Collector's annual accounts of intromissions "wit ye Calling's guidis" contain entries of what is received for each year from the Deacon Convener's Collector as "a part of ye Gorbals rents for ye crops;" or as it is expressed of Charge in one of his accounts "for qlk the Calling hes lying upon the said lands," in other words, the annual income derived from their investment of six thousand merks in 6-31 shares of the lands.

The whole lands originally sold by Sir Robert Douglas to the Magistrates were held in joint property by the City, Hutcheson's Hospital, and Trades' House, till the year 1789, when they were allocated under careful agreement—78 acres, 3 roods, and 14 falls Scots, formed the one-fourth part allocated to the Trades' House and the Incorporations.

William Lightbodie, Deacon Convener for three years between 1648 and 1651, was a member of the Incorporation of Maltmen, and it is reasonable to suppose that to him and Walter Bryce, Visitor in 1650, the Maltmen may consider themselves chiefly indebted for the wise and profitable investment of 6000 merks, equivalent in sterling money to £333 6s. 8d., the price of their six shares of the Gorbals Lands. The revenue now annually derived by the Craft in feu duties from this ancient investment is not less on an average since 1856, by which year the last portions of the unfeued ground were disposed of, than the extraordinary sum of from £900 to a £1,000 a year—a most important item of funds intended as a helpful source of assistance and comfort to the poorer members and their families.

Mr. Crawford's Sketch, c. 47, gives an interesting narrative of the Gorbals Lands, with a list of the feu-duties and duplications, and a plan of the ground feued, now called "Tradeston." The Clerk of the House is Factor for collecting the feu-duties, and Clerk to the Delegates on the lands—who are a Committee composed of the Deacon-Convener

and Collector of the House, the last Convener and last Collector, together with a Delegate elected yearly by each of the Incorporations entitled to a share of the income.

BALGRAY.

In 1666 the Calling purchased for 9,800 merks the lands of Balgray in Provanside, which is introduced here in order to give occasion to notice two affairs, one of public, the other of private interest, appearing at this time on the Records. For fifty-six years the small Estate gave unceasing occupation to the Visitor and Masters, but especially to the Collector, whose accounts are full of the details of farm expenditure and agricultural labour. In a Minute of the Master Court, 24th December, 1680, giving instructions in regard to a Balgray Account, we get a glimpse of the "Highland Host" let loose by Lauderdale over Glasgow and the Western Counties in 1678. "The Collector, in settling with "David Wilson, one of the Tacksmen at Balgray, shall deduce and allow "him twentie pund Scots, for the expense and loss he got by the "Hielanders; and also deduce and allow to George Murdoch and Robert "Muir, the other Tacksmen at Balgray, twenty pund Scots, betwix ym "for the expense and loss they susteinit by the Hielanders at the same "time." The Highlanders, during their visit to the West, carried off from the peaceful and unresisting inhabitants whatever money they could lay hold of, and as much plunder as they could carry from shops and dwelling-houses of articles they had taken a fancy to. A Conventicle at Provanside, of which the Balgray tenants were staunch adherents, had become obnoxious to the party sent out by the Privy Council, and hence the loss "susteinit" on this account by the Maltmen.

The persecution in the West of Scotland continued without much abatement till the Revolution. The Collector (William Reid), on 24th October, 1687, is ordained "to pay to ilk ane of the fourteen persons "who were appoynted to meet the new Archbishop at his first coming "here 14 shillings Scots for their hors hyres." The Visitor (John Stirling) assumed more state than the "fourteen persons"—"For ye Visitor's expense in ryding to meet the Bischope and in convoying of his Ladie, £2." In the same account is a charge of 36s. "spent by ye



Yrs. faithfully
Geo. W. Lennan

Visitor and Collector in *getting back the Balgray Kyne* taken by ye Sodgers." At this time James VII. had sent troops from the garrison of Berwick to Scotland, to assist in dispersing or preventing conventicles, and some "sodgers" had been again foraging at Balgray.

In 1730 it was considered for the advantage of their stock and of their poor—the same reasons that were given for the original purchase—"that the Lands of Balgray be sold for as much above 16,000 merks "as can be gott therefor." At public auction on 1st July, 1730, Mr. John Orr, of Barrowfield, Merchant in Glasgow, a Freeman of the Calling, gave 2,600 merks above the upset price, purchasing the Lands at 18,600 merks, a sum nearly double their original cost. The price realised would be excellent value at the time, besides improving the capital stock of the Craft to such an extent; but it would have been fortunate for the Maltmen if Balgray had remained with them to this day, like the Gorbals Lands investment.

Mr. Orr in that year had "mortified" the sum of 2,000 merks, the annual rent whereof to be paid for ever to a poor Freeman of the Craft quarterly. On 21st May, 1730, "the Calling heartily accept the Mortification, and "recommend to the Visitor to wait on the said Mr. "John Orr, and thank him therefor." The "Barrowfield Mortification," up to the year 1889, was the only money derived from endowment vested in the Incorporation of Maltmen.

James M'Lennan, Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Lanark and of the City of Glasgow, and a Magistrate of the latter, became a Member of the Incorporation of Maltmen at the *Far Hand*, on 7th February, 1884. He was elected a Member of the Master Court in 1887, and Collector in 1888. At the Lammass General Meeting in 1889, and before his successor was nominated, Collector M'Lennan addressed the Craft, and stated how highly he had appreciated the honour of being allowed to discharge the duties of so important an office, and the feeling of pleasure he had had in intrusting with the funds, and especially in noticing the kindly way in which the applications for pensions were considered and bestowed on the deserving recipients, and concluded by asking the Incorporation to accept from him a donation of one thousand pounds sterling. Ex-Visitor Andrew Malloch Bayne, on behalf of the members, acknowledged the handsome gift, and moved that the thanks of the

Craft be recorded in the Minutes and awarded to Collector M'Lennan, which was heartily and unanimously responded to. It was further agreed that the £1,000 should be entered in the Accounts of the Craft in time coming as "James M'Lennan's Gift." Bailie M'Lennan was elected one of our Representatives to the Trades' House in September, 1889, and Visitor of the Maltmen in September, 1890. He became Collector of the Trades' House in 1892, and in 1893 was raised to the highest dignity in the Trades' House, viz., that of Deacon-Convener, an office to which he was re-elected in 1894.

While the Deacon-Convener was Visitor of the Maltmen, he also presented to the Craft an elegantly silver-mounted Ram's-head or Snuff-mull.

Though not exactly connected with our story, yet it may not be out of place here to mention that Deacon-Convener James M'Lennan presented to the City of Glasgow that very handsome Arch erected at the London Street Entrance to what is well known as the Glasgow Green or People's Park. The following is an excerpt from the Minutes of the Finance Committee of the Town Council of 23rd May, 1894, anent the same:—"The archway forms an imposing entrance to the Green; and "the generosity of the donor has been the means of preserving to the city "one of the few remaining classic façades designed by the distinguished "architects, the Brothers Adam. The arch originally formed part of "the old Assembly Rooms in Ingram Street (better known in recent "times as the Athenæum Buildings), and, on the demolition of these "buildings, was removed and re-erected on its present site at the cost "of the Deacon-Convener."

Other presentations have, at various times, been made to the Incorporation by Visitors and ex-Visitors. In 1881 the Clerk, Mr. Franc Gibb Dougall, presented an Album in which to preserve the photographs of the Visitors.

Mr. Montague M. W. Baird presented, in 1888, an ebony silver-mounted Mell to be used by the Visitor at all General Meetings and gatherings of the Craft.

Mr. Robert Robin presented, in 1892, an interesting Volume to record the names and autographs of the members.

Colonel Charles Macdonald Williamson presented, in 1893, a silver-mounted Box, made from old wood got from Glasgow Cathedral, to hold

the Visitor's gold medal and chain, which are enclosed in a strong leather Case, the present of Lieutenant-Colonel James Menzies during his Visitorship in 1894. In 1894 ex-Visitor George Herriot presented a very handsomely-mounted Bell to be used by the Collector, as Croupier, on all festive occasions.

TRADES' HALL BUILDINGS.

The Maltmen, along with the Trades' House and the other Crafts, have a proprietary interest in the Trades' Hall Buildings in Glassford Street. The site and buildings, in 1793, cost £7,207 18s. 8d., of which the Trades' House advanced £4,000—the Crafts making up the remainder, and having an interest in proportion to the several sums which each advanced or should in future advance towards the expenses of the Buildings. The proportion advanced by the Maltmen was £611 4s. 2d. By the expense of additional Buildings from time to time the cost now stands in the books of the Trades' House at a considerably higher amount, and in the last hundred years the great advance of Glasgow has converted the Trades' Hall and Buildings into a very valuable property.

The Buildings are under the management of a Committee, of which each of the Incorporations elects a Member, who must be one of their Trades' House Representatives.

NOTE.—When, upwards of 100 years ago, it was proposed to build the Trades' House in Glassford Street, objection was taken that that was by far too far west.

CITY GROUND ANNUALS.

The only other Heritable property in which the Maltmen are concerned is an Investment made in 1861 in the purchase of Ground Annuals from the City Corporation, yielding an annual return of £645 2s. 6d. The payments are secured over the very ample revenue of extensive properties in Jamaica Street, Saint Enoch Square, Fox Street, Howard Street, Great Clyde Street, and Brunswick Street. The purchase included also a Ground Rent of £37 15s., payable out of what was the site at "ye Wyndheid" of the Crafts' and Saint Nicholas' Hospitals, the Chapel of

the Hospital, and the old College. The ground had been acquired latterly by the Community, and in 1807 was sold by the Magistrates with the burden of this Ground Annual. The sites afterwards formed a portion of the Gas Light Company's Works, which have been removed in their turn to add to the extent of Recreation Ground and Public Street, forming for the North Quarter District, by the City Improvement Trust—their Ground Annual being now paid to the Maltmen by the Improvement Trustees.

NOTE.—The Plans of the Incorporation's Ground Annuals are lodged in the Safe of the Head Office of the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow.

THE MALTMEN AND PRINCE CHARLES IN 1745.

In 1745, Glasgow could not expect to have immunity from the troubles caused by the Pretender's futile attempt to regain the sovereignty of Great Britain. A city so distinguished for attachment to the principles that had driven his family from the throne was made to feel the weight of his resentment. In September Prince Charles had despatched from Stirling an order on the unfriendly city for £15,000, of which, after some negotiation, £5,500 was contributed. But on his return from England in the end of December, remaining in Glasgow from 26th December till 3rd January, 1746, he laid Glasgow under contribution for clothing to his Highlanders, by this time shirtless and shoeless, and in need of an outfit of every other article of dress. The Magistrates were compelled to provide 12,000 linen shirts, 6,000 pairs of shoes, and the same number of cloth coats, stockings, waistcoats, and bonnets. It cost them no good will to do so and more trouble than to raise and send to Edinburgh their regiment of six hundred men to aid in the defence of the capital.

The Maltmen Records, beyond the two following entries, contain no other allusion to what for the time must have kept the city in a continuous excitement for the greater part of a year.

“Septr. 1745.—Spent with the Visitor and Masters
at ordering the Officer to warn the Members
to keep their Servants off the streets in time
of disorder, £000 06 0

Decr.—Spent with the Visitor and some of the
Masters at ordering some of the Masters to
gather shoes for the Rebels, and given to
Porters for carrying them, £000 18 0."

On their way to Glasgow the Highlanders had helped themselves to what shoes they could seize, even divesting wearers on the highways of the needed articles. The Magistrates of Glasgow doubtless in December imposed upon the various crafts the duty, so hurriedly to be performed, of collecting from the citizens the garments required—the gathering of the *shoes* seems to have been the quota of labour and contribution required from the calling of Maltmen.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following Statement will give a view of the progress of the Incorporation from 1800 to and including 1894 :—

•

Year.	Annual Revenue.	Annual Aliments and Funeral Charges.	Donations.	Petty Expenses and Charges.	Surplus Expenditure.	Taxes, School Books &c.	Surplus Savings.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1801	207 15 8	209 7 3	75 0 0	...	76 11 7	...	...
1802	279 1 6	173 4 6	100 0 0	...	...	...	5 17 0
1803	278 6 9½	182 17 0	...	4 7 11	...	...	91 1 10½
1804	288 11 2	177 4 6	...	...	...	...	111 6 8
1805	318 19 2	196 13 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	22 5 8
1806	297 3 10½	206 10 0	100 0 0	...	9 6 1½	...	...
1807	346 14 6½	227 18 0	...	16 13 8	...	...	102 2 10½
1808	236 0 3½	226 1 5½	...	...	...	...	9 18 10
1809	262 11 2	229 5 6	...	...	...	...	33 5 8
1810	242 18 10	228 1 6	...	73 14 4	58 17 0	...	...
1811	262 0 3	208 16 0	...	...	...	...	53 4 3
1812	269 7 7	216 19 2½	...	...	...	...	52 8 4½
1813	363 8 5½	226 10 3	...	...	...	...	136 18 2½
1814	268 0 5½	241 1 6	...	...	...	...	26 18 11½
1815	459 6 8	228 7 10	...	...	...	...	230 18 10
1816	326 15 9	237 15 9	150 0 0	25 4 10	86 4 10	...	...
1817	332 5 0½	275 17 0	...	1 4 6	...	...	55 3 6½
1818	334 17 8	271 14 9	10 0 0	...	...	...	53 2 11½
1819	459 3 9½	256 12 6	92 10 0	...	...	...	110 1 3½
1820	350 15 3	281 15 9	...	...	...	...	68 19 6
1821	422 5 7½	270 6 6	...	...	...	...	151 19 1½
1822	422 7 5	240 2 1	...	...	...	...	182 5 4
1823	620 18 0	295 17 6	...	...	...	...	325 0 6
1824	503 12 0½	212 10 9	...	...	...	...	291 1 3½
1825	421 14 4½	278 16 9	...	5 17 1	...	...	137 0 6½
1826	525 9 8	263 16 6	21 0 0	...	...	...	240 13 2
1827	550 0 3	232 15 0	...	...	...	...	317 5 3
1828	645 0 10½	227 18 9	105 0 0	...	...	...	312 2 1½
1829	645 17 0	229 2 9	...	...	...	...	416 14 3
1830	765 7 6½	294 14 1	50 0 0	7 5 11	...	...	413 7 6½
1831	695 2 10½	310 14 5	25 0 0	0 11 6	...	...	358 16 11½
1832	697 18 2	312 19 2½	50 0 0	...	...	...	334 18 11½
1833	685 18 6	317 16 9	...	...	...	...	368 1 9
1834	671 18 2	302 2 6	115 10 0	7 17 2	...	...	246 8 6
1835	823 16 1	300 8 0	...	5 16 0	...	...	517 12 1
1836	738 6 9	341 12 0	...	13 5 0	...	...	333 9 9
1837	829 17 3	426 9 0	...	32 4 5	...	...	371 3 10
1838	913 11 8½	429 3 3	...	7 17 0	...	...	476 11 5½
1839	885 17 6	392 0 0	50 0 0	24 14 0	...	63 16 4	355 7 2
1840	1090 3 5	430 14 6	50 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	588 8 11
1841	1315 16 1	436 15 0	...	18 4 6	...	...	860 16 7
1842	1365 18 6	584 5 0	105 0 0	67 12 3	...	26 13 10	582 7 5
1843	1505 18 7	604 10 0	...	15 9 6	...	32 15 6	853 3 7
1844	1117 9 6	638 15 0	1 1 0	16 3 0	...	55 6 1	406 4 5
1845	1305 12 0½	616 15 0	105 0 0	19 12 6	...	129 13 5	434 11 0½
1846	1613 15 2	758 2 6	107 2 0	124 13 4	...	35 0 3½	588 17 0½
27,963 17 0½		14,251 16 6½	1,412 3 0	509 8 5	230 19 6½	343 5 5½	11,678 3 1½
		Aliment to Pensioners and Funeral Charges, - - -					14,251 16 6½
		Various Donations, as stated in the Pamphlet of last year, - - -					1,412 3 0
		Charges, Business Accounts, and other Expenses, - - -					509 8 5
		Taxes, School Books, and Master's Salary, &c., - - -					343 5 5½
230 19 6½		Surplus Expenditure.					
28,194 16 6½							28,194 16 6½

FUNDS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1800, TO SEPTEMBER, 1846.

VISITORS' NAMES.	COLLECTORS' NAMES.	
James Hunter	Alexander Struthers	
John Cuthbertson	Alexander Struthers	
John Cuthbertson	Andrew Paton, junr.	
Alexander Struthers	Andrew Paton, junr.	
Alexander Struthers	Andrew Paton, senr.	
John Gardner	Robert Hunter	
John Gardner	Robert Hunter	
Alex. Galloway	John Tennent	
Alex. Galloway	Hugh Tennent	
Robert Hunter	Hugh Tennent	
Robert Hunter	Robt. Tennent, junr.	
Hugh Tennent	Robt. Tennent, junr.	
Hugh Tennent	John Hutcheson	
Robt. Tennent, junr.	John Hutcheson	
Robt. Tennent, junr.	John Hutcheson	
John Hutcheson	James Pinkerton	
John Hutcheson	James Pinkerton	
Robert Hunter	Hugh Tennent	
Robert Hunter	Hugh Tennent	
John Hutcheson	John Stewart	
John Hutcheson	John Stewart	
Alex. Galloway	Robert Tennent	
Alex. Galloway	Robert Tennent	
John Hutcheson	Hugh Mackay	
John Hutcheson	Hugh Mackay	
James Hunter	Alexander Galloway	
James Hunter	Alexander Galloway	
Hugh Mackay	George Burn	
Hugh Mackay	George Burn	
Robert Hunter	George Burn	
Robert Hunter	George Burn	
Hugh Mackay	J. H. Burn	
Hugh Mackay	J. H. Burn	
William Stewart	J. H. Burn	
William Stewart	John Reid	
J. H. Burn	John Reid	
J. H. Burn	Hugh Mackay	
John Reid	Hugh Mackay	
John Reid	John Salmon	
James Fleck	John Salmon	
Hugh Mackay	James M'Culloch	
John Salmon	James M'Culloch	
John Salmon	George M'Culloch	
James M'Culloch	George M'Culloch	
James M'Culloch	G. R. Tennent	
George M'Culloch	Hugh Mackay.	

DETAILS OF £509 8s. 5d. UNDER THE HEAD
OF "EXPENSES AND CHARGES."

1. Agents and Advertisements, from 1800 to Martinmas, 1845, - - £127 5 6
2. Repairs on Property, - - - 73 14 4
3. By Master Court, at various times, from Martinmas, 1800, to Martinmas, 1845, - - - 110 5 3
4. Subscription to Archibald M'Lellan's Portrait, - - - 21 0 0
5. To Hugh Mackay, for trouble in forming a Set of Books for the Corporation, as per Receipt, - 52 10 0
6. Expenses of Election of Clerk, and late Clerk's Salary, August, 1845, 30 9 0
7. Clerk and Officer's Salary, from Martinmas, 1845, to Martinmas, 1846, 39 0 0
8. Stationery and Printing Account, from Martinmas, 1845, to Martinmas, 1846, - - - 33 4 4
9. Expenses by Master Court last year, 22 0 0

£509 8 5

GLASGOW, 19th October, 1846.

The above Abstract REPRINTED from a Return prepared by Mr. HUGH MACKAY, and issued to the Members of the Incorporation, of the Office-Bearers, Members, Pensioners, Capital Stock, Revenue, and Financial Features of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, made by the Visitor and Master Court, 18th September, 1846,

ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE

Year.	Annual Revenues.	Annual Aliments and Funeral Charges.	Donations.	Petty Expenses and Charges.	Surplus Expenditure	School Books, &c.	Income Tax.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1847	1,776 8 7	1,053 5 0	2 2 0	a 353 7 11	...	16 0 0	26 19 4
1848	1,826 0 3	b 1,261 4 0	b ¹ 54 12 0	b ² 285 13 7	...	16 0 0	22 15 1
1849	c 1,660 12 2½	c ¹ 1,271 0 0	2 2 0	c ² 185 12 4	...	19 0 0	20 13 1½
1850	d 1,711 5 11½	1,085 10 0	2 2 0	125 6 1½	...	19 0 0	20 5 6
1851	1,817 12 4	1,060 0 0	2 2 0	e 151 12 8	...	19 3 0	18 17 0
1852	1,950 1 3½	960 15 0	2 2 0	f 388 4 9	...	19 3 0	17 2 6
1853	g 1,796 13 1	919 2 5	2 2 0	g ¹ 127 7 10	...	44 3 0	18 3 4
1854	1,722 10 7½	899 10 0	2 2 0	h 115 1 7	...	29 3 0	17 15 5
1855	2,013 1 0½	936 0 0	i 502 2 0	i ² 129 3 6	...	39 3 0	43 12 5
1856	j 1,835 16 4½	993 0 0	2 2 0	j ¹ 156 16 3	...	39 3 0	50 15 6
1857	k 2,171 15 7	1,063 10 0	2 2 0	k ¹ 120 18 8	...	49 3 0	49 15 1
1858	l 2,076 7 10½	1,064 10 0	l ¹ 102 2 0	127 2 5	...	47 3 0	21 15 8
1859	2,094 7 9½	1,153 0 0	2 2 0	m 143 9 2	...	44 3 0	17 10 6
1860	1,903 4 9½	1,187 0 0	n 502 2 0	149 8 6	n ¹ 7 3 4½	44 3 0	27 14 8
1861	o 1,923 1 3	1,128 10 0	2 2 0	131 10 3	...	24 3 0	24 1 2
1862	2,219 12 6	1,023 10 0	2 2 0	p 253 9 10	...	44 3 0	37 11 2
1863	q ¹ 1,945 16 0	q ² 1,155 0 0	2 2 0	q ³ 254 13 10	...	39 3 0	36 13 4½
1864	r 2,294 5 4	1,066 10 0½	2 2 0	145 9 2	...	55 13 0	29 9 3½
1865	2,139 1 5	1,064 10 0	2 2 0	s 194 9 0	...	51 11 3	25 14 9
1866	2,410 2 11	1,021 10 0	2 2 0	131 1 0	...	53 6 0	18 5 0
1867	2,337 12 3	1,037 10 0	t 37 2 0	153 18 1	...	52 15 0	19 0 9
1868	2,234 2 2	1,112 0 0	2 2 0	156 7 5½	...	67 6 0	25 16 3
1869	2,281 5 0	1,119 10 0	2 2 0	144 7 9	...	65 3 0	31 3 0
1870	u ¹ 2,580 5 3	1,093 19 0	u ² 5 5 0	x 167 10 0	...	64 17 0	...
	48,721 1 10	25,719 15 5½	1,241 1 0	4,292 1 8	7 3 4½	962 10 3	621 9 10½
		Aliment to Pensioners and Funeral Charges, - - - - -					
		Various Donations, as above, - - - - -					
		Charges, Business Accounts, and other Expenses, - - - - -					
		School Books, and Master's Salary, &c., - - - - -					
		Income Tax, - - - - -					
	7 3 4½	Surplus Expenditure.					
	48,728 5 2½						

The following items are contained in the above sums:—

1847. a Clerk's Business Accounts for 2 years, £61 15s. 5d.; Mr. Gourlay's Report on Books and Accounts, £36 15s. 0d.; Sum voted to Mr. H. Mackay, £106 15s. 0d.
1848. b Extra allowance to Pensioners in lieu of Dinner, £43 14s. 0d. b¹ Donation to Unemployed Fund, £52 10s. 0d. b² Accounts relative to Confirmation of New Laws, £112 2s. 0d.
1849. c £123 8s. 5d., connected with Albert Place Property for Insurance, Causewaying Streets, &c., entered under Discharge, has been deducted from Balance of Rents of that property under Charges, to show the net receipts for year. c¹ Allowance to 77 Pensioners in lieu of Dinner, on occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's Visit to Glasgow, £57 15s. 0d. c² Dinner to Members on this occasion, £72 10s. 6d.
1850. d £80, being Claim by Representatives of deceased H. Mackay against Albert Place Property, has been entered as above in c.
1851. e Clerk's Account for Extraordinary Business, £27 14s. 0d.
1852. f Clerk's Account for Extraordinary Business, £64 18s. 11d.; Campbell Smith and Craig & Co.'s Accounts for Confirmation of Laws, £71 14s. 0d.; William Alexander, for Visitor's Gold Medal and Chain, c, £134 7s. 4d.
1853. g Trades' House Surplus Rents from Hall Buildings, £112 15s. 4d. g¹ Clerk's Account for Extraordinary Business, £10 14s. 2d. g² First Payment of Bursary and Scholarship.
1854. h Clerk's Account for Extraordinary Business, £9 9s. 3d.
1855. i Donation to Patriotic Fund (Russian War), £500 0s. 0d. i¹ Clerk's Account for Extraordinary Business, £8 11s. 6d.
1856. j Bequest of the late John M'Vey, £20 10s. 8d. j¹ Iron Safe and fitting up do., £34 15s. 0d. j² Clerk's Business Account, £6 1s. 0d.
1857. k Income Tax on Gorbals Lands recovered from Government, £258 18s. 0d. k¹ Repairs on Medal and Chain, £10s. 0d.
- 167 CANNING STREET, September, 1870.

The above Abstract is a reprint

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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FUNDS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1846, TO SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Surplus Savings.	VISITORS' NAMES.	COLLECTORS' NAMES.	New Members.		Members.	Pensioners.	Average Pension.	Stock.		
			Near Hand.	Far Hand.				£	£	s. d.
£ s. d.								£	£	s. d.
324 14 4	William W. Mitchell	James Renton	28	1	100 78 134	40,274	4 7 1/2			
185 15 7	James Renton	James M'Culloch, tertius	8	...	105 81 154	40,464	10 2 1/2			
162 4 9	James M'Culloch, tertius	David Yuille	11	1	111 76 164	40,617	4 11 1/2			
459 2 4	David Yuille	William Steele, junr.	16	...	113 70 154	41,076	7 3 1/2			
575 17 8	William Steele, junr.	William Ross	5	3	116 67 154	41,772	11 1 1/2			
562 14 0 1/2	William Steele, junr.	Charles Malloch	7	...	119 66 154	42,335	5 2			
685 14 6	William Ross	James Logan	7	...	134 55 164	43,020	19 8			
658 18 7 1/2	Charles Malloch	Simon MacLennan	5	1	137 53 174	43,679	18 3 1/2			
363 0 1 1/2	James Logan	John Drew	35	1	172 56 174	44,042	18 5			
593 19 7 1/2	Simon MacLennan	William Ferguson	3	...	169 53 184	44,636	18 0 1/2			
886 6 10	John Drew	John Renton	8	...	174 58 184	45,523	4 10 1/2			
713 14 9 1/2	William Ferguson	James Kay	4	1	176 59 184	46,236	19 8			
734 3 1	John Renton	John Robertson	5	...	178 58 204	46,971	2 9			
...	James Kay	Robert M'Callum	7	...	180 58 204	46,427	19 8			
612 14 10	John Robertson	George Ledingham	3	1	180 56 204	46,878	1 10			
858 16 6	Robert M'Callum	Robert Webster, junr.	6	...	188 59 174	47,736	18 4			
458 3 9 1/2	George Ledingham	James Baynes	3	...	186 58 204	47,738	13 1 1/2			
995 1 10	Robert Webster, junr.	Hugh Baird	4	...	181 57 184	48,733	14 11 1/2			
800 14 5	James Baynes	William MacLean	7	...	181 54 194	49,534	9 4 1/2			
1,183 18 11	Hugh Baird	James Hutchison	10	...	185 53 194	50,718	8 3 1/2			
1,037 6 5	William MacLean	James Smith	5	...	185 57 184	51,755	14 8 1/2			
870 10 5 1/2	James Hutchison	William Scott	7	...	189 60 184	52,626	5 2			
918 19 3	James Smith	James Neilson	13	...	194 56 204	53,545	4 5			
1,248 14 3	William Scott	Franc. Gibb Dougall	10	1	199 55 194	54,793	18 8			
15,891 6 11 1/2										
25,719 15 5 1/2										
1,241 1 0										
4,292 1 8										
962 10 3										
621 9 10 1/2										
48,728 5 2 1/2										

1858. *i* Arrears of Dues from Mr. Baird, £15 0s. 0d. *l*¹ Subscription to Fund for Relief of the Unemployed, £100 0s. 0d.
1859. *m* Clerk's Salary advanced to £60 0s. 0d.
1860. *n* Donation to Buchanan Institution, £500 0s. 0d. *n*¹ This year there is entered in the Discharge of the Annual Abstract a payment for "Albert Place Property, price with expenses in addition to Bond held by Incorporation, £339 11s. 9 1/2d.," and from the Stock Account is a sum of £643 11s. 0d., deducted as profit and loss, thus accounting to some extent for the extra or additional Expenditure.
1861. *o* This year the Incorporation invested £15,410 in City Ground Annuals; Fees of Conveyancing, £162 12s. 8d.
1862. *p* Income Tax on Gorbals Lands recovered from Government, £81 11s. 3d. *p*¹ Interest paid to Clydesdale Bank on overdraft, to purchase the Ground Annuals, £113 11s. 6d.
1863. *q* Gift to Pensioners on Prince of Wales' Marriage, £60 0s. 0d.; Interest on Clydesdale Bank overdraft, £112 10s. 0d.; this year the Albert Place Property was sold, the Estimated Price was £3,156 9s. 0d., but it only realised by sale £2,700, leaving a further loss of £456 9s. 0d., which, with the deduction for profit and loss, as above, in 1860, shows a total loss of £1,100.
1864. *r* Return of Income Tax by Clerk, to Trades' House, to 5th April, 1863, £112 7s. 10d.
1865. *s* Expense of recording disposition of Ground Annuals, £38 3s. 6d.
1867. *t* Contribution to Testimonial to Mr. Crawford, Clerk of Trades' House, £25 0s. 0d.; and to Mr. Struthers, late Teacher of Trades' School, £10 0s. 0d.
1870. *u*¹ Royal Infirmary, £3 3s. 0d. *x* J. M'Kinlay, Transcribing old Minutes, £29 12s. 6d. *u*² Share of Trades' House Rents, 1852-1869, £106 15s. 6d.

NOTE.—The following sums have been recovered from Government for returned Income Tax:—1852, £242 1s. 5d.; 1859, £178 0s. 9d.; 1864, £99 1s. 0d.; 1866, £115 19s. 4d.; 1868, £37 12s. 3d.; 1869, £24 17s. 9d.; 1870, £38 19s. 11d.

of a Statement prepared by FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, while holding the Office of Collector.

Year.	Annual Revenue.	Annual Alliments and Funeral Charges.	Donations.	Petty Expenses and Charges.	Surplus Expenditure.	School Books, Fees, Scholarships, and Bursaries.	Surplus Savings.
1871	£ s. d. 2,326 4 1	£ s. d. 1,082 14 0	a 530 5 0	b 185 1 2	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 60 7 0	£ s. d. 467 16 11
1872	2,395 10 6	1,188 10 0	5 5 0	c 207 3 9	...	63 10 0	931 1 9
1873	2,349 11 7	d 1,473 10 0	5 5 0	e 159 16 5	...	69 11 0	641 9 2
1874	2,390 8 10	1,566 10 0	5 5 0	184 11 2½	...	62 4 6	571 18 1½
1875	2,576 15 2	1,616 16 0	10 10 0	199 18 2	...	75 8 11	674 2 1
1876	f 2,710 0 1	1,673 10 0	g 19 19 0	188 17 8	...	66 5 0	761 8 5
1877	2,610 10 8	1,708 0 0	h 538 13 0	219 5 5½	...	133 13 4½	10 18 10
1878	i 2,605 11 1	1,735 10 0	9 9 0	k 328 18 10½	...	135 1 9	396 11 5½
1879	l 2,474 11 9	1,716 0 0	8 8 0	201 18 11	...	117 16 7	430 8 3
	22,439 3 9	13,761 0 0	1,132 19 0	1,875 11 7½	...	783 18 1½	4,885 15 0
Aliment to Pensioners and Funeral Charges, - - - - -							13,761 0 0
Various Donations, as above, - - - - -							1,132 19 0
Charges, Business Accounts, and other Expenses, - - - - -							1,875 11 7½
School Books, Fees, Scholarships, and Bursaries, - - - - -							783 18 1½
							22,439 3 9

1871. *a* Donation to Glasgow University and Hospital, £525 0s. 0d.; *b* James M'Kinlay, Transcribing Old Minutes, £38 0s. 0d.
1872. *c* Transcribing Old Minutes (now completed), £50 0s. 0d.
1873. *d* Pensions advanced £5 by Master Court on recommendation of the Craft; *e* Removing and Fitting-up Safe, £3 17s. 0d.

The above Abstract is a Reprint

FUNDS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1870, TO SEPTEMBER, 1879.

VISITORS' NAMES.	COLLECTORS' NAMES.	New Members.		Members.	Pensioners.	Average Pensions.	Stock.
		Near Hand.	Far Hand.				
James Neilson	Peter Stewart	8	..	205	54	20	£ 55,236 12 2
Franc. Gibb Dougall	Lachlan Cowan	5	...	209	56	21	56,145 14 2
Peter Stewart	Peter Ferguson	6	1	210	58	25	56,787 3 4
Lachlan Cowan	William Cherry	7	...	204	59	26	57,359 1 6
Peter Ferguson	Hugh Baird, Jr.	11	...	206	61	26	58,033 3 6
William Cherry	Thomas Renton	5	2	213	63	26	58,794 11 11½
Hugh Baird, Jr.	William MacLean, Jr.	7	1	213	66	26	58,735 7 9½
Thomas Renton	James M'Intosh	7	1	213	63	27	59,131 19 3
William MacLean, Jr.	Wm. Macrone	7	...	208	65	26	59,562 7 6

1876. *f* Proportion of Rents of Trades' Hall Buildings, £168 14s. 2d. : *g* Bridgeton Fire Relief Fund, £10 10s. 0d.1877. *A* Donation to the Western Infirmary, £525 0s. 0d.1878. *i* Proportion of Rents from Trades' Hall Buildings, £69 13s. 0d.; *k* Stamp for Deed Fairfield Property (Recovered), £105 0s. 0d.1879. *l* Proportion of Rent from Trades' Hall Buildings, £25 6s. 0d.

Recovered from Government for Returned Income Tax—1871, £42 14s. 6d.; 1877, £70 3s. 0d.

of a Statement prepared by the late

JAMES M'INTOSH, *Collector*.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

DETAIL OF ITEMS IN PRECEDING ABSTRACT,

REVENUE—

Year.	Cast of $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares Gorbals Land.	ENTRY-MONEY OF MEMBERS.		Income Tax Recovered.	Interest Account.	Ground Annals.
		Near.	Far.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	897 0 0	62 6 6	...	42 14 6	667 7 7	645 2 6
1872	937 10 0	31 16 3	105 0 0	...	664 11 9	645 2 6
1873	945 0 0	52 16 0	...	...	700 12 1	645 2 6
1874	940 10 0	66 15 3	...	...	727 18 1	645 2 6
1875	873 0 0	98 12 0	210 0 0	...	731 2 8	645 2 6
1876	975 0 0	53 7 0	105 0 0	...	752 5 5	645 2 6
1877	943 10 0	53 17 6	105 0 0	70 3 0	779 18 8	645 2 6
1878	931 10 0	53 8 0	...	...	788 19 7	645 2 6
1879	954 0 0	36 8 9	...	...	806 8 6	645 2 6

EXPENDITURE—

Year.	PENSIONS.				EDUCATION.		EXPENSE OF			
	Funeral Allow- ances.	Pensions.	Barrowfield Mortifica- tion.	Total.	School Fees and Books.	Bursaries.	Scholar- ships.	Rent of Hall for Meetings.	Printing, Postages, &c.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871	4 0 0	1,073 4 0	5 10 0	1,082 14 0	35 7 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	1 12 6	15 7 0	
1872	8 0 0	1,175 0 0	5 10 0	1,188 10 0	38 10 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	1 12 6	20 0 10	
1873	8 0 0	1,460 0 0	5 10 0	1,473 10 0	39 11 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	24 8 11	
1874	8 0 0	1,553 0 0	5 10 0	1,566 10 0	37 4 6	...	25 0 0	1 2 6	14 2 8½	
1875	12 0 0	1,599 6 0	5 10 0	1,616 16 0	40 8 11	...	35 0 0	2 0 0	22 10 0	
1876	8 0 0	1,660 0 0	5 10 0	1,673 10 0	41 5 0	...	25 0 0	0 18 6	17 19 9	
1877	20 0 0	1,682 10 0	5 10 0	1,708 0 0	63 13 4½	50 0 0	20 0 0	1 15 0	49 8 10	
1878	24 0 0	1,706 0 0	5 10 0	1,735 10 0	65 1 9	50 0 0	20 0 0	1 15 0	41 6 4½	
1879	4 0 0	1,706 10 0	5 10 0	1,716 0 0	47 16 7	50 0 0	20 0 0	4 5 0	32 6 9	

The above is a Reprint of a

GLASGOW, October, 1879.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

91

FROM SEPTEMBER, 1870, TO SEPTEMBER, 1879.

QUARTER ACCOUNTS.			Share of Rents of Trades' House.	Stamp Recovered.	Total Income.	
Annual Payments.	Arrears.	Redeemed.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 17 0	0 16 0	7 0 0	...	...	2,326 4 1	
3 5 0	1 5 0	7 0 0	...	...	2,395 10 6	
3 8 0	0 13 0	2 0 0	...	...	2,349 11 7	
3 13 0	1 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	2,390 8 10	
3 3 0	1 15 0	14 0 0	...	...	2,576 15 2	
2 9 0	1 1 0	7 1 0	169 14 2	...	2,710 0 1	
2 8 0	1 11 0	9 0 0	...	...	2,610 10 8	
2 9 0	1 8 0	8 1 0	69 13 0	105 0 0	2,605 11 1	
2 0 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	25 6 0	...	2,474 11 9	
Total Expenditure,					22,439 3 9	
					17,553 8 9	
					4,885 15 0	Surplus Savings

MANAGEMENT.		SALARIES, &c.				MISCELLANEOUS.		Extra-ordinary Expendi- ture. <i>See foregoing Abstracts.</i>	Total Expenditure.
Cab Hires.	Charges Account— Office Rent.	Clerk, per Collector's Bond.	Commis- sion on Ground Annals.	Clerk's Salary, ex- clusive of his Office Rent, &c.	Officer's Salary.	Dinner.	Subscrip- tions and Donations.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 7 6	9 1 5	4 13 8	10 14 6	60 0 0	20 0 0	22 4 7	530 5 0	38 0 0	1,858 7 2
1 13 8	1 1 0	4 13 1	9 13 8	60 0 0	23 0 0	26 9 0	5 5 0	50 0 0	1,468 8 9
1 9 2	5 3 0	4 10 7	9 13 9	60 0 0	25 0 0	28 1 0	5 5 0	...	1,708 2 5
1 6 2	34 18 0	3 18 7	9 14 9	60 0 0	30 0 0	29 8 6	5 5 0	...	1,818 10 8½
2 12 9	42 2 5	3 18 7	9 13 5	60 0 0	30 0 0	27 1 0	10 10 0	...	1,902 13 1
2 15 6	34 17 3	3 18 7	9 13 5	60 0 0	30 0 0	28 14 8	19 19 0	...	1,948 11 8
3 17 0	37 16 7½	3 18 7	10 14 5	60 0 0	22 0 0	29 15 0	538 13 0	...	2,599 11 10
8 3 3	49 4 3	3 18 7	9 13 5	60 0 0	20 0 0	29 18 0	9 9 0	105 0 0	2,208 19 7½
11 1 6	36 18 0	3 11 0	3 15 8	60 0 0	22 0 0	28 1 0	8 8 0	...	2,044 3 6
Less Sum entered in Lammas Roll, 1871, not called for,									17,557 8 9
									4 0 0
									17,553 8 9

Statement prepared by the late

JAMES M'INTOSH, *Collector.*

[illegible]

1880. *a* Proportion of Rents of Trades' House Buildings, £8 6s. 4d. *b* Sum voted to Mr. Donie for preparing the "Chronicles" of the Incorporation, £105; Expense of Printing, Engraving, &c., 540 Copies of same, £127.

1882. *c* Proportion of Rents of Trades' House Buildings (2 years), £27 6s. 3d.

1883. *d* Proportion of Rents of Trades' House Buildings, £13 19s. 11d. *e* London Agent's Account in connection with "Education Endowments (Scotland) Bill," £29 10s. 10d.; Fees for opinion of Counsel anent Laws, £9 19s. 6d.

1884. *f* Proportion of Rents of Trades' House Buildings, £13 9s. 2d.

1885. *g* Proportion of Rents of Trades' House Buildings, £4 13s. 0d. *h* Edinburgh Agent's Account, in connection with New Laws, £70 2s. 9d.; Do. Trades' Hall Action, £6 8s. 4d.; Sundry Expenses incurred, £10 2s. 10d.

167 CANNING STREET,
GLASGOW, 12th September, 1890.

FUNDS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1879, TO SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Surplus Savings.	VISITORS' NAMES.	COLLECTORS' NAMES.	New Members.		Members.	Pensioners.	Average Pension.	Stock.
			Near Hand.	Far Hand.				
£ s. d.							£	£ s. d.
235 17 5	James M'Intosh	William W. Watson	10	1	208	65	274	59,798 4 11
345 7 4	William M'Crone	Robert Robin	8	...	208	68	26	60,143 12 3
259 0 0	{ Wm. W. Watson, Died }	A. Malloch Bayne	14	...	213	72	25	60,402 12 3
1,053 13 7	{ Wm. MacLean, Junr. }	John M'Gregor	10	5	221	71	25	61,456 5 10
752 9 10	Robert Robin	Matthew Barr	13	3	230	69	264	62,870 11 2
463 11 10	A. Malloch Bayne	George B. Young	14	1	239	72	254	62,834 3 0
j 165 17 2	John M'Gregor	M. M. W. Baird	17	2	256	75	254	63,386 11 2
j 225 2 11	Matthew Barr	John Steel	6	1	260	80	244	63,772 6 7
...	Geo. B. Young	Thos. W. W. Flint	8	1	264	79	254	63,958 10 1
...	Montagu M. W. Baird	James M'Lennan	11	...	264	86	224	64,943 8 7
...	John Steel							
j 305 16 2	Thos. W. W. Flint	Andrew M' Nair	p12	...	280	82	224	65,353 7 0
3,806 16 3								
26 10 1								
3,780 6 2								
20,512 5 10								
302 0 0								
2,958 7 3								
1,192 1 5								
21 5 8								
28,766 6 4								

1886. i Printing New Laws, £24 0s. 0d.; Fee to Clerk in connection with New Laws and Trades' House Action, £30. j Entry Money now added direct to Stock Account. Also, Quarter Accounts since 1889.

1887. k Trades' Hall Buildings Rent, £42 11s. 8d.

1888. l University (Scotland) Bill Expenses, £48 12s. 1d.; Corporation Duty Claim Expenses, £31 3s. 1d. Corporation Duty for three years paid out of Stock.

1889. l University (Scotland) Bill Expenses, £47 2s. 2d.; Corporation Duty Claim Expenses, £86 11s. 8d.; Honourarium voted to the Clerk, in connection with University Bill in House of Lords and House of Commons, and Inland Revenue Claim for Corporation Duty, £210.

1890. n £50 to Old Man's Friend Society and Aged Women's Home. o Numbers as per Candlemas Report. p End of financial year.

and Disbursements compiled by

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, Clerk.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

DETAIL OF ITEMS IN PRECEDING ABSTRACT, FROM
REVENUE—

Year.	Cast of $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares Gorbals Lands.	Ground Annals.	ENTRY-MONEY OF MEMBERS.		QUARTER ACCOUNTS.		
			Near.	Far.	Annual Payments.	Arrears.	Redeemed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	946 10 0	645 2 6	77 16 9	105 0 0	1 17 0	...	11 0 0
1881	921 0 0	645 2 6	55 9 3	...	2 12 0	...	9 0 0
1882	805 10 0	645 2 6	97 14 3	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	14 0 0
1883	1,153 0 7	645 2 6	60 19 0	525 0 0	1 12 0	0 12 0	15 0 0
1884	930 0 0	645 2 6	123 11 3	315 0 0	1 16 0	1 2 0	16 0 0
1885	967 10 0	645 2 6	141 16 3	105 0 0	1 12 0	0 16 0	15 10 0
1886	988 10 0	645 2 6	*	...	0 15 0	0 6 0	23 0 0
1887	963 11 8	645 2 6	...	...	0 14 0	3 3 0	9 10 0
1888	819 15 0	645 2 6	...	...	0 10 0	3 17 0	9 15 0
1889	926 5 0	645 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
1890	911 5 0	645 2 6	...	...	...	...	...

* Since 1885 these now go direct to Stock Account.

EXPENDITURE—

Year.	PENSIONS.				EDUCATION.			EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT.			
	Funeral Allowance.	Pensions.	Barrow-field Mortification.	Total.	School Fees.	Bursaries.	Scholarships.	Rent of Hall for Meetings.	Printing, Postages, &c.	Cab Hires.	Charges Account—Office Rent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	20 0 0	1,783 6 5	5 10 0	1,808 16 5	70 3 0	50 0 0	10 0 0	1 15 0	39 15 1	4 2 8	30 0 0
1881	23 16 6	1,748 5 5	5 10 0	1,777 11 11	64 15 8	50 0 0	24 4 0	1 15 0	24 12 9	5 6 0	30 0 0
1882	12 0 0	1,785 16 0	5 10 0	1,803 6 0	86 13 1	50 0 0	...	1 12 6	42 10 6	3 12 6	30 0 0
1883	21 15 0	1,751 19 6	5 10 0	1,779 4 6	86 10 0	50 0 0	...	1 7 6	38 9 7	2 5 9	15 0 0
1884	5 5 0	1,817 7 6	5 10 0	1,828 2 6	81 5 8	50 0 0	...	1 17 6	38 19 6	17 8 3	...
1885	35 0 0	1,783 12 3	5 10 0	1,824 2 3	95 4 6	50 0 0	...	2 10 0	65 19 1	5 15 2	...
1886	10 10 0	1,871 0 8	5 10 0	1,887 0 8	108 8 0	50 0 0	...	2 15 0	63 0 3	8 0 10	...
1887	21 0 0	1,938 8 6	5 10 0	1,964 18 6	86 7 1	75 0 0	...	2 7 6	31 10 7	8 14 9	...
1888	45 1 6	1,971 11 0	5 10 0	2,022 2 6	53 10 5	^b	...	1 15 0	34 12 0	10 11 10	...
1889	26 5 7	1,912 19 0	5 10 0	1,944 14 7	...	...	...	3 2 6	30 11 6	10 12 11	...
1890	15 15 0	1,851 1 0	5 10 0	1,872 6 0	...	...	...	1 7 6	30 1 3	8 16 0	...

* Compiled from Printed Statement. ^a Scholarships included now. ^b Bursaries and Education discontinued. ^b Extra Printing of New Laws. ^c Corporation Duty Charges settled in 1889, the compounded payment being for—1885, £39 3s. 9d.;

The above Statements of Revenue

167 CANNING STREET,
GLASGOW, 12th September, 1890.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

95

SEPTEMBER, 1880, TO SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Interest Account.	Share of Rents of Trades' House.	Commissions Repaid by Collector.	Penal on not called for.	Total Income.	FORMERLY ENTERED TO REVENUE, NOW PLACED TO STOCK.	
					Entry Money.	QUARTER ACCOUNTS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
824 17 9	8 6 4	...	...	2,620 10 4	...	...
826 15 9	...	9 13 6	...	2,469 13 0	...	...
839 19 1	27 5 3	...	4 10 0	2,436 9 1	...	...
794 9 9	13 19 11	...	...	3,209 15 9	...	...
842 7 7	13 9 2	...	...	2,888 8 6	...	...
857 15 10	4 13 0	...	...	2,739 15 7	...	...
848 14 9	...	...	...	2,506 8 3	386 11 0	...
904 2 9	42 11 8	...	...	2,568 15 7	160 12 6	...
898 7 0	...	...	...	2,377 6 6	186 14 3	...
904 15 4	...	...	...	2,476 2 10	99 1 6	11 10 0
916 13 5	...	...	...	2,473 0 11	88 19 3	15 3 0
Total Expenditure,				28,766 6 4	Surplus Savings.	
				24,986 0 2		
				3,780 6 2		

SALARIES, &c.				MISCELLANEOUS.			Extra-ordinary Expenditure. See foregoing Abstracts.	Corporation Duty, compounded for with Commissioners of Inland Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
Clerk, per Collector's Bond.	Commission on Ground Annuals & Income Tax.	Clerk's Salary.	Officer's Salary.	Dinner.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Miscellaneous Accounts.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 13 0	9 13 6	60 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	14 14 0	15 0 3	232 0 0*	...	2,384 12 11
3 13 6	9 12 9	75 0 0	5 0 0	29 13 6	11 11 0	11 9 7	...	...	2,124 5 8
3 13 0	9 12 9	60 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	12 12 0	38 16 9	...	...	2,177 9 1
3 13 6	8 16 9	70 10 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	14 14 0	13 0 3	39 10 4	...	2,156 2 2
3 15 2	9 13 4	45 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	14 14 0	10 2 9	...	...	2,135 18 8
3 15 2	18 13 5	60 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	18 18 0	9 12 3	86 13 11	...	2,276 3 9
3 15 2	12 7 5	75 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	26 5 0	18 18 9	30 0 0	...	2,340 11 1
3 15 2	13 8 10	60 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	29 8 0	13 2 3	...	...	2,343 12 8
3 15 2	12 13 5	60 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	29 8 0	14 13 9	79 15 2	...	2,377 17 3
3 15 2	12 10 11	60 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	31 10 0	6 10 9	343 13 10	c	2,502 2 2
3 15 2	12 1 10	60 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	298 6 0	4 5 4	...	21 5 8	2,167 4 9
									24,986 0 2

1886, £24 8s. 2d.; 1887, £24 0s. 10d.; 1888, £12 0s. 11d.—£99 13s. 8d., which was taken from Capital Account. d £50 voted extra to Old Man's Friendly Society and Aged Women's Home.

and Expenditure compiled by

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF STOCK ACCOUNTS,

Year.	Gorbals Land.			Trades' House Buildings.			Ground Annuals.			Income Tax.			Clydesdale Bank.			Glasgow Corporation Loan.			Glasgow Corporation Irredeemable Stock.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1880	22,098	7	2	745	3	10	15,410	0	0	120	0	4½	919	1	1	9,500	0	0	...		
1881	22,098	7	2	745	3	10	15,410	0	0	50	5	3	1,337	0	0	9,500	0	0	...		
1882	22,098	7	2	745	3	10	15,410	0	0	79	2	9	544	7	11	13,500	0	0	...		
1883	22,098	7	2	745	3	10	15,410	0	0	35	7	9	1,667	7	1	13,500	0	0	...		
1884	22,098	7	2	906	19	4	15,410	0	0	66	3	9	871	0	11	15,000	0	0	...		
1885	22,098	7	2	906	19	4	15,410	0	0	43	7	10	1,357	8	8	11,000	0	0	...		
1886	22,098	7	2	906	19	4	15,410	0	0	38	14	7	545	9	7	4,500	0	0	3,000	0	0
1887	22,098	7	2	906	19	4	15,410	0	0	46	19	6	964	6	1	...			10,458	14	0
1888	22,098	7	2	906	19	4	15,410	0	0	31	12	6	1,165	16	7	...			10,458	14	0
1889	22,098	7	2	1,168	5	3	15,410	0	0	12	8	10	908	12	10	...			10,458	14	0
													61,000	0	0						
1890	22,098	7	2	1,168	5	3	15,410	0	0	2	7	9	1,328	12	4	...			10,458	14	0

a Exclusive of Gold Medal, Safe, and Ground in High Church Burying Ground.

b Gift from Bailie James M'Lennan, while Collector—£1,000—lodged in Bank.

c Bailie M'Lennan's Gift, invested in the City Improvement Trust, £1,000.

167 CANNING STREET,
GLASGOW, 12th September, 1890.

FROM SEPTEMBER, 1880, TO SEPTEMBER, 1890.

Glasgow Improvement Trust.	Glasgow Corporation Gas.	Caledonian Railway Co.	North British Railway Co.	Clyde Navigation Trustees.	Property Furniture.	Collector.	Stock.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	...	...	Dr. 5 12 5½	59,798 4 11
5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	...	...	2 16 0	60,143 12 3
5,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	...	23 10 7	60,402 12 3
5,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	61,456 5 10
5,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	62,370 11 2
9,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	...	62,834 3 0
4,000 0 0	...	4,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	63,386 11 2
4,000 0 0	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	63,772 6 7
4,000 0 0	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	63,958 10 1
4,000 0 0	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	64,943 8 7
4,000 0 0	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	65,853 7 0
1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above Abstract compiled by

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE

Year.	Annual Revenue.	Annual Aliments and Funeral Charges.	Education Fees, Scholarships, and Bursaries.	General Expenses and Charges.	Donations.	Corporation Duty, as arranged with Commissioners of Inland Revenue.	Surplus Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	2,484 8 3	2,000 5 0	...	a 192 2 9	36 15 0	24 15 5	230 10 1
1892	2,526 1 10	2,067 9 6	78 11 6	b 227 2 5	b ¹ 37 16 0	...	115 2 5
1893	2,500 16 10	2,063 15 0	71 0 0	c 234 7 11	48 6 0	...	83 7 11
1894	2,531 14 10	1,933 13 0	76 11 0	d 258 16 3	38 17 0	...	223 17 7
	10,043 1 9	8,065 2 6	226 2 6	912 9 4	161 14 0	24 15 5	652 18 0
		Aliment to Pensioners and Funeral Charges, -					8,065 2 6
		Education Fees, Scholarships, and Bursaries, -					226 2 6
		General Expenses and Charges, -					912 9 4
		Donations, -					161 14 0
		Corporation Duty, -					24 15 5
	10,043 1 9						10,043 1 9

The following items are contained in the above sums :—

1891. a Including Extra Printing for Education Schemes.

1892. b Clerk and Extra removing Pensioners. b¹ Donation to Glasgow Training Home for Nurses.

FUNDS, FROM SEPTEMBER, 1890, TO SEPTEMBER, 1894.

VISITORS' NAMES.	COLLECTORS' NAMES.	New Members. o		Members. o	Pensioners. o	Average Pensions.	STOCK.		
		Near Hand.	Far Hand.						
							£	s.	d.
James M'Lennan	Chas. Macdonald Williamson	12	...	279	83	24	67,917	17	2
Andrew M'Nair	George Herriot	9	2	283	84	24½	66,107	10	10
Chas. Macdonald Williamson	James Menzies	8	...	287	80	25½	66,357	4	0
George Herriot	Robert Marr Benzie	11	...	293	77	25	66,802	0	3

1893. e Extra on account of Duke of York's Marriage.

1894. d Replica of Visitors' Medals.

THE MALTSMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

DETAIL OF ITEMS IN PRECEDING ABSTRACT, FROM

REVENUE—

Year.	Cast of $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares Gorbals Lands.	Ground Annuals.	ENTRY-MONEY OF MEMBERS.		QUARTER ACCOUNTS.		
			Near.	Far.	Annual Payments.	Arrears.	Redeemed.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	912 15 0	645 2 6	£ *	...	...	...	...
1892	953 5 0	645 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
1893	910 13 0	645 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
1894	936 19 6	645 2 6	...	...	...	...	...

* See page 101.

EXPENDITURE—

Year.	PENSIONERS.				EDUCATION.			EXPENSE OF MANAGEMENT.			
	Funeral Allowance.	Pensions.	Barrow-field Mortification.	Total.	School Fees.	Bursaries.	Scholarships.	Rent of Hall.	Printing, Postages, &c.	Cab Hires.	Charges Account—Office Rent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	26 5 0	1,968 10 0	5 10 0	2,000 5 0	Government Free Education.	...	...	1 12 6	a 51 16 0	3 6 3	...
1892	26 5 0	2,035 14 6	5 10 0	2,067 9 6	...	64 0 0	14 11 6	1 5 0	30 7 0	8 3 4	...
1893	36 15 0	2,021 10 0	5 10 0	2,063 15 0	...	64 0 0	7 0 0	3 14 6	44 4 3	8 19 10	...
1894	21 0 0	1,907 3 0	5 10 0	1,933 13 0	...	64 0 0	12 11 0	1 5 0	40 5 10	6 14 7	...

a Extra Printing as to Education Scheme.

b Extra to Clerk, and Extra for Pensioners' Removal.

ABSTRACT OF

Year.	Gorbals Lands.	Trades' House Buildings.	Ground Annuals.	Income Tax.	Clydesdale Bank.	Glasgow Corporation Loan.	Glasgow Corporation Irredeemable Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	22,098 7 2	1,168 5 3	15,410 0 0	25 0 0	1,870 10 3	...	10,458 14 0
1892	22,098 7 2	1,168 5 3	15,410 0 0	63 8 10	521 15 1	...	10,458 14 0
1893	22,098 7 2	1,168 5 3	15,410 0 0	102 19 5	731 17 8	...	10,458 14 0
1894	22,098 7 2	1,168 5 3	15,410 0 0	74 0 0	1,197 13 4	...	10,458 14 0

* Bailie James M'Lennan's Gift of £1,000 invested in the Improvement Trust.

This Abstract and the foregoing Accounts compiled, from Annual Statements
 167 CANNING STREET,
 GLASGOW, March, 1895.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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SEPTEMBER, 1890, TO SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Interest Account.	Share of Rents of Trades' House.	Commissions Repaid by Collector.	Pension not called for.	Total Income.	FORMERLY ENTERED TO REVENUE, NOW PLACED TO STOCK.	
					Entry Money.	QUARTER ACCOUNTS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
926 10 9	...	...	...	2,484 8 3	292 9 3	10 14 0
927 14 4	...	...	...	2,526 1 10	65 9 3	9 2 0
945 1 4	...	...	...	2,500 16 10	156 4 3	10 1 0
949 12 10	...	...	...	2,531 14 10	132 5 7	17 6 0
Total Expenditure,				10,043 1 9		
				9,390 3 9		
				652 18 0	Surplus Savings.	

SALARIES, &c.				MISCELLANEOUS.			Extra-ordinary Expenditure.	Corporation Duty, compounded for with Commissioners of Inland Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
Clerk, per Collector's Bond.	Commission on Ground Annals & Income Tax Recovery.	Clerk's Salary.	Officer's Salary.	Dinner.	Subscriptions, and Donations.	Miscellaneous Accounts.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 15 2	12 0 1	60 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	36 15 0	4 12 9	...	24 15 5	2,253 18 2
3 15 2	9 13 5	100 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	37 16 0	4 16 10	b 14 1 8	...	2,410 19 5
3 15 2	9 13 5	80 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	48 6 0	5 13 9	c 23 7 0	...	2,417 8 11
3 15 2	18 7 8	80 0 0	7 0 0	50 0 0	38 17 0	d 51 8 0	...	...	2,307 17 3
									9,390 3 9

c Extra on Account of Duke of York's Marriage.

d Replica of Medals.

STOCK ACCOUNTS.

Glasgow Improvement Trust.	Glasgow Corporation Gas.	Caledonian Railway Co.	North British Railway Co.	Clyde Navigation Trustees.	Property, Furniture. (Does not include value of Visitor's Gold Medal & Chain, Safe, &c.).	Collector.	Stock.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
{ 4,000 0 0 }	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	65,917 17 2
{ *1,000 0 0 }	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	66,107 10 10
{ 5,500 0 0 }	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	66,357 4 0
{ 1,000 0 0 }	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	18 0 0	...	66,802 0 3
{ 5,500 0 0 }	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0	26 0 0	...	
{ 1,000 0 0 }	...	1,645 3 0	3,223 17 6	5,000 0 0		...	

copied into the Minute Books and the printed Annual Abstract, by

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, Clerk.

FUNDS—GOOD AND PIOUS USES.

In addition to the assistance given to the needful of their own Craft, the funds of the Maltmen, in terms of the Letter of Guildry, and by ancient usage, may be employed under the sanction of Law III., "for encouraging by occasional donation" benevolent institutions and public measures tending to promote the good of the Incorporation and of the community. Since 1605 the Trades' House has, under the same usage, contributed to establish the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions promoted in the city of Glasgow.

Mr. Crawford says truly, "Whenever pecuniary aid was necessary, "the corporate funds of the Magistrates and Council, the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House, were looked to by the citizens, and "became available in aid of all public and benevolent objects."*

Mr. Crawford gives a list of such contributions by the Trades' House since 1777 "for the purpose of shewing not only the uses to which the "funds of the House have been in part applied, under the authority "conferred by the Letter of Guildry, but the liberal spirit in which the "Trades' House contributed to the numerous important, praiseworthy, "and benevolent objects which from time to time received the support "of the inhabitants at large."

Commencing at the same period, the following are similar contributions made by the Incorporation of Maltmen in their Craft capacity:—

1779, May 21.—Contributed towards rebuilding of the Gaelic Chapel,	£5	0	0
1784, March 12.—Contributed towards the expense of contemplated			
Reform of the Sett of the Borough, and Election of the			
Representatives in Parliament,	10	0	0
1786, October 30.—Contributed towards the expense of a process			
against the Bakers, Brewers, Fleshers, and Gardeners,			
relative to the billeting of soldiers.	15	18	3
1787, February 22.—Contributed towards erecting the Royal Infirmary,	105	0	0
„ December 22.—Contributed towards supporting the Decree of			
the Court of Session anent quartering of soldiers in private			
houses in the city of Glasgow,	150	0	0

* Sketch, c. 51, p. 243, Crawford.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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1790, February 26.—Contributed to oppose the Police Bill promoted by the Magistrates, - - - - -	£40	0	0
1801, 1802.—Contributed to provide Grain and Meal to the poorer inhabitants during the prevailing scarcity, - - - - -	175	0	0
1804, January 20.—Contributed for the Trades' Battalion of Volunteers offered to and accepted by the Government during the war with France, - - - - -	100	0	0
1806, January 2.—Contributed on Meal Subscription for the Poor, - - - - -	100	0	0
1815, November.—Contributed to Glasgow Royal Infirmary, - - - - -	50	0	0
„ „ —Contributed to Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, - - - - -	50	0	0
„ „ —Contributed to Glasgow Magdalen Asylum, - - - - -	25	0	0
„ „ —Contributed to Glasgow Lock Hospital, - - - - -	25	0	0
1818, August 7.—Contributed to Committee for Relief of Typhus Fever, - - - - -	10	10	0
„ November 6.—Contributed additional Donation to Fever Relief Fund, - - - - -	40	0	0
1819, August 30.—Contributed for the support of the Unemployed Workmen in the City, - - - - -	52	10	0
1826, February 2.—Contributed to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, - - - - -	21	0	0
„ May 22.—Contributed to the Fund for Relief of the Industrious Poor in the City, - - - - -	52	10	0
1827, December 21.—Contributed towards the expense of Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, with the same privilege to which an individual making a donation to that extent is entitled, - - - - -	105	0	0
1830, March 1.—Contributed to oppose Bill for annexing Lands of Blythswood to the Royalty, - - - - -	100	0	0
1831, December 21.—Contributed in aid of the Funds now raising by the Board of Health in the City, - - - - -	50	0	0
1834, February 6.—Contributed towards Building the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, - - - - -	105	0	0
1839, August 1.—Contributed for the Renovation and Completion of the Cathedral, - - - - -	105	0	0
„ November 22.—Contributed towards Expense of Portrait of Deacon-Convener Archibald MacLellan, - - - - -	21	0	0
1840, September 7.—Contributed to building the House of Refuge for Destitute Females—Visitor is in respect of which a Member of Committee <i>ex off.</i> , - - - - -	50	0	0

1842, April 25.—Contributed towards Relief of the Unemployed Poor in the City, - - - - -	£105	0	0
1848, March 31.—Contributed to Relief Fund for the Unemployed, -	52	10	0
1855, November 28.—Contributed to the Patriotic Fund for Relief of the Widows and Children of the British Soldiers killed in the Crimea—the Fund being under the Letter of Her Majesty the Queen, - - - - -	500	0	0
1858, August 24.—Contribution to the Fund for Relief of the Unemployed Poor of the City, - - - - -	100	0	0
„ November 25.—Contribution towards the Buildings for the Buchanan Institution, - - - - -	500	0	0
1866, September 21.—Contribution towards Presentation Portrait of George Crawford, Esq., - - - - -	25	0	0
„ September 21.—Contribution towards Testimonial to Mr. Struthers, - - - - -	10	0	0
1870, December 16.—Contribution voted to the University of Glasgow New Buildings and Hospital Building Fund, - - -	525	0	0
1876, May 4.—Contributed to the general use of the Western Infirmary, -	525	0	0
„ May 2.—Contributed to the Bridgeton Fire Relief Fund, - -	10	0	0
1890, August 7.—Contribution voted to Old Man's Friend Society and Aged Women's Home, - - - - -	50	0	0
1892, December 15.—Contribution voted to Glasgow Training Home for Nurses, - - - - -	10	10	0
1894, November 1.—Contribution voted to the Royal Infirmary, -	20	0	0
„ „ 1.—Contribution voted to Western Infirmary, - -	10	0	0

The aggregate amount of the above forms a large sum, and to the amount might be added £38 17s., the present annual payments contributed by use and wont to certain charities. At present these consist of seven guineas each to the Royal and Western Infirmaries; three guineas each to the Victoria Infirmary, Quarrier's Home, and Relief of Incurables Association; and two guineas each to the Eye Infirmary, Dunoon, Lenzie, and Eastpark Homes, Ear Hospital, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Maternity Hospital. The Maltmen, as well as the Trades' House and other Glasgow Incorporations, have always given away liberally a share of their substance to deserving objects of benevolence, education, and charity, and in their own prosperity

have realised the testimony of the highest wisdom when he says—
 “There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; the liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself.”

VALETE.

Previous to the passing of the Parliamentary and Burgh Reform Bills, the Trades’ House and the Crafts considered it a bounden duty to exert a political influence in public affairs. From time to time their sentiments were vigorously declared on public questions, especially when the Constitution, the Protestant Religion, the peace or prosperity and the laws of the country were concerned, or believed to be seriously affected. The following may be taken as a fair example:—

“*December 15, 1792.*”

“The Corporation of Maltmen being called to declare their sentiments upon
 “the attempts which have been made to infuse fears and jealousies into the
 “minds of the people, and to excite commotions by the propagation of wild,
 “new-fangled, and extravagant writings and opinions, subversive of our present
 “happy constitution, and of all law and good government—think it their duty
 “to testify that they are convinced from the experience of past and present
 “times, this country never was in a more happy, prosperous, and secure situation,
 “both as to its civil and religious rights and liberties: and that every person
 “disposed to virtue has easier means of acquiring comfortable subsistence, and
 “even opulence and affluence, than at any former period:—that the most
 “excellent constitution of this country, the efforts of the wisdom and virtue of
 “ages, has been the great means, under God, of securing and increasing the
 “peace, liberty, and prosperity of Great Britain, and that it contains salutary
 “powers within itself to correct every abuse and supply every defect that may
 “creep into it.

“This Corporation, therefore, deeply impressed with gratitude to Heaven for
 “these invaluable blessings, Do unanimously Declare their firm loyalty, and
 “resolution to stand by and support the King’s Most Excellent Majesty, the
 “Lords and Commons of Great Britain, and the Constitution of this country,
 “as by law established, *with their lives and fortunes*. Farther, that they will be
 “aiding to strengthen the hands of Magistrates and others, in suppressing every

“attempt that may be made to disturb the peace, prosperity, and happiness, or
“endanger the lives and properties, of any of His Majesty’s subjects. And they
“appoint this Declaration and Resolution to be published in the Glasgow and
“Edinburgh newspapers.”

It was intended to transcribe here several appeals to Parliament on the questions of the day, but time and enlightened policy have so long since lifted the veil of political mystery from them, that the fervour of their declarations is perhaps now as uninteresting as it is antiquated, and with this passing notice these may be left among the manuscript Records of the Craft.

ROLL OF INCORPORATION

From 15th February, 1605, to 14th February, 1895,

SHOWING ENROLMENT NUMBER AND DATE OF ENTRY.

No.		NAME.	No.		NAME.
1	These are the names of the Trades Rank of Maltmen and Meilmen Burghesses, alive in 1605, entered in the City Records in that year immediately after the Decree-Arbitral was issued, and under its authority.	Johne Wallace, Visitor	29	These are the names of the Trades Rank of Maltmen and Meilmen Burghesses, alive in 1605, entered in the City Records in that year, immediately after the Decree-Arbitral was issued, and under its authority.	James Scot
2		Adame Scott	30		Walter Dowglas
3		Johne Crawford	31		Archibald Maxwell
4		Robert Dowglas	32		David Gray
5		Robert Salmount	33		Patrick Maxwell
6		James Gilmor	34		Jon Scheillis
7		Andro Galloway	35		Andro Allansonne
8		Johne Drew, Eld.	36		Robert Maxwell, Eld.
9		Johne Geddes	37		William Ferguson
10		Jon Muirheid, Eld.	38		Thomas McCulloche
11		James Lichtbodie	39		Robert Maxwell
12		Jon Mudie	40		David Wilsonne
13		Jon Gairner	41		Michall Ranking
14		Gilbert Gray	42		William Lang
15		Thomas Johnstoune	43		William Smyt
16		William Neilsonne	44		Patrick Urie
17		James Watsonne	45		Robert Smyt
18		James Park	46		Andro Hutchissonne
19		Andro Hawie	47		Jon Marschell
20		Walter Donaldsonne	48		Robert Patersonne
21		Allan Marschell	49		Jon Tassie
22		Thomas Bla	50		Robert Kincaid
23		Duncan Leiche	51		Georg Bogill
24		Johne Drew	52		James Hall
25		Catherine Mylne, Wido.	53		Archibald Lorne
26		Robert Craufurd	54		Jon Patersonne
27		David Hodszeard	55		Andro Farie
28		Jon Brown			

NOTE.—The names between 1605 and 1615 cannot be ascertained; reckoning these as 45 names, the next is therefore numbered 101.

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
101	1615 Dec. 19	Malcolme Bankeir	154	1623 May 16	Js. Wodderspone
102	1616 Jan. 4	Gaven Menzeis	155	1624 Aug. 13	Wme. Cassillis
103	1617 " 28	Jas. Carutheris	156	1625 Feb. 16	Wme. Stirling
104	" Feb. 8	Johne Louk	157	" "	Wme. Bogill
105	" "	Jas. Louf	158	" May 11	Mathew Thomsone
106	" " 11	Daivd Findlay	159	" Sept. 30	Wme. Hamiltonne
107	" Nov. 26	Niniane Hill, Younger	160	1626 Feb. 15	Geo. Huchesonne
108	1618 Jan. 9	Thos. Raltoun	161	" "	Johne Kawane
109	" "	Andro Watsonn	162	" Nov. 15	John Allges
110	" May 28	Wm. Blakwood	163	" "	Johne Dowgall
111	" Sept. 17	Johne Hamiltoun	164	" "	Johne Robesonne
112	" Oct. 23	Js. Neilsonn, Younger	165	" "	Johne Rid
113	" Nov. 18	Robert Luiff	166	1627 Jan. 10	Walter Bryce
114	" " 27	Patrik Flemeing	167	" "	Tho. Pollok
115	" "	Johne Wilsonn	168	" "	Js. Rodger
116	" Dec. 2	David Wilsonn	169	" Aug. 22	Archd. Sempill
117	1619 Mar. 7	Jas. Corss	170	" "	Andro Denyng
118	" " 12	Andro Thomsonn	171	" "	Archd. Maxwell
119	" May 27	Wme. Allanesonn	172	" "	As. Scherer
120	" June 30	Jon Waddrop, Younger	173	" "	Archd. Louke, Yr.
121	1620 Mar. 20	Thos. Crawford	174	" Sept. 14	Johne Howie
122	" "	Jas. Braidwood	175	1628 Feb. 15	William Gray
123	" "	Rob Flemyng	176	" May 16	Johne Wallace
124	" "	Andro Alexander	177	" "	William Scott
125	" Dec. 20	Wme. Wallace	178	" July 4	Jas. Moriesonne
126	" "	Rob. Miller	179	1629 Mar. 25	William Hervie
127	" "	Wme. Walker	180	" "	Jas. Stirling
128	" "	Thos. Were	181	" "	Jas. Scott
129	1621 Feb. 7	Archd. Louke	182	" Aug. 12	Gawane Reid
130	" Aug. 11	Thos. Fynningsonne	183	1630 Jan. 22	John Gillhagie
131	" Sept. 5	Arthur Watsonne	184	" "	Patrik Ballenny
132	" "	Wme. Patersonne	185	" "	Johne Hertbertsonne
133	" Dec. 5	Wme. Park	186	" May 7	Jas. Wood
134	" "	Niniane Gilhagie	187	" Aug. 6	Gawane Fergussonne
135	" "	Wm. Lytbodie	188	" "	Thos. Miller
136	" "	Johne Dowglass	189	" Dec. 31	William Flemyng
137	" "	Johne Mauchane	190	1631 June 1	Johne Louk
138	1622 Jan. 16	Johne Maxwell	191	" "	Johne Thomesone
139	" "	Stenie Watsonne	192	" "	Jas. Fergussonne
140	" Feb. 14	Gilbert Scherar	193	" Sept. 24	Johne Bryssonne
141	" Aug. 17	Js. Fisher, Younger	194	" "	Jas. Littlejohnne
142	" "	Johne Thomeson	195	" Dec. 7	Wm. Leckie
143	" "	Thos. Crow	196	" "	Andro Miller
144	" "	Gilbert Hall	197	1632 Feb. 18	Adame Gray
145	" Nov. 20	Robt. Flemyng	198	" "	Rob. Tennent
146	" "	Robert Aikene	199	" May 11	Walter Neillsonne
147	" Dec. 11	Rob Sinclair	200	" Aug. 10	Andro Mudie
148	" "	Neill Kinkaid	201	" Sept. 28	William Fyndlay
149	" "	Jas. Fynenonne	202	1633 Jan. 16	David Wardane
150	" "	Wme. Buchanan	203	" "	Js. Monteithe
151	1623 Jan. 8	Gawane Neisbit	204	" May 10	David Gray
152	" May 7	Wme. Couper	205	" "	Johne Drew
153	" " 16	John Allanesowne	206	" Aug. 14	William Thomsone

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
207	1633 Aug. 14	Jas. Harvie	260	1643 Aug. 4	Wm. Crichtonne
208	" Dec. 13	Archd. McKie	261	" "	Wm. Smaillie
209	1634 May 9	Js. Lape	262	" "	Rob. Crawford
210	" Aug. 8	Johne Jacke	263	1644 Feb. 9	Johne Mackildonich
211	" Nov. 12	John Woddrow	264	" " 17	Johne Brysonne
212	" "	Gawane Willsonne	265	" May 10	Willame Mitchell
213	" Dec. 10	Thos. Urie	266	" June 8	Thos. Campbell
214	" "	Robt. Aitken	267	1646 Feb. 13	Jas. Miller
215	1635 Aug. 12	Wm. Mitchell	268	" May 8	Jas. Gray
216	" "	Johne Miller	269	" "	Jon Neilsonne
217	" Nov. 13	John Risk	270	" "	Geo. Kinkaid
218	1636 Jan. 20	Wm. Scheillis	271	" "	Jon Walker
219	" "	Thos. Bogill	272	" Aug. 2	Jas. Corbett
220	" "	Stein Wattsonne	273	" "	Rob. Corbett
221	" "	Willame Watsonne	274	" "	Willame Hervie
222	" Feb. 17	John Bryce	275	" " 3	Rob. Tennent
223	" "	Thos. Cadder	276	1647 May 7	Jon Quantaine
224	" May 11	David Pollok	277	" "	Johne Park
225	" "	Geo. Steinston	278	" Dec. 3	Andro Colquhonne
226	" Oct. 26	Johne Muir	279	" "	Jon Thomesone
227	1637 Jan. 11	Willame Logane	280	" "	Jon Wallace
228	" Feb. 6	Thos. Thomsonne	281	1648 Sep. 12	Thos. McCalpeine
229	" "	Alex. Syme	282	" "	Jon Woddrow
230	" Oct. 6	Johne Sympsonne	283	" "	Thos. Tenent
231	" "	Johne Hall	284	" Dec. 29	Johne Boyd
232	1638 Feb. 7	Peter Patersonne	285	1649 Feb. 9	Humphra Colquhoun
233	" "	James Dougall	286	" "	Wm. Mauchane
234	" Aug. 8	Andro Aikene	287	" "	Jone Craig
235	" Sept. 6	Rob. Robesonne	288	" "	J Andersonne
236	1639 Feb. 6	James Louke	289	" Aug. 9	Jon Logane
237	" "	Geo. Morisone	290	" "	Rob. Craig
238	" "	John Fyndlay	291	" Nov. 9	David Alexander
239	" Nov. 2	Willame Wilsonn, Jr.	292	" "	Wm. Lindsay
240	" " 8	Jon Corss	293	" "	Gabriel Fairie
241	1640 Feb. 14	Jon Weir	294	" "	Walter Woddrow
242	" "	Jon Stensone	295	" Dec. 21	Patrik Bryce
243	" Aug. 7	Patrik Brock	296	" "	Rob. Stirling
244	" "	Gawane Pottigrew	297	" "	Jone Mitchell
245	" Oct. 23	Gilbert Stenstonne	298	1650 Feb. 11	Walter Bartonne
246	1641 Feb. 17	Jon Pettigrew	299	" "	Johne Reid
247	" June 2	Jas. Ranking	300	" "	James Gilmour
248	" "	William Smellie	301	" Mar. 7	Archd. Craig
249	" Aug. 4	Arthur Watsonne	302	" Aug. 16	Aw. Lindsay
250	" Nov. 10	Rob. Thomesonne	303	" Dec. 23	Arthur Pollok
251	" Dec. 24	Thos. Dobbie	304	" "	Niniane Andersonne
252	" "	Rob. Watsonne	305	" "	Jone Patersonne
253	1642 Feb. 23	Johne Park	306	1651 Feb. 14	Claud Colquhoun
254	" "	Johne Watsonne	307	" "	Johne Parkhill
255	" Aug. 5	Jas. Tennent	308	" " 18	Andw. Browne
256	" "	Rob. Miller	309	" May 12	Archd. Craig, younger
257	" Sept. 23	Jon Gilmour	310	" "	Wm. Jas. Stirling, yr.
258	" "	Jas. Glas	311	" Oct. 2	Willame Nay
259	1643 Aug. 4	Jon Wilsonne	312	" "	Jas. Wood

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
313	1651 Oct. 6	Willame Sympponne	366	1656 Aug. 7	Jas. Knox
314	" Nov. 10	Rob. Stenassonne	367	" Nov. 7	Alex. Scott
315	1652 Jan. 2	Patrik Baird	368	" "	Johne Dobbie
316	" "	Rob. Raltonne	369	1657 Feb. 13	Jas. Ballantyne
317	" May 7	Andro Thomssonne	370	" "	Jas. Hall
318	" Aug. 13	Jone Smythe	371	" "	Samuel Balloch
319	" "	Johne Baxter, Jr.	372	" "	Johne Barr
320	" "	Jas. Hunter	373	" May 8	Patrick Brok
321	" Nov. 8	Willame Wallaice	374	" "	Mathew McAlla
322	" "	Johne Stark	375	" June 19	John Naper
323	" Dec. 3	Js. Campbell	376	" Aug. 20	John Robissonne
324	" "	Tomas Mayne	377	1658 Feb. 4	Johne Urie
325	" "	Geo. Pollok	378	" "	Rob. Corss
326	" " 31	David Allane	379	" April 9	Alex. Hood
327	" "	Patrick Raffle	380	" June 7	Johne Baird
328	1653 Feb. 7	Jas. Muire	381	" Aug. 6	Jas. Anderssonne
329	" May 9	John Muir, Senr.	382	" "	Js. Calder
330	" "	Archd. Bar	383	" "	Js. Winning
331	" June 27	Alex. Maxwell	384	" "	Robt. Robessonne
332	" July 5	Daid Leis	385	" "	Archd. Hamiltonne
333	" Sept. 29	Walter Wining	386	" Nov. 9	Johne Hendrie
334	" "	Johne Pollok	387	" " 20	Chas. Heugh
335	1654 Feb. 20	Thos. Dougal	388	" "	Jas. Bowie
336	" "	Wm. Muir	389	1659 May 17	Jas. Rowand
337	" "	Hew Kirkwood	390	" Oct. 6	Johne Moodie
338	" May 8	Johne Wood	391	" "	Geo. Hutchesonne
339	" Aug. 4	Johne Boyd	392	" Nov. 14	Willame Bar
340	" "	Ninian Andersonne	393	1660 Feb. 23	Michael McLintoch
341	" "	Jas. Fleming	394	" May 22	Willame Browne
342	" "	Wm. Robissonne	395	" "	William Corss
343	" "	Johne Andersonne	396	" Aug. 10	Rob. Weir
344	" "	Rob. Birkmyre	397	" Sept. 6	Jas. Kinkaid
345	" Oct. 13	Jas. Raltoun	398	" " 22	Johne Rowand
346	" Dec. 15	Rob. Guiding	399	" "	Jas. Harvie, Jr.
347	" "	Hendrie Patersonne	400	" Dec. 21	Johne Gray
348	1655 Jan. 5	Archd. Gray	401	" "	Matw. Martine
349	" " 13	Wm. Wallace	402	1661 Jan. 3	James Thomsone
350	" "	Wm. Littlejohn	403	" "	Michael M'Lintoch, Jr.
351	" July 13	Johne Wallace	404	" May 7	Rob. Boyd
352	" Aug. 3	Archd. Sheillis	405	" "	Rob. Smalie
353	" "	Archd. Meassonn	406	" " 21	Thos. Armour
354	" "	Johne Clark	407	" Aug. 16	Willame Blair
355	" Oct. 16	Jas. Mudie, Jr.	408	" Nov. 4	Aw. Oswell
356	1656 Mar. 3	Jas. Bryce	409	1662 Jan. 31	David Robe
357	" "	Malcome Johnstone	410	" Feb. 8	Wm. Bryssonne
358	" May 13	Jas. Mitchell	411	" May 8	Rob. Naismith
359	" "	Johne Boyde	412	" " 10	Harie Logane
360	" July 1	Willame Neilsonne, Jr.	413	" "	Alex. Hall
361	" "	Geo. Grahame	414	" " 15	John Bartoun
362	" "	David Granger	415	" " 23	Jas. Campbell
363	" "	Walter Drew	416	" Aug. 8	Geo. Horne
364	" "	Willame Brock	417	" " 16	Johne Findlay, Senr.
365	" Aug. 7	Geo. Weinget	418	" Sept. 20	Jas. Mannuell

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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No.	Date of Entry.		NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.		NAME.
419	1662	Dec. 25	Johne Biggart	472	1669	Nov. 9	Alex. McKwham
420	1663	Feb. 27	Alex. Leckie	473	"	"	Andrew Brown
421	"	"	Wm. Risk	474	1670	Feb. 1	Jas. Mathie
422	"	"	Johne Muir	475	"	"	Wm. Muirheid
423	"	Mar. 26	Rob. Turner	476	"	April 1	Quintine Findlay
424	"	"	John Cunnyng	477	"	"	Rob. Murdoch
425	"	Aug. 7	Rob. Andersoune	478	1671	Feb. 17	Rob. Muirheid
426	"	Dec. 18	Johne Louk, Senr.	479	"	"	Wm. Menzies
427	1664	Feb. 9	Wm. Browne	480	"	Aug. 8	Patrick Stein
428	"	June 21	Thos. Millar	481	"	"	William Cumyng
429	"	Aug. 9	Alex. Chapman	482	"	Nov. 4	Johne Ballinnie
430	"	Dec. 20	Jon Gray	483	"	"	Umphray Risk
431	1665	Mar. 9	Johne Stirling	484	"	"	David Campbell
432	"	May 4	Walter Weinzett	485	"	" 27	Adame Brasch
433	"	"	Alex. French	486	"	Dec. 26	Geo. Reid
434	"	" 22	Wm. Weir	487	1672	Feb. 6	Jon Robs
435	"	June 24	Thos. Pettigrew	488	"	"	David Robs
436	"	Dec. 19	Js. Strutheres	489	"	May 3	Rob. Witherspoone
437	1666	May 10	Rd. Finniesonne	490	"	"	Geo. Ronald
438	"	" 11	Peter Corbet	491	1673	Feb. 4	Js. Davidsoune
439	"	Aug. 9	Geo. Wingatt	492	"	"	Hector Brash
440	"	"	Js. Urie	493	"	"	Jon Fergus
441	"	"	Allane Snodgrass	494	"	June 30	Johne Bryce
442	"	"	John Patersonne	495	"	Aug. 12	Gabriel Thomessonne
443	"	Nov. 15	Michael Reid	496	"	"	Arthar Takits
444	1667	May 10	Wm. Douglas	497	"	"	Js. Andersonne
445	"	"	Rob. Stirling	498	1674	Feb. 6	Alex. Corbett
446	"	Aug. 13	Rob. Robesoune	499	"	"	Johne Schanks
447	"	Nov. 4	Mathew Colquhune	500	"	"	Johne Jack
448	"	" 12	Rob. Crawford	501	"	"	Rob. Selkraig
449	"	"	Jon Fergus	502	"	May 14	Jon Woodrow
450	1668	Jan. 2	Allane Scot	503	"	Aug. 6	Andrew Clark
451	"	Feb. 6	Jas. Scot	504	"	"	Rob. Allane, Senr.
452	"	"	Johne Zuill	505	"	" 31	Rob. Campbell
453	"	May 14	Walter Brock	506	"	Oct. 5	Geo. Buchannan
454	"	"	Jon Rob	507	"	"	Rob. Pollok
455	"	"	Jon Reid	508	"	"	Js. Culen
456	"	" 15	Jon Weir	509	"	"	Andrew Aikine
457	"	July 14	Jon Mitchell	510	"	" 13	Thos. McLellan
458	"	"	Jas. Galbraith	511	1675	Jan. 28	John Ballantyne
459	"	Aug. 13	Thos. Broune	512	"	June 19	Rob. Tennent
460	"	"	Geo. Broune	513	"	"	Geo. Allan
461	"	Nov. 5	Wm. Lytbodie	514	"	"	Johne Waddell
462	"	"	Jas. Fergusonne	515	"	"	Jon Boyd
463	"	" 10	Jas. Fergusoune	516	"	Aug. 19	Wm. McLinn
464	1669	Jan. 7	Thos. Shearer	517	"	Oct. 5	John Campbell
465	"	Feb. 5	Alex. Liggait	518	"	"	Js. Leckie
466	"	"	Jon Ritchie	519	"	" 7	Jas. Fairrie
467	"	"	Johne Smith	520	"	"	Wm. Stirling
468	"	May 7	Wm. Blak	521	"	"	Johne Wilsone
469	"	Aug. 6	Hugh Allasoune	522	1676	Jan. 14	Rob. Allane
470	"	"	Jon Raltonne	523	"	"	Johne McLucas
471	"	"	Geo. Andersonne	524	"	Feb. 10	Js. Kerr

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
523	1676 Feb. 10	Geo. Johnstoune	578	1681 May 20	Js. Steine
526	" May 2	Js. Neivine	579	" July 2	Robt. Donaldsone
527	" "	Andrew Robisonne	580	" "	Johne Steivinstonne
528	" Aug. 8	Patricke Steine	581	" "	Rob. Steivinstonne
529	" "	Mw. Wotherspoon	582	" Sept. 23	Thos. Justice
530	" "	Johne Paull	583	" "	Johne Hill
531	" " 15	Johne Lillburne	584	" "	Rob. Raltoune
532	" Oct. 11	Johne Wallace	585	" "	Patricke Mitchell
533	" Nov. 14	Js. Coalhewar	586	" "	Wm. Rob
534	" " 24	Robt. Marschell	587	" "	Johne Cumming
535	" "	Js. Reid	588	" Oct. 13	Wm. Johnstoune
536	" "	Johne Patricke	589	1682 Feb. 9	Johne Gray
537	1677 Feb. 16	Geo. Stirling	590	" " 17	Johne French
538	" "	Js. Drew	591	" "	Js. Muir
539	" "	John Drew, Younger	592	" "	Wm. Rankine
540	" "	Wm. Drew	593	" "	Jon Urie
541	" "	Rob. Dobbie	594	" May 5	Rob. Marschell
542	" Mar. 2	Johne Hamiltoune	595	" June 2	Thos. Shiells
543	" Aug. 14	Js. Logane	596	" "	Rob. Dunlop
544	" "	Johne Boyd	597	" "	Johne M'Kinlay
545	" Nov. 17	Geo. Andersonne	598	" Aug. 8	Andrew Moodie
546	1678 Feb. 12	Rob. Stewart	599	" "	Wm. Andersonne
547	" Aug. 16	Js. Harvie	600	" Sept. 15	Johne Ritchie, Jr.
548	" "	Patricke Smith	601	" "	John McCuir, Senr.
549	" Sept. 27	Johne Watstone	602	" "	Mungow Cochrane
550	" "	Johne Maxwell	603	" " 26	Andrew Watsoune
551	" Dec. 10	Walter McAlaster	604	1683 Feb. 27	Js. Orr
552	" "	Johne Paull	605	" May 25	Js. Moresonne
553	1679 Jan. 6	Rob. Drew	606	" Aug. 20	Mungow Ewing
554	" "	Patricke Brouue	607	" Oct. 8	Jon Andersonne
555	" " 7	Johne Fleming	608	" "	Jon Crawford
556	" May 14	James Shaw	609	" "	John Johns
557	" Aug. 12	David Crawford	610	" "	Js. Robesonne, Sen.
558	" Oct. 3	Johne Waddrop	611	" "	Allane Marschell
559	" "	Johne Maxwell	612	" Nov. 8	Rob. Fleimying
560	" "	Wm. Selkrig	613	" " 15	Johne Cars
561	" "	Js. Parke	614	" "	Alex. Knox
562	" "	Js. Findlay	615	1684 Feb. 22	Jon Burnesyd
563	" "	Alex. Thomsonne	616	" "	Johne Cleland
564	" Dec. 16	Johne Urie	617	" "	James Wark
565	" "	Js. Urie	618	" "	William Wilsoune
566	1680 Feb. 13	Johne Reid	619	" May 23	Johne Aikine
567	" "	Johne Reid, Jr.	620	" "	Johne Jonstoune
568	" "	Johne Cunninghame	621	" "	Wm. Reid
569	" "	Thos. Calwall, Jr.	622	" " 25	Js. Leckie
570	" "	Js. Bryce	623	" Aug. 28	Js. Paull
571	" "	Johne Bankier	624	" "	Wm. Clemie
572	" Aug. 17	Johne Drew	625	1685 Mar. 5	Wm. Park
573	" "	Wm. Young	626	" "	Patrick Reid
574	" Oct. 8	Duncan Campbell	627	" "	Jon Glas
575	" "	Alex. Ross	628	" " 24	Geo. Broome
576	" "	Jon Stirling	629	" May 24	Johne Patersonne
577	1681 April 7	Colleine Thomsonne	630	" June 25	Js. Kerr

THE MALTSMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
631	1685 June 25	Thomas Barr	684	1691 Mar. 17	Wm. McCrae
632	" Aug. 21	Johne Mader	685	" "	Aw. Miller
633	" "	Js. Tod	686	" "	John Corse
634	" "	Johne Selkrig	687	" "	John Thomsone
635	" "	Rob. Buchannan	688	" "	Hew Chambers
636	" Oct. 2	Patrick Bryce	689	" "	John Campbell
637	" "	Rob. Dobbie	690	" "	Js. Neivine
638	" "	Geo. Ronald	691	1692 Feb. 21	Js. Young
639	1686 Feb. 9	Rob. Young	692	" "	Wm. Maxwell
640	" June 15	Thos. Scott	693	" Aug. 18	John Weinzat
641	" "	Jon Barr	694	" "	John Allan
642	" "	Js. Woodrow	695	" "	John Johnstoun
643	" "	John Mitchell	696	1693 Jan. 24	Geo. Waddell
644	" " 29	Arther Hamiltoun	697	" "	Thos. Scot
645	" Aug. 24	Wm. Menzies	698	" May 13	Geo. Findlay
646	" "	Johne Miller	699	" "	Js. Miller
647	" "	Walter Leitch	700	" "	Thos. Bryson
648	" "	John Donaldsowne	701	" July 10	Alex. Wotherspoon
649	" Sept. 26	Johne Montgumrie	702	" Sept. 8	Js. Johnstoun
650	" Oct. 22	Thos. Scott	703	" "	Aw. Reid
651	1687 Feb. 10	Js. Bowie	704	" "	Js. Anderson
652	" Mar. 31	Rob. Tennent	705	1694 June 12	John Cochrane
653	" "	Patrik Tennent	706	" "	Wm. Steuart
654	" May 26	Alex. Hall	707	" Aug. 17	Wm. Blaire
655	" Aug. 18	John Jonstoune	708	" Oct. 9	Mathew Whitlaw
656	" "	Andrew Gibsowne	709	1695 May 24	John Whyte
657	" "	Johne Miller	710	" "	Aw. Gilmore
658	" Nov. 18	Andrew Gray	711	" "	Walter Were
659	" "	Walter Boyd	712	" "	Wm. Park
660	" "	Hugh Cumyng	713	" "	Thos. Patoun
661	" "	Rob. Robesonne	714	" "	Js. Whitlaw
662	" "	Jon King	715	" July 19	Wm. Somervall
663	1688 Aug. 27	Tho. Robesonne	716	" Aug. 15	Wm. Johnstone
664	" "	Alex. Wright	717	" "	Js. Pollok
665	" "	Bryce McLelland	718	" "	Thos. Barr
666	1689 Aug. 16	Thos. McLintoch	719	" "	Geo. Turner
667	" "	Andro Hill	720	" "	Thomas McAulay
668	1690 Feb. 22	Rob. Robertson	721	1696 May 14	Wm. Ralph
669	" April 30	Wm. Anderson	722	" "	John Steinson
670	" July 23	Jon Anderson	723	" "	Wm. Park
671	" Aug. 14	Wm. Bryce	724	" Aug. 19	Js. Jaksone
672	" "	Archd. Robb	725	" "	Wm. Buchanan
673	" "	Adam Horne	726	" "	John Faulds
674	" "	Js. Paterson	727	" Oct. 13	John Robine
675	" "	Jon Baxter	728	1698 Jan. 23	Alex. Patrik
676	" "	Daniell Ronald	729	" Feb. 18	Thos. Findlay
677	" Oct. 5	Walter Corbet	730	" May 13	Js. Broadwood
678	" "	Js. Mitchell	731	" Nov. 18	John Sym
679	" "	Walter Buchanan	732	" Dec. 1	Wm. Wilson
680	1691 Feb. 6	Rob. Hall	733	1699 Aug. 11	Geo. Horne
681	" "	Thos. Hamiltoun	734	" "	Js. Clerke
682	" "	Wm. Hendrie	735	" "	Js. Dalrymple
683	" "	Aw. Pardon	736	" "	John Warke

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
737	1699 Nov. 24	William M'Rae	790	1705 Feb. 23	John Boyd, Jr.
738	" "	Rob. Duncan	791	" May 25	Andrew Scott
739	" "	Wm. Mathie	792	" "	David Main
740	1700 Feb. 23	Js. Herbertsone	793	" "	Gavin Murray
741	" "	Js. Donaldsone	794	" Aug. 10	John Broun
742	" "	Js. Thomsone	795	" "	Wm. Bryce
743	" May 21	Aw. Corbett	796	" "	Rob. Marshal
744	" "	Js. Corbet	797	1706 Mar. 1	Wm. Stewart
745	" "	Js. Lees	798	" "	Rob. Maxwell
746	" Aug. 15	John McRae	799	" "	Patrick Reid, Jr.
747	" "	Rob. Cross	800	" "	Hugh Barr
748	1701 May 22	John Robisone	801	" June 7	William Grahame
749	" "	Rob. Knox	802	" "	Hugh Burnes
750	" "	Geo. Allane	803	" Aug. 16	Js. Hamiltone
751	" Aug. 22	Archd. Cameron	804	" "	Aw. Faulds
752	" "	Alex. Colquhoun	805	" Dec. 20	John Waddrope
753	" Nov. 24	John Miller	806	" "	John Gibsone
754	1702 Jan. 23	Geo. Edmonstoune	807	" "	Geo. Stirling, Jr.
755	" May 29	Wm. Barclay	808	1707 Jan. 10	Wm. Hamiltone
756	" "	Rob. Tenent	809	" Mar. 7	Wm. Lang
757	" "	Walter Buchanan	810	" "	Alex. Rankine
758	" "	Patrick Baliinnie	811	" June 27	Gaven Maxwell
759	" "	John Hamiltone	812	" "	Archd. Robe
760	" "	Wm. Freeland	813	" Aug. 15	John Grahame
761	" Aug. 21	John Andersone	814	" " 22	Geo. Buchanane, Jr.
762	" "	Arthour Taketts	815	" "	Jas. Forrester
763	" "	John Ratra	816	" "	John Stivensone, Jr.
764	" "	Gilbert Schirer	817	" "	John Alexander
765	" Dec. 11	John Baxter	818	" "	Michaellex Alexander
766	" "	Geo. Neiven	819	" Sept. 19	Rob. Pollock
767	1703 Feb. 11	Rob. Corse	820	" Oct. 3	Wm. Harvie
768	" "	John Wilsoun	821	" "	John Arneill
769	" Mar. 12	Rob. Leitch	822	1708 Feb. 20	Jas. Scott
770	" "	Rob. Cleimmie	823	" "	Wm. Meklom
771	" May 28	John Todd	824	" May 18	John M'Calpin
772	" "	Wm. Buchanan	825	" "	Rob. Stevensone
773	" "	Alex. Thomsone	826	" " 28	Jas. Aikenhead
774	" "	David Spence	827	" Aug. 13	Rob. Gray
775	" Aug. 20	Archd. Stirling	828	" "	Umphra Colchoune
776	" "	Rob. Leitch	829	" "	Jas. Whyt
777	" "	David Park	830	" "	John Murray
778	" "	Richard Coulie	831	" Oct. 11	Wm. Andersone
779	" Oct. 12	Samuel Carruth	832	" Nov. 5	Adam Stivensone
780	1704 Mar. 9	Walter Bartoun	833	1709 Feb. 11	Jas. Wilsone
781	" "	David Robe	834	" "	John Paull, Yr.
782	" May 19	John Blair	835	" " 20	Alex. Somervel
783	" "	John Mitchell	836	" "	Patrick Maxwell
784	" "	David Montgomrie	837	" "	Donald Gunn
785	" "	John Duncan	838	" "	John Wood
786	" Aug. 17	Jas. Miller	839	" Aug. 19	Rob. Young
787	" "	John Herbertsoun, Jr.	840	" "	Wm. Waterstoune
788	" Oct. 10	John Miller	841	" "	Rob. Willsoun
789	" Nov. 24	Thos. Main	842	" "	Matthew Gilmore

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
843	1709 Aug. 19	John Young	896	1713 Oct. 12	John Thomson
844	" Oct. 10	John Miller	897	1714 Feb. 18	Rob. Barton
845	1710 Feb. 17	Jas. Brisbane	898	" May 28	Rob. Broun
846	" "	John Douglas	899	" "	John Forrester
847	" May 26	Rob. Measson	900	" "	John Buchanan
848	" Aug. 11	John Glen	901	" "	John Fleeming
849	" "	John Luke	902	" Nov. 12	Rob. Corse
850	" Oct. 10	Thos. Alexander	903	" "	Thos. Buchanan
851	" Nov. 10	John Strang	904	1715 Jan. 14	Wm. Miller
852	" "	Francis Hopkirk	905	" "	Jas. Brownlie
853	" "	Thos. Broun	906	" Feb. 11	John Russell
854	" "	John Harvie	907	" Aug. 19	Wm. Whythill
855	1711 Feb. 16	George McTaggart	908	" "	John Pitcairn
856	" "	Rob. Andersoun	909	" "	Thomas Gemmill
857	" May 25	Gilbert Wair	910	" "	Wm. Murray
858	" "	Wm. Andersone	911	" "	Rob. Whytt
859	" "	John Steiphen	912	" "	Jas. Wright
860	" Aug. 10	John Reid	913	" " 25	John Scott
861	" "	Peter Selkrig	914	" "	John Muir
862	" "	Rob. Duncan, Younger	915	" "	Rob. Smith
863	" "	Aw. Craig	916	1716 Feb. 17	John Tennent
864	" "	Jas. Thomson	917	" May 25	Rob. Kerr
865	" Oct. 9	John Buchanan	918	" "	Jas. Stewart
866	" "	Jas. Logan	919	" "	Gavin Robe
867	" Nov. 16	Geo. Allan, Younger	920	" Aug. 10	Wm. McLehose
868	1712 Feb. 15	Alexander Leckie	921	" "	John Mitchell
869	" "	Jas. Cunninghame	922	" "	Rob. Leitch
870	" May 23	John Gray	923	" "	Archd. Johnstoun
871	" "	John Birkmyre	924	" "	John Heigh
872	" "	Rob. Thomson	925	" Oct. 9	John Woddrow
873	" Aug. 15	Jas. Grahame	926	" "	Alex. Grahm
874	" "	Wm. Berrie, Yor.	927	" Nov. 23	Alex. Legatt
875	" "	Geo. Buchanan	928	" "	John Scot
876	" "	John Stewart	929	" "	John Craig
877	" "	Jas. Hamilton	930	" "	Jas. Allasoun
878	" "	Archd. Simpson	931	1717 Jan. 18	Walter Falconer
879	" Oct. 6	Jas. Mitchell	932	" Feb. 15	John Findlay
880	" "	Jas. Miller	933	" "	Wm. Luke
881	" "	Jas. Simpson	934	" "	John Miller
882	1713 May 15	John Gilmor	935	" "	John Douglass
883	" "	Rob. Whythill	936	" "	Mungo Thomson
884	" "	Rob. Robertstone	937	" "	Hugh Tarbett
885	" "	Jas. Wilson	938	" May 16	Wm. Maxwell
886	" Aug. 14	John Stirling	939	" " 31	Wm. Nilson
887	" "	Rob. Dougall	940	" "	Jas. Pitcairn
888	" "	John Erskine	941	" "	Wm. Harvie
889	" "	Wm. Stevensone	942	" "	Aw. Love
890	" "	David Tennent	943	" "	Jas. Hamiltoun
891	" "	Alex. Ritchisone	944	" Aug. 23	John Robertson
892	" "	Jas. Main	945	" "	John Hamiltoun
893	" Oct. 12	Alex. Bryce	946	" "	Aw. Reid
894	" "	Alex. Knox	947	" "	John Govane
895	" "	Jas. Wilson	948	" "	Archd. Allason

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
949	1717 Aug. 23	John McCrae	1002	1721 May 5	John Picken
950	" Sept. 5	John Nasmith	1003	" "	Andw. Scott
951	" Oct. 8	Jas. Cochrane	1004	" "	Archd. Alexander
952	" "	Jas. Falconer	1005	" " 18	Archd. Wallace
953	" "	John Lawson	1006	" "	Alex. Colquhoun
954	" Nov. 14	Mw. Mauchan	1007	" Aug. 11	Thos. Marshall
955	1718 Feb. 14	John Stirling	1008	" "	John Hendrie
956	" "	Archd. Gray	1009	" "	Wm. Duncan
957	" "	John Purdon	1010	" Sept. 13	John McArthur
958	" "	Jas. Anderson	1011	1722 Feb. 9	Wm. Comrie
959	" "	Jas. Kirkland	1012	" "	Alex. Dunlop
960	" "	Richd. Greenlees	1013	" "	Wm. Hendry
961	" "	Thos. Coats	1014	" "	John Mitchell
962	" May 23	Alex. Stephen	1015	" "	Rob. Gray
963	" "	Aw. Miller	1016	" "	Adam Gray
964	" Aug. 22	John Hamiltoun	1017	" May 18	Rob. Hunter
965	" Nov. 7	Jas. Gilsone	1018	" "	John Sympson
966	" "	John Lang	1019	" "	Js. Loudoun
967	1719 Feb. 11	Wm. Gilhagie	1020	" Aug. 10	John Todd
968	" " 13	Js. Miller	1021	" "	Wm. Hendry
969	" "	Alex. Hamiltone	1022	" "	Geo. Coalier
970	" "	Thos. Woddrop	1023	" Nov. 9	Wm. Stark
971	" "	Js. Montgomrie	1024	1723 Jan. 18	Wm. Grier
972	" "	Adam Clark	1025	" May 17	Jas. Wotherspoon
973	" May 22	Henrie Kidstoun	1026	" "	Js. Greenlees
974	" June 1	Wm. Dour	1027	" "	John Menzies
975	" Aug. 7	John Cochrane	1028	" "	Rob. Cleland
976	" "	Rob. Corbet	1029	" Aug. 2	Js. King
977	" "	John Lees	1030	" "	Quintine Brown
978	" "	Rob. Morisoune	1031	" "	Peter Thomson
979	1720 Jan. 15	Rob. Donaldson	1032	" "	Jas. Key
980	" "	Js. Bird	1033	" "	David Grahame
981	" Feb. 19	Aw. Thomson	1034	" Nov. 15	Wm. Wair
982	" "	John Rae	1035	" "	Wm. Hodgert
983	" "	Wm. Chalmers	1036	1724 Feb. 14	Thos. Brown
984	" May 20	Alex. Alexander	1037	" "	Aw. Jack
985	" Aug. 12	Wm. Baxter	1038	" May 15	Wm. Miller
986	" "	Wm. Anderson	1039	" "	Wm. Reid
987	" "	Archd. Mitchell	1040	" "	Aw. Adam
988	" "	Thos. Baxter	1041	" "	Walter McKippen
989	" "	Js. Cleland	1042	" Aug. 7	John Eason
990	" "	John Bannermau	1043	" "	Js. Drew
991	" Nov. 11	Patrick Johnstone	1044	" "	Rob. Gray
992	" "	Wm. Anderson	1045	" "	Daniel Gunn
993	" "	John Robertson	1046	" "	Rob. Peacock
994	1721 Feb. 10	Alex. Paterson	1047	" Nov. 13	Colin Findlay
995	" "	Wm. Finlay	1048	" "	Geo. Craig, Senr.
996	" "	Wm. Miller	1049	1725 Feb. 12	Walter Corbett
997	" "	Archd. Bowman	1050	" May 14	Rob. Craig
998	" Apr. 27	John Orr	1051	" " 20	John Campbell
999	" "	Andrew Buchanan	1052	" Aug. 20	Henry Robb
1000	" "	Neil Buchanan	1053	" "	John Meek
1001	" May 5	Wm. Mitchell	1054	" "	Hugh Orr

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1055	1725 Oct. 9	Wm. Wallace	1108	1730 Oct. 13	John Robb
1056	" "	Rob. Findlay	1109	" "	Js. Cross
1057	" Nov. 19	Rob. Marshall, Jr.	1110	" "	John Dougall
1058	1726 Jan. 28	Gavin Lickpirrie	1111	" Nov. 13	Wm. Millar
1059	" "	Alex. Jaffray	1112	" "	Wm. Callwall
1060	" Mar. 28	Rob. Luke	1113	" Feb. 5	John Findlay
1061	" May 20	Archd. Maxwell	1114	" May 7	Js. Drew
1062	" Nov. 18	Walter Edmond	1115	1731 Aug. 13	Js. Coullie
1063	1727 Feb. 10	John Mitchell	1116	" "	John Orr
1064	" "	Francis Whitlaw	1117	" "	Aw. Millar
1065	" "	Geo. Findlay	1118	" " 31	Adam Mason
1066	" May 12	John Donaldson	1119	" Nov. 19	Findlay McKeun
1067	" "	John Russell	1120	" "	John Todd, Yr.
1068	" "	Wm. Zuill	1121	" "	Geo. Stirling
1069	" Aug. 4	Mw. Patoun	1122	1732 Feb. 15	Joseph Scott
1070	" "	Wm. Graham	1123	" "	David Holms
1071	" "	Js. Logan	1124	" "	David Robb
1072	" Oct. 10	Js. Millar	1125	" "	John Wilson
1073	" "	Walter Lang	1126	" "	Rob. Falconer
1074	" "	Hugh Tennent	1127	" May 19	Rob. Donaldson
1075	" Nov. 10	John Bryce	1128	" Aug. 15	Thos. Bryson
1076	1728 Feb. 9	Geo. Purdon	1129	" "	Thos. Pettigrew, Yr.
1077	" May 17	Alex. Laddie	1130	" "	Js. Hodge
1078	" "	Js. Peacock	1131	" "	Wm. Jamieson
1079	" "	Rob. Wallace	1132	" Oct. 10	Js. Murray
1080	" "	Wm. Bowie	1133	" Nov. 17	John Marshall
1081	" Aug. 9	Wm. White	1134	1733 Feb. 16	Walter Jameson
1082	" Oct. 5	Js. Rowan	1135	" "	Thos. Stewart
1083	" Nov. 9	Wm. Nisbitt	1136	" "	David Peter
1084	1729 May 8	John Barr	1137	" "	John Rankin
1085	" "	Wm. McLea	1138	" May 18	Rob. Graham
1086	" "	Js. Rankine	1139	" "	Michael Reid
1087	" Aug. 8	Archd. Robb	1140	" Aug. 17	Rob. Rankine
1088	" "	Patrick Steven	1141	" "	Colin Bryce
1089	" "	John Fultone	1142	" "	Rob. Reid
1090	" Oct. 6	John Woddrop	1143	" "	Henry Drew
1091	" "	Zacharias Murdoch	1144	" "	Rob. Drew
1092	" Dec. 26	Alex. Wotherspoon	1145	" "	John Drew
1093	1730 Feb. 13	John Hunter	1146	" Nov. 27	Wm. Anderson
1094	" May 14	Samuel Hyndshaw	1147	" "	Daniel Sherifflaw
1095	" "	Alex. Zuill	1148	" Dec. 21	Js. Jack
1096	" "	John Gray	1149	1734 Feb. 15	Hy. Paterson
1097	" "	Rob. Barber, Yor.	1150	" "	Laurence Smith
1098	" Aug. 14	Walter Millar	1151	" Aug. 23	Wm. Baird
1099	" "	Peter Walker	1152	" "	Js. Thomson
1100	" "	John Muir	1153	" "	John Taylor
1101	" "	Thos. Baxter	1154	" Oct. 8	Archd. Paterson
1102	" "	Rob. Reid	1155	" "	John Wardrope
1103	" "	John Rowan	1156	" "	Geo. Campbell
1104	" "	John M'Fee	1157	" Nov. 15	John Millar
1105	" "	Francis Cumming	1158	" "	Js. Bryce
1106	" "	Rob. Findlay	1159	1735 Feb. 14	Js. Urie
1107	" Oct. 13	John Gilhagy	1160	" "	Rob. Nasmith

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1161	1735 May 16	Wm. Stevenson	1214	1740 Oct. 7	Jas. Herbertson
1162	" Aug. 15	Richard Pagett	1215	" "	David Lillie
1163	" "	Js. Lethem	1216	" "	John Rankin
1164	1736 Feb. 19	Wm. Lang	1217	" "	Js. Govan
1165	" Aug. 13	Wm. Steven	1218	" "	John Wright
1166	" "	Rob. Barton	1219	" "	David Boyd
1167	" "	John Gibson	1220	" " 15	Peter Wright
1168	" "	Wm. Gilmour	1221	" Nov. 20	Thos. Armour
1169	" Oct. 12	John Millar	1222	1741 Aug. 14	Allan Lang
1170	" "	David London	1223	" Oct. 13	Alex. Dick
1171	" "	Js. Woddrow	1224	" Nov. 17	John McKindlay
1172	" Dec. 17	John Lennox	1225	1742 Feb. 11	Chas. Stewart
1173	1737 Feb. 4	John Luke	1226	" "	Wm. Somervill
1174	" May 20	John Chapman	1227	" May 21	Joseph Baxter
1175	" Aug. 25	Wm. Forrester	1228	" "	Js. Faulis
1176	" "	Alex. Winzeatt	1229	" "	Wm. Hay
1177	" "	David Warden	1230	" June 8	John Aiken
1178	" "	Matthew Wilson	1231	" Aug. 20	John Stevenson
1179	" Oct. 11	Patrick Reid	1232	" "	Rob. Stevenson
1180	" Nov. 18	John Murray	1233	" "	David Calder
1181	1738 Feb. 17	Patrick Baird	1234	" "	John Faulis
1182	" "	Patrick Lethem	1235	" "	John McFee
1183	" "	John McNair	1236	" "	Wm. McEwen
1184	" "	John Neilson	1237	" "	John Cochran
1185	" "	John Cunningham	1238	" "	Thos. McFee
1186	" May 19	John Muirhead	1239	" Oct. 12	Thos. Jamieson
1187	" "	Rob. Wilson	1240	" "	Wm. Millar
1188	" "	Wm. Ross	1241	" Nov. 18	Thos. Mochrie
1189	" Aug. 25	John Leitch	1242	1743 Feb. 11	John Johnstoun
1190	" "	Geo. McTagart	1243	" "	John Steven
1191	" "	Jas. Meikle	1244	" "	Wm. Cuthbertson
1192	" "	Rob. McNair	1245	" Aug. 18	Jas. Muir
1193	" "	Patrick Reid	1246	" Oct. 25	Aw. Glen
1194	" "	Geo. Buchanan	1247	" Nov. 3	Walter Whitelaw
1195	" "	Js. Hutchesone	1248	1744 Feb. 10	Rob. Steven
1196	" "	Archd. Simson	1249	" "	John Anderson
1197	" Oct. 10	Wm. Machen	1250	" "	Alex. Dunn
1198	" "	Rob. Allan	1251	" "	Rob. Freebairn
1199	" " 23	Rob. Sym	1252	" "	John Stewart
1200	" Dec. 26	Wm. Wilson	1253	" May 11	Jas. Woddrop
1201	1739 May 25	Wm. Donaldson	1254	" "	John Gibson
1202	" " 31	Aw. Duncan	1255	" "	John King
1203	" "	John Bogle	1256	" "	Rob. Winning
1204	" Aug. 16	John Murray	1257	" "	John Brown
1205	" Oct. 9	Js. Dunlop	1258	" "	John Sym
1206	1740 Aug. 15	Aw. Bogle	1259	" "	Wm. McLehose, Yr.
1207	" "	John Reid	1260	" Aug. 14	John Wardrope
1208	" "	Patrick Lang	1261	" "	Jas. Greenlees
1209	" "	David Holms	1262	" "	Jas. Brown
1210	" "	Jas. Rae	1263	" "	Geo. Kippen
1211	" Oct. 7	John Duff	1264	" "	Thos. Smith
1212	" "	Thomas Mitchell	1265	" "	Wm. Stewart, Jr.
1213	" "	Jas. Inglis	1266	" "	Wm. Matthe

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1267	1744 Aug. 14	Aw. Boyd	1320	1748 Oct. 11	Robt. Barbour
1268	" "	Andw. McKewn	1321	" "	John Gardner
1269	" "	David Dick	1322	" "	Walter Watson
1270	" "	Geo. Simpson	1323	" "	Archibald Smith
1271	" "	Rob. Calder	1324	" "	John Carrs
1272	" "	Mw. Gilmour	1325	" "	James Scott
1273	" "	John Whitelaw	1326	" "	John Young
1274	" "	John Coatts	1327	" "	Mw. Whitelaw
1275	" "	Wm. McKewn	1328	" "	John Robertson
1276	" "	John Baxter	1329	" "	Robt. Smith
1277	" "	Rob. Gray	1330	" "	John Dunlop
1278	" "	John McEldoe	1331	" "	Alex. Knox
1279	" "	John Dunlop	1332	" "	James Todd
1280	" "	Rob. Falconer	1333	" "	Robert Glen
1281	" "	Jas. Gray	1334	" "	Jas. Mitchell
1282	" "	John Buchanan	1335	" "	Patrick Leggatt
1283	" "	Rob. Matthie	1336	" "	David Ewing
1284	" "	Wm. Jamieson	1337	" "	Thos. Dobbie
1285	" "	Jas. Sym	1338	" "	Robert Graham
1286	" "	John McKean	1339	" "	Geo. Fairie
1287	" "	Aw. Wood	1340	1749 May 10	John Gardner
1288	" "	Alex. Ramsay	1341	" Aug. 11	Samuel Geills
1289	" "	Alex. Matthie	1342	" Nov. 3	Archd. Gray
1290	" "	Rob. Tennent	1343	1750 Jan. 7	Walter Stewart
1291	" "	Thos. Watson	1344	" Aug. 17	James Calder
1292	" "	Geo. Falconer	1345	" "	Patrick Mitchell
1293	" "	Rob. White	1346	" "	James Stewart
1294	" "	John Eason	1347	" Oct. 9	Archd. Robb
1295	" "	Thos. Falconer	1348	" "	John Stewart
1296	" "	John Rae	1349	1751 Feb. 7	William Crawford
1297	" "	Rob. Naismith	1350	" "	Daniel Wright
1298	" "	David Robb	1351	" May 9	Rob. McGilchrist
1299	" "	John Scott	1352	" Aug. 9	Wm. Ewing
1300	" "	John Tennent	1353	" Oct. 8	Archd. Anderson
1301	1745 Feb. 8	Robert Lang	1354	" "	Angus Currie
1302	" "	Willm. Brown, Jr.	1355	" "	John Faulls
1303	" May 17	John Aitken	1356	1752 Feb. 6	Patrick Gibson
1304	" "	Walter Hill	1357	" "	Patrick Adam
1305	" July 19	James McNeil	1358	" "	Alexander Rankine
1306	1746 May 8	George Craig	1359	" "	Archd. Anderson
1307	" " 16	John Hamilton	1360	" Mar. 12	Alex. Wyllie
1308	" Aug. 15	Thos. Smart	1361	" Aug. 7	William Muir
1309	" "	Robt. Auchincloss	1362	" Oct. 10	Willm. Thomson
1310	" "	Alexr. Hamilton	1363	1753 Feb. 2	William Peacock
1311	1747 May 21	George Craig	1364	" Oct. 9	George Bogle
1312	" "	James Duncan	1365	" "	James Witherspoon
1313	" "	William Tait	1366	" "	James Somerville
1314	" Aug. 20	Hugh Bryson	1367	" "	John Barr
1315	" "	John Jack	1368	" "	James Witherspoon
1316	" Nov. 12	George Turnbull	1369	" "	Andrew Hunter
1317	" "	Andw. Buchanan	1370	" "	John Clark
1318	1748 Aug. 12	Thos. Barr	1371	" Nov. 22	John Barbour, Yr.
1319	" "	John Scott	1372	1754 Feb. 7	Patrick Campbell

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1373	1754 May 30	Ninian Craig	1426	1763 Dec. 20	Philip Barton
1374	" "	James McNair	1427	1764 Oct. 8	Jas. Donaldson
1375	" "	George Ure	1428	" Nov. 9	William M Allister
1376	" Oct. 8	Alexr. Rattray	1429	" "	James Hay
1377	" Nov. 8	John Finlay	1430	1765 Oct. 8	John Young
1378	1755 Aug. 14	Adam Warden	1431	1766 May 16	John Pagett
1379	" "	James Todd	1432	" Aug. 7	John Maxwell
1380	" "	Archd. Brown	1433	" Nov. 14	Claud Marshall
1381	" "	John Tilloch	1434	1767 Feb. 6	John Christie
1382	" Nov. 7	John Paterson	1435	" Sept. 16	William Henderson
1383	1756 Aug. 13	James Smith	1436	" Oct. 13	Rob. Freebairn
1384	" "	James Harvie	1437	" "	John Sloss
1385	" Oct. 12	John Forsyth	1438	" Nov. 13	John M'Farlane
1386	" "	David Robb	1439	1768 Jan. 7	Alex. Gardner
1387	" "	Wm. Anderson	1440	" " 27	Mark Scott
1388	" "	Jas. McLehose	1441	" May 13	William Thomson
1389	" Nov. 12	James Scott	1442	" "	Thos. Alexander
1390	1757 Feb. 4	John Craig	1443	" Aug. 12	Hugh Bryson, Jr.
1391	" Aug. 26	John Smithers	1444	" "	Peter Buchanan
1392	1758 Aug. 18	William Steel	1445	" "	Walter Corbet
1393	" "	John Craig	1446	" "	James Bryce
1394	" "	William Reid	1447	" "	David Paton
1395	" "	John Duncan	1448	" "	Andw. Buchanan
1396	1759 Aug. 10	Robert Barr	1449	" "	Archd. Coats, Jr.
1397	" Nov. 23	James Buchanan	1450	" "	Thos. Patterson
1398	" "	Andrew Reid	1451	" "	Matthew Provan
1399	1760 Aug. 13	John Moffatt	1452	" Oct. 11	Francis Reid
1400	" " 15	James Deans	1453	" "	Andrew Ewing
1401	" "	John King	1454	" Dec. 2	Willm. Auchincloss
1402	" "	William Leechman	1455	" "	Andw. Maxwell
1403	" "	James Steven	1456	1769 Feb. 10	David Stevenson
1404	" Oct. 7	John Gray	1457	" "	John Scott
1405	" "	John Rowan	1458	" "	William Younger
1406	1761 Feb. 6	John Leckie	1459	" May 19	Walter Somerville
1407	" "	Ninian Hill	1460	" "	Rob. Young
1408	" Aug. 14	John Crawford	1461	" June 23	William Sym
1409	" "	Thos. Blackstock	1462	" Aug. 18	Peter MacArthur
1410	" "	Lachlan Robertson	1463	" "	Robert Tenent
1411	" Oct. 13	James Cowan	1464	" "	John Hamilton
1412	" Nov. 20	Jas. Umpherson	1465	" "	Duncan McLearn
1413	" "	Jas. Buchanan	1466	" Oct. 10	Thos. Whitehill
1414	" "	Nicol Wood	1467	" "	William Tassie
1415	1762 Feb. 12	Robt. Foullis	1468	" "	John Scott
1416	" April 12	David Cairns	1469	1770 Aug. 10	Robert Wood
1417	" "	David Edmond	1470	" "	Chas. Murray
1418	" May 21	Richard Miller	1471	" "	Thos. Fergus
1419	" "	Andrew Watson	1472	" Nov. 9	John Walker
1420	" "	John Pearston	1473	1771 Feb. 8	Jas. Donaldson, Senr.
1421	" Aug. 13	James Gray	1474	" May 17	John Merton
1422	" "	William Lang	1475	" June 7	William Maxwell
1423	" Sept. 9	Walter Colquhoun	1476	" Aug. 16	Alex. Rankin
1424	" Oct. 12	William Bull	1477	" "	Jas. Renwick
1425	1763 Aug. 19	Jas. Richardson	1478	" Oct. 8	Jas. Barr

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1479	1771 Oct. 8	John Barr	1532	1778 May 21	Willm. Russell
1480	" "	Peter Salmon	1533	" Aug. 7	Robert Ewing
1481	" "	John Reid	1534	" "	William Muir
1482	" "	Jas. Robertson	1535	" "	John Wright
1483	" "	Thos. Craig	1536	" "	Geo. Findlay
1484	" Nov. 8	Jas. Richardson	1537	" Oct. 13	William Hay
1485	" "	Walter Laing	1538	" Nov. 12	Gilbert Weir
1486	1772 Aug. 14	William Bryce, Senr.	1539	" " 13	John Herbertson
1487	" "	Geo. Finlay	1540	" "	Robert Wardrop
1488	" Nov. 13	John Reid	1541	" "	Robert Johnston
1489	" "	James Brouster	1542	" "	Thomas Watson
1490	1773 Feb. 5	James Murray	1543	1779 Feb. 5	Geo. Russell
1491	" Aug. 13	James Wright	1544	" Oct. 1	Jas. McEwan
1492	1774 Feb. 11	Jas. McLehose	1545	" "	Jas. Angus
1493	" May 19	Neill McNeill	1546	" Nov. 12	John Blackstock
1494	" Aug. 19	John Gardner	1547	1780 Feb. 18	John Gray
1495	" "	Andw. Machin	1548	" "	Alexr. Watt
1496	" "	John Tennent	1549	" "	Andw. Brown
1497	1775 Feb. 10	Andw. Miller	1550	" "	Robert Hunter
1498	" Mar. 10	John Bow	1551	" "	John Elder
1499	" "	John Bow, Jr.	1552	" "	Jas. Cooper
1500	" Oct. 10	Andrew Drummond	1553	" "	Archd. McAdam
1501	" Nov. 10	John Robertson	1554	" "	Robert Lang
1502	1776 Feb. 16	Robert Hanna	1555	" May 19	Willm. Pinkerton
1503	" "	Joseph M'Cosh	1556	" Aug. 11	Thomas Sym
1504	" May 24	John Donald	1557	" Oct. 10	Andrew Sym
1505	" June 5	William Thomson	1558	" Nov. 10	Andw. Rouncehead
1506	" "	James Morton	1559	" "	Robert Fleeming
1507	" Aug. 15	James Scott	1560	1781 Feb. 9	John Struthers
1508	" "	John Kelso	1561	" "	Jas. Harvey
1509	" "	John Jamieson	1562	" "	Robert Barr
1510	" "	Francis Reid	1563	" May 25	Robert Morrison
1511	" Nov. 15	William Gow	1564	" Aug. 10	Robt. Forrester
1512	" "	William Drew	1565	" "	Andrew Dunbar
1513	" "	Andrew Meikle	1566	" "	Jas. Fisher
1514	" "	John Douglas	1567	" "	John Cassills
1515	1777 May 17	Robert Rodger	1568	" "	John Steven
1516	" Aug. 7	Patrick Reid	1569	" Oct. 6	Walter Morrison
1517	" "	John Beugo	1570	1782 Jan. 10	Walter Morrison
1518	" "	James Potter	1571	" Feb. 8	John Calder
1519	" "	John Calder	1572	" Mar. 15	Andw. Miller
1520	" "	Robert Rankin	1573	" May 17	James Gray
1521	" "	John Fergus	1574	" "	Chas. Gray
1522	" "	Robt. McFarlane	1575	" Aug. 23	John Aitken
1523	" "	John Leechman	1576	" "	Wm. Stewart
1524	" "	James McTaggart	1577	" "	William Stewart
1525	" "	John Maxwell	1578	" "	John McAdam
1526	" "	Jas. Buchanan	1579	" "	John Paterson
1527	" Nov. 10	John Cuthbertson	1580	" "	Patrick Letham
1528	" " 11	Matw. Gilmor	1581	" "	Js. Bilsland
1529	1778 May 21	John Scott	1582	" "	John Bryce
1530	" "	John Robertson	1583	" "	Jas. Reid
1531	" "	Thos. Russell	1584	" "	Alex. Mathie

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1585	1782 Aug. 23	John Inglis	1638	1784 Feb. 6	Jas. Sym
1586	" "	Alexander Dick	1639	" Nov. 16	Wm. Ewing
1587	" "	William Newlands	1640	1785 Feb. 18	Wm. Lang
1588	" "	Neil MacLean	1641	" May 20	Walter Wilson
1589	" "	James Holmes	1642	" "	Mw. Perston
1590	" "	William Balcanquhall	1643	" "	Jas. Montgomery
1591	" "	James Richardson	1644	" "	Jas. Montgomery
1592	" "	Robert Young	1645	" Aug. 8	Alex. Paterson
1593	" "	Thomas Scott	1646	1786 April 12	Jas. Ure
1594	" "	John Hay	1647	" "	John Ure
1595	" "	William Young	1648	" "	John Hutton
1596	" "	William Barclay	1649	" May 18	Aw. Gray
1597	" "	David Armour	1650	" Oct. 10	John Rattray
1598	" "	Alex. Paterson	1651	" "	Archd. Campbell
1599	" "	Robert Craig	1652	" Nov. 17	Wm. Hogg
1600	" "	Jas. Young	1653	" "	John Cross
1601	" "	John Warden	1654	" "	Allan Scott
1602	" "	David Rankin	1655	" "	George Buchanan
1603	" "	David Munroe	1656	1787 May 17	John Whytelaw
1604	" "	John Berrie	1657	" "	Jas. Harvie
1605	" "	James Lees	1658	" Aug. 17	Alex. Galloway
1606	" "	Jas. Sommerville	1659	" Nov. 23	John Pearston
1607	Aug. 30	Rob. Baillie	1660	" "	Lamont Colquhoun
1608	" "	Wm. Anderson	1661	" "	John Wilson
1609	" "	Thos. Gibson	1662	" "	John Buchanan
1610	" "	Jas. Rankin	1663	1788 Feb. 5	Alex. Lindsay
1611	" "	Jas. Morrison	1664	" Aug. 8	Mw. Letham
1612	" "	Geo. Sommerville	1665	" "	Hugh Thomson
1613	" "	John Auld	1666	1789 Feb. 13	John Gardner, Jr.
1614	" "	David Robb	1667	" Aug. 21	Robt. Lang
1615	" "	Wm. Gillespie	1668	" "	Wm. Govan
1616	" "	Thos. West	1669	" "	Rob. Peat
1617	" "	Wm. Walker	1670	1790 Feb. 5	Jas. Ranken
1618	Sept. 6	Wm. Bull	1671	" "	Jas. Wright
1619	" "	Jas. Bull	1672	" "	Jas. Hunter
1620	" "	Joseph Paton	1673	" Mar. 17	Wm. Houston
1621	" "	John Harvey	1674	" May 21	Rob. Allan
1622	" "	John Renton	1675	" June 29	John Lilburn
1623	" "	John Young	1676	" "	Rob. Malloch
1624	" "	John Reid	1677	" Aug. 12	David Russell
1625	" "	Chas. Drew	1678	" Oct. 12	Wm. Watson
1626	1783 Oct. 7	John Taylor	1679	" "	James Harvie
1627	" " 8	John Wilson	1680	" "	Rob. Wilson
1628	" "	Thos. Boyd	1681	" " 28	Archd. Ronald
1629	1784 Feb. 6	Wm. Cuthbertson	1682	" "	John Richardson
1630	" "	Archd. Young	1683	" Nov. 11	Rob. Struthers
1631	" "	Aw. Ewing	1684	" "	Aw. Watson
1632	" "	Jas. Ferguson	1685	" "	John Scott
1633	" "	Archd. Smyth	1686	" "	Mw. Kirkby
1634	" "	Rob. Craig	1687	" "	Hugh Fergus
1635	" "	Rob. Gray	1688	" "	Rob. Barbour
1636	" "	William Orhart	1689	" " 26	Alex. Bowie
1637	" "	Jas. Sword	1690	" "	Wm. Richardson

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1691	1790 Nov. 26	Eben. Richardson	1744	1791 Feb. 11	John Sommervell
1692	" "	Alex. Scott	1745	" May 12	John Thomson
1693	" "	Wm. McGill	1746	" "	Dav. Brown
1694	" "	Jas. Law	1747	" "	James Steel
1695	" "	Wm. Tassie	1748	" "	John Swanston
1696	" "	Wm. Reid	1749	" "	Jas. Miller
1697	" "	Archd. Tassie	1750	" " 13	Jas. Douglas
1698	" Dec. 10	Archd. Grindlay	1751	" "	John Muir
1699	" "	Jas. Robertson	1752	" "	Js. Muir
1700	" "	Mw. Robertson	1753	" Aug. 4	Jas. M'Laren
1701	" "	John Robertson	1754	" Oct. 11	Aw. Patton
1702	" "	Aw Robertson	1755	1792 Nov. 15	John Gardner
1703	" "	Thos. Cuthell	1756	1794 Feb. 7	Wm. Jackson
1704	" "	Jas. Wyllie	1757	" "	Jas. McKean
1705	" "	Wm. Bryce	1758	" Mar. 10	Wm. Mathie
1706	" "	John Galloway	1759	" May 13	Wm. Watt
1707	1791 Jan. 19	John Morrison	1760	" Nov. 5	John Strang
1708	" "	David Ewing	1761	1796 Jan. 27	Daniel Newham
1709	" "	Ben. Gow	1762	" Feb. 5	Alex. Struthers
1710	" "	Jas. Knox	1763	" Aug. 5	Archd. Hunter
1711	" "	John Muirhead	1764	" "	Rob. Hood
1712	" "	John Peatt	1765	" "	Archd. Robertson
1713	" "	Alex. McAdam	1766	" "	Mw. Maxwell
1714	" "	William Cherry	1767	1797 July 27	Robt. McLehose
1715	" "	Rob. Winning	1768	" Nov. 10	John Scouler
1716	" "	Jas. Drew	1769	1798 Aug. 10	Wm. Russell
1717	" "	Thos. Smith	1770	" "	John Miller
1718	" " 28	Patrick Ewing	1771	" "	Aw. Paton, Jr.
1719	" "	Mw. Machen	1772	" "	Wm. Ramsay
1720	" "	John Shearer, Jr.	1773	" "	Wm. McVey
1721	" " 29	Wm. Love	1774	" "	John Reid
1722	" "	John M'Alister	1775	" "	John Fergus, Jun
1723	" "	John Mannors	1776	1799 Feb. 8	Jas. Russell
1724	" "	Rob. McLehose	1777	" May 10	Wm. Moffat
1725	" "	Richard McLedoe	1778	" Aug. 9	Peter Carrick
1726	" Feb. 1	David Crawford	1779	" Oct. 8	Wm. Henderson
1727	" "	Jas. White	1780	" Nov. 8	Wm. Watson
1728	" " 2	Alex. M'Culloch	1781	1800 Aug. 15	Wm. Lawson
1729	" " 11	John Edmond	1782	" Oct. 7	Wm. Balcanquhall
1730	" "	Geo. Lowrie	1783	1802 Aug. 6	Rob. Anderson
1731	" "	Jas. Morrison	1784	" "	Wm. Thomson
1732	" "	Thos. Robertson	1785	" Nov. 11	Hugh Cunningham
1733	" "	Rob. Smith	1786	1803 May 20	Rob. Hunter
1734	" "	John Sharp	1787	" Aug. 4	Jas. Anderson
1735	" "	Jas. Stark	1788	" Oct. 11	John Bryson
1736	" "	John Young	1789	1804 Nov. 3	Jas. Lindsay
1737	" "	Js. Williamson	1790	1805 Feb. 1	Wm. Craig
1738	" "	Geo. Paton	1791	" Aug. 2	Rob. Hutchison
1739	" "	Geo. Craig	1792	" "	Jas. McCulloch
1740	" "	Wm. Leechman, Jr.	1793	" Oct. 8	John M'Callum
1741	" "	Rob. Falconer	1794	" " 18	Thos. Kerr
1742	" "	Js. Russell	1795	" "	John Barr
1743	" "	Geo. Tassie	1796	" Nov. 8	Wm. Watson

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1797	1805 Nov. 8	John Coats	1850	1822 Aug. 2	Edwd. McCrone
1798	1806 Oct. 7	John Robertson	1851	" Oct. 8	Wm. Ewing
1799	" Nov. 12	Eben. Robertson	1852	" "	John Gow, Jr.
1800	" "	Wm. Brown	1853	" "	Alex. Moffat
1801	1807 Aug. 7	Aw. Yule	1854	" Nov. 8	Hugh Mackay
1802	" Oct. 12	John Tennent, Jr.	1855	1823 Jan. 24	Wm. MacDougall
1803	" "	Hugh Tennent	1856	" May 9	Wm. Lang
1804	" Nov. 6	Rob. Tennent, Jr.	1857	" Nov. 7	Geo. Burn
1805	" "	Aw. Tennent	1858	1824 Feb. 6	Wm. Russel
1806	1808 May 13	Wm. Macdonald	1859	" Aug. 6	Jas. Jackson
1807	" Aug. 5	John Hutcheson	1860	" "	Jas. McCulloch
1808	" Nov. 11	David Hay	1861	1825 Oct. 11	Jas. Renton
1809	1809 May 12	Aw. Paterson	1862	" "	John Renton
1810	" "	Thos. Campbell	1863	" "	Alex. Dobbie
1811	" Aug. 4	Jas. Dick	1864	1827 Apr. 12	Thos. Alexander
1812	" "	John Leechman	1865	" May 11	Rob. Rattray
1813	" "	John Leechman	1866	" July 27	Hugh Tennent
1814	" "	James Young	1867	1828 Nov. 28	Adam Morrison
1815	" Oct. 10	Jas. Sloan	1868	1829 Feb. 6	John Ferguson
1816	" "	John Craig	1869	" May 8	Wm. Herbertson
1817	1810 Aug. 9	Walter Ferguson	1870	" Dec. 28	Robert Richardson
1818	" "	Wm. Allan	1871	1830 Feb. 5	John Reid
1819	1811 Aug. 9	John Millar	1872	" "	David McNicol
1820	" Oct. 8	Wm. Jamieson	1873	" "	Geo. Young
1821	1812 May 8	Archd. Graham	1874	" Nov. 5	Jas. Haliburton Burn
1822	" Aug. 31	John Watson	1875	1831 Oct. 11	John Salmon
1823	1813 Aug. 6	John Aitken	1876	1832 Feb. 14	Hugh Baird
1824	" Sept. 8	J. R. Gardner	1877	" Aug. 3	Wm. Mochrie
1825	" " 21	Archd. Thoburn	1878	1833 Jan. 31	Walter Robb
1826	1814 May 12	John Walker	1879	" "	Aw. Logan
1827	" Aug. 5	Jas. Pinkerton	1880	" May 8	Rob. Jackson
1828	" Oct. 11	Jas. Paterson	1881	" Aug. 8	Geo. Webster
1829	" "	Mw. Wilson	1882	1834 May 8	Jas. Symers
1830	" Nov. 11	Aw. Liddel	1883	" "	James Bayne
1831	1815 May 12	Alex. Dobie	1884	" Sept. 16	Rob. Couper
1832	" "	John McVey	1885	1835 Aug. 6	Aw. Barr
1833	" Oct. 10	Walter Stewart	1886	" Nov. 5	Jas. Fleck
1834	" "	John Stewart	1887	1837 Aug. 3	Jas. Moffat
1835	" "	John Ferguson	1888	" Sept. 22	Aw. Malloch
1836	" Nov. 10	John Yool	1889	" Nov. 2	Aw. Scott
1837	1816 Aug. 2	Aw. Logan	1890	" " 11	John Ewing
1838	1817 Nov. 7	John Drew	1891	1838 July 20	Alex. Fleck
1839	1818 Nov. 6	Wm. Stewart	1892	" Aug. 3	Rob. Reid
1840	" "	Walter Stewart, Jr.	1893	" "	Dugald Sinclair
1841	" "	Robt. Stewart	1894	" "	Dav. Auchenvole Nelson
1842	" "	Alex. Reid	1895	1839 Feb. 1	Geo. McCulloch
1843	1819 Feb. 5	Rob. Gray	1896	1840 " 6	John Strang
1844	1820 Aug. 4	John Smith	1897	" "	Hy. Johnson
1845	1821 Feb. 2	Henry Reid	1898	" Nov. 5	Gilbert Rainy Tennent
1846	" Aug. 3	Rob. Leechman	1899	" "	Archd. Cunningham
1847	" Nov. 9	Jas. Maxwell	1900	1841 Feb. 4	John Webster
1848	" "	Jas. Hood	1901	" May 14	Jas. Fleck, Jr.
1849	" "	David Hood	1902	" "	Thos. Hopkirk Herbertson

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
1903	1841 Sept. 17	Aw. Harvie	1955	1845 Oct. 1	Gordon Reid
1904	" "	Wm. Lang	1956	" " 17	Jas. Logan
1905	" Nov. 5	Chas. Stewart Parker Tenent	1957	" "	Geo. Renton
1906	" Dec. 23	Jas. Blackley	1958	" "	Jas. McMorran
1907	1842 Aug. 4	John Renton	1959	" "	Mw. Riddell, Jr.
1908	" "	Peter Forsyth	1960	1846 May 7	Archd. Newlands
1909	" "	Wm. Barr	1961	" Aug. 14	Wm. Lawson
1910	" "	Alex. Wyllie	1962	" "	John S. Lawson
1911	" Sept. 16	Jas. Simpson	1963	" Sept. 14	Rob. Logan
1912	" "	James Dougall	1964	" "	John Smith, Jr.
1913	" Nov. 4	John Herbertson, Jr.	1965	" "	Jas. Smith
1914	" "	Wm. McCulloch	1966	" "	Alex. Smith
1915	" "	Jas. McCulloch	1967	" "	Murdoch Mackay
1916	" "	David Wyllie	1968	" "	Alex. Scott, Jun.
1917	" Dec. 1	John Salmon	1969	" "	Jas. Baynes
1918	" "	Peter Salmon	1970	" " 18	Charles Malloch
1919	" "	William Steele	1971	" Oct. 2	Robt. Falconer
1920	" "	Jas. Paterson	1972	" Nov. 5	Peter Ferguson
1921	" "	Wm. Jackson	1973	" "	Gordon Reid, Jr.
1922	" "	Hugh Tennent, Jr.	1974	" "	Hugh Reid
1923	" "	James Neilson	1975	" " 18	Wm. Mochrie
1924	" "	Wm. Newlands	1976	" "	Geo. Renton
1925	" "	Geo. Park	1977	1847 May 6	Henry Munro
1926	1843 Feb. 2	John Thomson	1978	" "	Duncan M Arthur
1927	" "	Wm. Wallace Mitchell	1979	" "	John Fulton
1928	" "	Andw. Alston	1980	" "	Joseph Fleming
1929	" "	Angus Mackay	1981	" "	Rob. Fleming
1930	" "	Wm. McDougall	1982	" "	Jas. Reid
1931	" "	Alex. Fleming	1983	" "	David Barr
1932	" "	Adam Young	1984	" "	Wm. Newlands
1933	" "	Jas. Wyllie	1985	" "	Jas. Newlands
1934	" "	Simon McLennan	1986	" "	John Adam
1935	" "	Wm. Miller	1987	" Aug. 5	Aw Drummond
1936	" "	Rob. Barr	1988	" "	Chas. Fisher
1937	" "	Geo. Marshall	1989	" " 12	Thos. Meikle
1938	" May 4	Jas. Fisher	1990	" "	David Cherry
1939	" Nov. 9	Hugh Rankin	1991	" Sept. 14	John Murray Malloch
1940	1844 May 9	James Renton	1992	" Nov. 4	Jas. McKeever
1941	" Sept. 20	Malcolm McCallum	1993	1848 May 4	Franc Gibb Dougall
1942	" Dec. 26	Wm. Ross	1994	" Aug. 3	Rob. Struthers, Jr.
1943	" "	John McPherson	1995	" "	David Fortune
1944	1845 Feb. 6	John Ferguson, Jr.	1996	" "	John Russell
1945	" "	Rob. Ferguson	1997	" "	John Gardner
1946	" "	Jas. Renton, Jr.	1998	" "	Wm. Aird
1947	" May 8	John Barr	1999	" Sept. 14	John B. Johnson
1948	" Aug. 7	Rob. Barr, Jr.	2000	" Oct. 5	Mw. A. Muir
1949	" "	Wm. Yuile	2001	" "	Wm. Renison
1950	" "	Geo. Whyte	2002	1849 May 3	Chas. Shanks
1951	" "	Wm. Ferguson	2003	" "	Wm. Gardner
1952	" "	Wm. Pollock Yuile	2004	" "	John Crawford
1953	" "	David Yuile	2005	" Aug. 1	David Reid
1954	" Oct. 1	Rob. McCallum	2006	" "	John Hetherington
			2007	" " 11	Jas. Kay

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THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
2008	1849 Aug. 11	Geo. Eben. Harvie	2060	1855 Jan. 25	Wm. Couper
2009	" Sept. 3	Hugh McGilvray	2061	" "	John Watson, Jr.
2010	" "	Wm. Scott	2062	" May 3	John Reid
2011	" "	Alex. Taylor	2063	" "	John Thos. Herbertson
2012	" " 24	John Turnbull	2064	" "	Wm. Baird Airston
2013	" "	William Cherry	2065	" "	P. T. Young
2014	" Nov. 1	Alex. Young	2066	" "	Archd. Black
2015	" "	Jas. Shearer	2067	" "	John Leechman Taylor
2016	" Dec. 31	Andw. Findlay	2068	" "	Geo. McCulloch, Jr.
2017	1850 Feb. 1	Henry Reid	2069	" "	Andrew Miller
2018	" "	Aw. Miller Bolton	2070	" "	Wm. Alston
2019	" May 17	Wm. Provan	2071	" "	John Alston
2020	" "	John Robertson, Jr.	2072	" "	James Rankin
2021	" "	Jas. Wright	2073	" "	George Fisher
2022	" " 31	John Dobbie	2074	" "	Thos. Ranken Gardner
2023	" "	Jno. M'Whirter Reid	2075	" "	Wm. MacLean
2024	" Aug. 2	Jas. Bayne, Jr.	2076	" "	Robert Smith
2025	" "	Wm. Jackson	2077	" "	Mitchell Smith
2026	" "	John Meikle	2078	" "	Rob. Jackson
2027	" "	Jas. Shearer, Jr.	2079	" "	John Hunter Jackson
2028	" Nov. 1	Mw. Paton	2080	" "	John Wm. Scott
2029	" "	Artt. M'Lachlan	2081	" "	Andw. Scott, Jr.
2030	1851 May 1	Geo. Ledingham	2082	" "	Andw. McNair
2031	" July 31	Jas. Galloway	2083	" "	Archd. McLennan
2032	" "	John Barclay	2084	" "	Adam Moffat
2033	" "	Alex. Vallance	2085	" "	John McFarlan
2034	" Aug. 14	Robert Webster	2086	" "	Thomas Renton
2035	" Oct. 31	John Bayne	2087	" "	Andw. Watson
2036	1852 Feb. 5	Thos. Blair	2088	" "	Jas. Miller
2037	" April 29	Duncan McCallum	2089	" "	Thos. Miller
2038	" "	Jas. Hutcheson	2090	" "	Peter Burn
2039	" Aug. 4	Alexander Ferguson	2091	" Nov. 2	Peter Fleck
2040	" "	Robert Urquhart	2092	" "	John McArthur
2041	" "	Edward Hugh Aitken	2093	" "	John Miller
		Macrone	2094	1853 Sept. 4	George Young
2042	" "	Wm. Macrone	2095	" Oct. 30	Robert Finlay
2043	" Nov. 4	Rob. Alston	2096	" "	Ralph Fergus
2044	" "	David Gibb Dougall	2097	1857 Feb. 3	Wm. L. MacMorran
2045	" "	Francis Cook Buttle	2098	" "	John MacMorran
2046	1853 Feb. 3	Chas. Moffat	2099	" "	John Young
2047	" Aug. 5	Nicholas Reid	2100	" April 30	Alex. Hannah, Jr.
2048	" "	Duncan Black	2101	" July 30	Wm. Yuile Johnstone
2049	" "	Robert Webster, Jr.	2102	" Aug. 6	Robert Reid
2050	" Nov. 3	Andrew Findlay	2103	" Nov. 5	Ja. Ewing, M.D.
2051	" "	Daniel Morrison	2104	" "	Peter MacLachlan
2052	" "	Robert Donie	2105	" "	David Parlane
2053	1854 Feb. 2	Peter Stewart	2106	" "	Alex. Dobbie
2054	" "	Archd. Newlands	2107	1858 Feb. 4	Wm. Macdonald, M.D.
2055	" Sept. 14	Rob. Glover	2108	" Nov. 5	Alex. Finlay
2056	" Nov. 2	Jas. McInnes	2109	" "	Jas. Liddell
2057	1855 Jan. 25	Andw. Dunlop Webster	2110	" "	John Fortune
2058	" "	Jas. McIsaac	2111	1859 May 5	John MacLean
2059	" "	John Webster	2112	" Nov. 3	Rob. Reid

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
2113	1859 Nov. 3	Mw. Barr	2166	1868 Nov. 5	Thos. Wilson
2114	" " 24	Jas. Gray Waddell	2167	" " "	Alex. G. Galloway
2115	1860 Feb. 4	Wm. MacLean, Jr.	2168	1869 Feb. 4	Jas. Turnbull
2116	" " "	Wm. Sugar	2169	" " "	Wm. Sloane
2117	" May 3	Wm. Reid	2170	" " "	Wm. Barr
2118	" Aug. 2	Jas. R. Morrison	2171	" " "	John Blackley
2119	" " "	Alex. B. MacLachlan	2172	" " "	Ja. Marshall
2120	" Nov. 1	Andrew Alston	2173	" " "	Wm. Bolton
2121	1861 May 2	Geo. Findlay	2174	" " "	Alex. Ramsay
2122	" " 10	Wm. West Watson	2175	" April 29	Joseph Fleming, Jr.
2123	" Aug. 1	John Flint	2176	" Aug. 5	Alex. W. Vallance
2124	" Oct. 3	Malcolm McCallum	2177	" " "	John M'Gregor
2125	" " 31	Benjamin Gow	2178	" " "	Rob. Hutchison
2126	" " "	Jas. Crawford	2179	" Nov. 4	William Watson
2127	" " "	Wm. Gilchrist	2180	" " "	Archd. Crawford
2128	1862 Jan. 30	Wm. Landells Patterson	2181	" " "	John Crawford, Jr.
2129	" July 31	Jas. McCulloch	2182	" " "	Rob. Eadie
2130	1863 Feb. 5	Jas. Lamont	2183	1870 Feb. 3	Alex. Riddell
2131	" May 29	Geo. Heriot	2184	" " "	Richard Blair
2132	" July 30	Alex. Wm. Leitch	2185	" " "	Peter Taylor
2133	" Nov. 6	Archd. Cunningham	2186	" May 5	Geo. McCallum
2134	1864 Feb. 4	James Pyle	2187	" " "	Matthew Riddell
2135	" May 5	Robt. Buchanan	2188	" " "	Colin Campbell
2136	" " "	Robt. Gillespie	2189	" " "	Archd. Grant Winning
2137	" Nov. 3	Jno. Campbell Neilson	2190	" Nov. 3	Andw. Malloch Bayne
2138	" " "	John Barr	2191	" " "	Thomas Turnbull
2139	1865 Feb. 4	David MacLean	2192	" " "	David Reid, Jr.
2140	" " "	Ebenezer MacLean	2193	1871 Feb. 2	James M'Intosh
2141	" May 4	Jonathan Black	2194	" " "	John M'Gregor
2142	" Aug. 3	Jas. Nisbet	2195	" May 4	James Blair
2143	" " "	Alex. Fleming	2196	" " "	George Young
2144	" Nov. 2	Archd. Crawford	2197	" " "	Wm. Renison, Junr.
2145	" " "	Wm. Thos. Scott	2198	" Nov. 2	John Dobbie
2146	" " "	Jas. Watson	2199	" " "	Walter Gardner
2147	" " "	Jas. Barr	2200	1872 Feb. 1	John Dobbie, Jr.
2148	" " "	John Renison	2201	" May 2	Walter Stewart, Jr.
2149	" " "	Wm. Drew	2202	" " "	Robert Robin
2150	" " "	Benj. F. Wilson	2203	" " "	Thomas Dempster
2151	1866 Aug. 2	Wm. Morrison	2204	" Oct. 31	Rob. Leechman Morrison
2152	" " "	Lachlan Cowan	2205	" " "	Peter Wilson
2153	" " "	Allan G. Maxwell	2206	1873 April 30	John Duncan Morrison
2154	1867 Jan. 31	Walter Davie	2207	" " "	Forsyth Macgillivray
2155	" " "	Rob. Miller	2208	" July 31	Robert Fleming
2156	" May 2	Hugh Baird, Jr.	2209	" " "	James Scott
2157	" Aug. 1	Jas. Morrison	2210	" Oct. 30	Robert M'Laren
2158	" " "	Alex. Leechman	2211	" " "	William Galbraith
2159	1868 Feb. 1	Robt. Marr Benzie	2212	" " "	William Wren
2160	" " "	Geo. Simpson	2213	1874 Feb. 5	Andrew Miller
2161	" April 30	Jas. E. Taylor	2214	" " "	Charles Gribben
2162	" " "	Alexr. Taylor, Jr.	2215	" April 30	John Miller
2163	" " "	John M'Millan	2216	" " "	Richard Marshall
2164	" May 8	Wm. Taylor	2217	" Nov. 5	David Waddell
2165	" July 30	Wm. W. Kay	2218	" " "	Alex. McVicar Duff

No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
2219	1874 Nov. 5	Robert James Bennett	2266	1880 April 29	James Hardie Roy
2220	" "	John Ewing Nelson	2267	" Nov. 4	Henry Robertson
2221	1875 Feb. 5	Wm. Mason Turnbull			Macgillivray
2222	" "	John Gardner	2268	1881 Feb. 3	James Stewart
2223	" April 30	Montagu M. W. Baird	2269	" "	James Fulton
2224	" "	William Macdougall	2270	" "	Robert Barr, Junr.
2225	" "	John Russell Gray	2271	" "	Adam West Watson
2226	" Aug. 5	John Adam Stewart	2272	" "	George Nesmith Walton
2227	" "	Andrew Findlay, Jr.	2273	" May 5	James Cowe Herbertson
2228	" "	James Armstrong	2274	" "	Matthew Robin
2229	" "	John Steel	2275	" Nov. 3	William Horn Dobbie
2230	" Nov. 4	William Yuile	2276	" "	Robert Watson
2231	1876 Feb. 3	John Gray	2277	" "	Andrew James Watson
2232	" May 4	Alex. C. Paterson	2278	" "	Matthew Semple Reid
2233	" "	John Craig Broadfoot	2279	" "	William Barr
2234	" "	James Moffat	2280	1882 Feb. 2	Robert Broadfoot
2235	" Aug. 3	Duncan MacLachlan	2281	" May 4	George MacLerie Webster
2236	" Nov. 2	Robert Williamson	2282	" "	David Cherrie McNair
2237	1877 Feb. 1	John Pollock Cubie	2283	" "	William Liddell
2238	" "	James John Fraser	2284	" "	Joseph M'Kirdy Finlay
2239	" "	John Anderson	2285	" "	Alexander Scott Finlay
2240	" "	William Mather	2286	" Aug. 2	William Howatt
2241	" Aug. 2	James Bayne, Jun.	2287	" "	William Drew, Jr.
2242	" "	James Smith	2288	" "	John Ewing Barclay
2243	" "	George Miller	2289	" Nov. 2	James Menzies
2244	" Nov. 1	James Pearson	2290	" "	Robert Donie Urquhart
2245	1878 Jan. 31	George Burn Young	2291	" "	Alexander Gibson Robin
2246	" "	Thomas William Weir	2292	" "	James McIsaac
		Flint	2293	" "	Peter Forsyth Paton
2247	" "	John King	2294	1883 Feb. 1	Andrew Henderson
2248	" May 2	John Moffat	2295	" "	Edward Graham Taylor
2249	" Aug. 1	Matthew Paton, Jr.	2296	" "	Henry Holland Taylor
2250	" "	James Scott	2297	" May 3	Lawson Forsyth
2251	" Oct. 31	John Barr	2298	" "	Charles Edward
2252	1879 Jan. 31	William Hay			Macgillivray
2253	" "	Nicholas M'Whirter	2299	" Aug. 3	Dugald Butler
		Reid	2300	" "	William Wilson
2254	" April 30	Thomas Hopkirk	2301	" "	John Renton M'Innes
		Herbertson	2302	" "	Alexander Paterson
2255	" July 31	James Lorimer	2303	" "	Campbell Gillespie
		Macmorran	2304	" Nov. 1	Alexander Young Steel
2256	" Oct. 30	George Jackson	2305	" "	George Corson Steel
2257	" "	John Donald Paton	2306	" "	Thomas Paterson
2258	1880 Feb. 5	John McGillivray			M'Dougall
2259	" "	William Stirling Crawford	2307	" "	Duncan MacLean
		Blackley	2308	" "	Peter Buchanan
2260	" "	William Smith Shanks	2309	" "	George Thomson
2261	" "	James Gardner	2310	1884 Jan. 31	William Barrie
2262	" "	Archibald Alison Young	2311	" "	Alexander M'Farlane
2263	" April 29	George Morrison	2312	" "	Adam Stark
2264	" "	Hugh Franklin	2313	" "	Robert Alston
		Macgillivray	2314	" May 2	James M'Lennan
2265	" "	John Gibson Watson	2315	" "	Charles Chalmers Bryce

THE MALT MEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

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No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.	NAME.
2316	1884 May 2	David Barr	2366	1888 May 4	Gavin Drummond
2317	" "	John Cunningham Flint	2367	" "	William Thomas Bayne
2318	" July 31	James Newlands MacLean	2368	" Aug. 9	Alexander Ross
2319	" "	Archibald Finlay	2369	" "	James Crawford
2320	" Oct. 30	Thomas Gray	2370	" Nov. 1	John Miller
2321	" "	William Graham Taylor	2371	1889 Jan. 31	Henry Holland Taylor, Yr.
2322	" "	Andrew Walker M'Gregor	2372	" "	James Simpson
2323	" "	David Reid	2373	" "	James Steel (no Declaration)
2324	1885 Feb. 5	John Alexander Munro	2374	" May 2	John Gibbon
2325	" "	Alexander MacLennan	2375	" "	Reginald Dillon Hall
2326	" "	Thomas Scot			Kirk
2327	" "	James Rankine	2376	" Aug. 1	Robert Smith
2328	" "	Alexander James Liddell	2377	" "	James Horn Pyle
2329	" "	Charles Macdonald Williamson	2378	" "	John Leechman Taylor, Junr.
2330	" May 7	John Watson, Junr.	2379	" "	James Speirs Cherry
2331	" "	Thomas William Watson	2380	" Oct. 31	David Cherry
2332	" "	Oliphant Williamson	2381	" "	Robert Miller
2333	" April 30	James Graham	2382	" Dec. 19	Frederick James Barr
2334	" July 31	James Campbell	2383	1890 Jan. 30	Robert Marr Benzie, Jr.
2335	" Nov. 5	John Davidson Hutchison	2384	" "	Wm. Wemyss Lamont
2336	" "	Andrew M'Lennan	2385	" "	John Renton Crawford
2337	" "	James Bryce M'Lennan	2386	" "	John Ramsay
2338	" "	James Livingstone Wilson	2387	" "	John Scott Herriot
2339	" "	Johnston Graham Taylor	2388	" May 2	James Dick Dougall
2340	" "	Robert Fulton	2389	" "	Charles Duncleley
2341	1886 Feb. 3	John Dickson Steel	2390	" "	Wm. Scott Herriot
2342	" "	William Gray	2391	" "	George Bilton Taylor
2343	" April 30	Robert Finlay, Junr.	2392	" July 31	Wm. Buttle
2344	" "	John Alexander Spens	2393	" Oct. 30	John Herbertson
2345	" "	William Tweedlie	2394	" "	Arthur Robin
2346	" "	William M'Dougall	2395	1891 Feb. 5	John Ewing Nelson, Jr.
2347	" May 6	William M'Culloch	2396	" "	Andrew Miller, Jr.
2348	" June 17	James Bayne, Junr.	2397	" April 30	John Miller
2349	" Aug. 5	John Adam	2398	" May 19	John Graham
2350	" "	William Alexander Caskie, M.A., M.D.	2399	" July 30	John Watson
2351	" "	Andrew Murray Malloch	2400	" "	Archibald M'Intyre
2352	" "	Samuel Dow	2401	" "	William Tweedlie
2353	" "	David Hamilton	2402	" "	Charles Malloch Bayne
2354	" Nov. 4	James Lamont M'Laren	2403	" Nov. 4	Robert M'Laren
2355	1887 May 5	Francis Gibb Dougall, Secundus	2404	" "	Wm. Lightbody
2356	" "	Henry Cowan	2405	" "	Peter Taylor Young, Junr.
2357	" Aug. 4	William Maxwell	2406	1892 Feb. 4	George Ballard Miller
2358	" "	Hugh Robert Baird	2407	" "	William Wilson, Junr.
2359	" "	William Milroy M'Farlane	2408	" "	John Boyd Wallace
2360	" " 11	John Ferguson	2409	" "	George Sutherland
2361	" Nov. 4	William Smith Gardner	2410	" Aug. 4	George Lees
2362	1888 Feb. 3	Archibald Dickson Steel	2411	" "	William Galbraith
2363	" "	Thomas Black	2412	" Nov. 3	John Crombie Williamson
2364	" "	Charles Gardner	2413	" "	James John Keir
2365	" "	Hugh Montgomery	2414	1893 Feb. 2	James Nicholas Reid Williamson

No.	Date of Entry.		NAME.	No.	Date of Entry.		NAME.
2415	1893	Feb. 2	William Nelson	2431	1894	Feb. 1	Robert Brown Johnston
2416	"	May 4	William Jackson				Gilchrist
2417	"	"	Alexander Henderson	2432	"	May 3	J. Alpin Speirs Scott
			M'Lean	2433	"	"	James Smith
2418	"	"	Robert Herbertson	2434	"	"	Alex. Bryce M'Lennan
2419	"	"	Robert Hutchison	2435	"	"	William Millar
2420	"	"	Robert Arthur Ellison	2436	"	Aug. 2	John Reid M'Lean
2421	"	Aug. 1	Charles Campbell Ivol	2437	"	"	William Cherry, Jun.
2422	"	Nov. 2	Wm. Kennedy Risk	2438	"	"	Allan Maxwell Wilson
2423	"	"	Charles Edward Stewart	2439	1895	Jan. 31	Archibald Walker
2424	"	"	James John Bruce	2440	"	"	James Ferguson Wyllie
2425	1894	Feb. 1	Simon Andrews M'Arthur				Clarke, M.A., F.R.C.S.
2426	"	"	John M'Kinlay M'Arthur	2441	"	"	John Crawford Gilchrist
2427	"	"	James Andrews M'Arthur	2442	"	"	John Skinner
2428	"	"	John Armour	2443	"	"	Hugh Kennedy Bayne
2429	"	"	Charles Crawford	2444	"	"	William Wren, Junr.
2430	"	"	James Crawford Gilchrist	2445	"	"	John Renton
				2446	"	Feb. 14	William Galloway Lang

NAMES OF MEMBERS,

At 1st AUGUST, 1879,

With Complete List from that date to 14th FEBRUARY, 1895,

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ENROLMENT, AND WITH THEIR CRAFT GENEALOGY.

BAIRD, HUGH, Burgess and Guild Brother,* *qua* Maltman, entered at Far-hand, 14th February, 1832.

TENNENT, GILBERT RAINY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1840, as a younger son of

TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman of the Calling, entered 27th July, 1827, as eldest son of

TENNENT, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1807, as son of

TENNENT, ROBERT, Senior, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1769, as younger son of

TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727, as third son of

TENNENT, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 31st March, 1687, as "mariland a Frieman's daughter."

TENNENT, ROBERT, an Ancestor, entered at Near-hand on 18th February, 1632, which would connect this family with the Craft *prior* to 1605.

M'CULLOCH, Knt., The Honourable Sir JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1842, as eldest son of

M'CULLOCH, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1839, as being a son of

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824, as younger son of

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1805, as having served an apprenticeship with John and Robert Tennent, Freemen.

TENNENT, HUGH, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st December, 1842, as son of

TENNENT, HUGH. (See *Tennent, G. R.*)

NEILSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st December, 1842, at Far-hand.

THOMSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM WALLACE, B. and G. B., a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

FERGUSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1845, as eldest son of

FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1829, as son-in-law of

RATTRAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 11th May, 1827, as a younger son of

RATTRAY, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1786, as eldest son of

RATTRAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1754, as eldest son of

RATRA, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 21st August, 1702, as "he who married Isobell Littlejohnne, daughter to the deceist"

LITTLEJOHNE, JOHN, a Freeman, the date of whose entry is not given. He was son of

LITTLEJOHNE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 13th January, 1655, as son of

LITTLEJOHNE, JAMES, "maid Freeman Maltman," 24th September, 1631.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1845, son of the above John Ferguson, entered in 1829.

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1845, as younger son of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

BARR, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 7th August, 1845, as being a younger son of

* Abbreviated in subsequent Names of Members as "B. and G. B."

BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

YUILE, WILLIAM POLLOCK, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 7th August, 1845, and

YUILE, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 7th August, 1845, as sons of

YUILE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., entered 7th August, 1845, at Far-hand.

LOGAN, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 17th October, 1845, as younger son of

LOGAN, ANDREW, Junior, a Freeman, entered 31st January, 1833, as eldest son of

LOGAN, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1816, as son-in-law of

SMITH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 13th August, 1756, as son-in-law of

TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727, as third son of

TENNENT, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 31st March, 1687, as "mariand a Frieman's daughter." (See *Tennent, G. R.*)

RENTON, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 17th October, 1845, as younger son of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

LOGAN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 14th September, 1846, as eldest son of

LOGAN, ANDREW, Junior. (See *Logan, James.*)

SMITH, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1846, as a younger son of
SMITH, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1820, as son-in-law of

REID, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1818, as son-in-law of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as eldest son of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th October, 1712, as son of

MITCHELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th May, 1704, as having served "prentise" with

KING, JOHN, a Freeman, and was also eldest son of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th October, 1690, as son of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 13th May, 1656, as son of

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 12th August, 1635, as son-in-law of

BRYSSON, JOHNNE, Merchant, Burgess, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1631.

MACKAY, MURDOCH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1846, as son of

MACKAY, ANGUS, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

BAYNES, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1846, as son-in-law of

MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered *qua* Merchant, 22nd September, 1837, as a younger son of

MALLOCH, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 29th June, 1790, as son-in-law of

MURRAY, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1770, as son-in-law of

CARRS, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of

MEIKLOM, WILLIAM, entered 20th February, 1708, as Freeman, who "gave his oath as use is, and granted Band to the Calling for ane hundredth merkes for his fyne."

FERGUSON, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1846, as son of

FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1829. (See *Ferguson, John.*)

REID, GORDON, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1846, as son of

REID, GORDON, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, at Far-hand.

REID, HUGH, B. and G. B., a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1846, as son of

REID, GORDON (above).

FLEMING, JOSEPH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as eldest son of

FLEMING, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as son-in-law of

MORRISON, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 11th February, 1791, as son of

MORRISON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 25th May, 1781, as son-in-law of

GIBSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th August, 1736, as son-in-law of

JOHNSTOUN, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1720, as son-in law of

WINZEAT, WALTER, "maid Frieman" on 4th May, 1665, as son of

WEINZETT, GEORGE, "admittit Frieman" on 7th August, 1656.

FLEMING, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as a younger son of

FLEMING, ALEXANDER. (See previous entry.)

REID, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as eldest son of REID, GORDON. (See *Reid, Gordon, Jun.*)

BARR, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as a younger son of BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1805, as eldest son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753, as son-in-law of

CLARK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1699, "as he qha servit to umquhile Alexander French, Freeman, a pairt of his tyme, and after his deceiss John Lilburne the rest of his tyme, conform to ane Act of the Tredl."

NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th May, 1847, as only son of

NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1846, as a younger son of

NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as eldest son of

NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of

MACADAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 18th February, 1780, as son-in-law of

MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1744, as third son of

MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 21th November, 1699, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, ROBERT, "Burgess of the Brughe, and now admitted, 16th February, 1677, Frieman of the Calling, and hes payit to the Collector 38 merks, 12s. for the Mortclaith, and hath given his oath as use is."

DRUMMOND, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1847, as a younger son of

DRUMMOND, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1775, as having served his apprenticeship with

REID, PATRICK, Maltman and Freeman, for the full space of seven years.

MALLOCH, JOHN MURRAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th September, 1847, as a younger son of

MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman. (See *Baynes, James.*)

DOUGALL, FRANC GIBB, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1848, as eldest son of

DOUGALL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 16th September, 1842, at Far-hand.

FORTUNE, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1848, as son-in-law of RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

GARDNER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1848, as son-in-law of

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1824, as eldest son of

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1798, having served an apprenticeship for Freedom with John and Robert Tennent.

JOHNSON, JOHN B., B. and G. B., *qua* Tailor, entered 14th September, 1848, as son-in-law of YVILLE, WILLIAM. (See *Yuille, W. P.*)

MUIR, MATTHEW A., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th October, 1848, as a younger son of

MUIR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th May, 1791, as eldest son of

MUIR, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1778, as son-in-law of

SCOT, MARK, a Freeman, entered 27th January, 1768, "who payed his Freedom fine."

RENISON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th October, 1848, as son-in-law of

MUIR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th March, 1791. (See *Muir, M.A.*)

M'GILVRAY, HUGH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd September, 1849, as son-in-law of FORSYTH, PETER, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd September, 1849, as eldest son of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, Junior, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, as younger son of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 26th November, 1790, as son-in-law of

DREW, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as eldest son of

DREW, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1731, as son of

DREW, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1680, as son of

DREW, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 1st July, 1656, "as he quha hes married ane burges dochter."

CHERRY, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 24th September, 1849, as son of

CHERRY, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1847, as eldest son of

- CHERRY, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as son-in-law of
- DREW, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as eldest son of
- DREW, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1731, as son of
- DREW, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1680, as son of
- DREW, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 1st July, 1656, "as he quha hes married ane burges dochter, and hes payit for his admissionne Ten merks, Twelf punds for the denner, and 12/ for the mortcloth."
- YOUNG, ALEXR., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1849, as son of
- YOUNG, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, as son of
- YOUNG, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of
- FALCONER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1744, as third son of
- FALCONER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 15th February, 1732, as second son of
- FALCONER, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 18th January, 1717, as son-in-law of
- WALLACE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1676, as son-in-law of
- HARVIE, JAMES, Younger, "admittit and receavit frieman with ye brethren of ye calling, 22nd September, 1660, quha hes payit to ye Collector Threttie punds, Scots for his upsett and denner, and given his aith as use is."
- BOLTON, ANDREW MILLER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1850, as son-in-law of
- PARK, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as son-in-law of
- JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as eldest son of
- JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 7th February, 1794, as son-in-law of
- TENNENT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1774, as son of
- TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727, as third son of
- TENNENT, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 31st March, 1687, as "being burges and as mariand a Frieman's daughter, who hes payit soum of £8 5s. 4d. to ye Collector, and given his oath as use is."
- DOBBIE, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st May, 1850, as son of
- DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as being younger son of
- DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of
- DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
- LEGGAT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman. (See *Reid*, William, 1860.)
- BAYNE, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1850, as eldest son of
- BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1834, as son-in-law of
- HARVIE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 12th October, 1790, as son-in-law of
- WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st May, 1762, as son-in-law of
- ALEXANDER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1710, as second son of
- ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 22nd August, 1707, at Far-hand.
- JACKSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1850, as eldest son of
- JACKSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824, as second son of
- JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 7th February, 1794, as son-in-law of
- TENNENT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1774. (See *Bolton*, A.M.)
- MEIKLE, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1850, and younger son of
- MEIKLE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1847, as eldest son of
- MEIKLE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as son of
- MEIKLE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 25th August, 1738, as son-in-law of
- WEINZAT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1692, as eldest son of
- WINZEAT, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1665, as son of
- WEINZETT, GEORGE, admitted Freeman on 7th August, 1656.
- PATON, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1850, as son-in-law of
- FORSYTH, PETER, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.
- M'LACHLAN, ARTT., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1850, at Far-hand.

LEDINGHAM, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st May, 1851, as son-in-law of
 REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

BARCLAY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1851, as son-in-law of
 EWING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1837, at Far-hand.

MCCALLUM, DUNCAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1852, as younger son of
 MCCALLUM, MALCOLM, a Freeman, entered 20th September, 1844, at Far-hand.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1852, son of
 JOHN FERGUSON, entered in 1829. (See *Ferguson, John*.)

MACRONE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, eldest son, and .

MACRONE, EDWARD HUGH AITKEN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, younger son, both entered 4th August, 1852, as sons of

MACRONE, EDWARD, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1822, as son-in-law of

GOW, BENJAMIN, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as son-in-law of

KING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 15th August, 1760, as eldest son of

KING, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1723, as third son of

KING, JON, a Freeman, entered 18th November, 1687, as being "prenteis with William Robesonne, and after his deceas with James Uric, a Frieman."

ALSTON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1852, as son of

ALSTON, ANDREW, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

DOUGALL, DAVID GIBB, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1852, as son of
 DOUGALL, JAMES. (See *Dougall, Franc Gibb*.)

MOFFAT, CHARLES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, 3rd February, 1853, as younger son of

MOFFAT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1837, as eldest son of

MOFFAT, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 10th May, 1799, as son-in-law of

WARDEN, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 25th August, 1737, as son-in-law of

WHYTT, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1715, son-in-law of

GEMMILL, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1715, at Far-hand.

REID, NICHOLAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1853, as younger son of

REID, GORDON, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, at Far-hand.

WEBSTER, ROBERT, JUNR., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1853, as eldest son of

WEBSTER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1851, at Far-hand.

FINDLAY, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1853, as eldest son of

FINDLAY, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st December, 1849, as son of

FINDLAY, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1778. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

MORRISON, DANIEL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1853, as eldest son of

MORRISON, ADAM, a Freeman, entered 7th November, 1823, as younger son of

MORRISON, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 11th February, 1791. (See *Fleming, Joseph*.)

DOUIE, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1853, as son-in-law of

URQUHART, ROBERT, of Moss, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1852, as son of

ORHART, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1784, as son-in-law of

STEEL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1758, at Far-hand.

STEWART, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1854, as son-in-law of

ADAM, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, at Far-hand.

NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1854, as son of

NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as eldest son of

NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of

M'ADAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 18th February, 1780, as son-in-law of

MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1744, as third son of

MATTHIE, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th November, 1699, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd October, 1685, "who hes payit to ye Collector Fortie punds."

WEBSTER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, and

WEBSTER, ANDREW DUNLOP, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, both entered 25th January, 1855, as younger sons of

WEBSTER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1851, at Far-hand.

M'ISAAC, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th January, 1855, as son-in-law of

MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 22nd September, 1837, as a younger son of

MALLOCH, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 29th June, 1790, as son-in-law of

MURRAY, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1770, as son-in-law of

CARSS, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of

MEIKLOM, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 20th February, 1708.

WATSON, JOHN, Jr., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th January, 1855, at Far-hand.

HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 3rd May, 1855, as eldest son of

HERBERTSON, THOMAS HOPKIRK, a Freeman, entered 14th May, 1841, as younger son of

HERBERTSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th November, 1778, as eldest son of

HERBERTSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th October, 1740, as only son of

HERBERTSON, JOHN, Jun., a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1704, as son-in-law of

MILLER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1704, at Far-hand.

YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of

BURN, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 7th November, 1823, at Far-hand.

TAYLOR, JOHN LEECHMAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849, as son-in-law of

LEECHMAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1809, as son of

LEECHMAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 7th February, 1777, as son-in-law of

M'GILCHRIST, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1751, as son-in-law of

LETHEM, PATRICK, a Freeman, entered 17th February, 1738, as son-in-law of

MACHEN, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 14th November, 1717, as second son of

MACHEN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 20th February, 1708, at Far-hand.

MILLER, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as younger son of

MILLER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811, at Far-hand.

ALSTON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

ALSTON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

ALSTON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

ALSTON, ANDREW. (See *Alston, William*.)

RANKIN, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of

ALSTON, ANDREW. (See *Alston, William*.)

FISHER, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

FISHER, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1847, as eldest son of

FISHER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1843, as son of

FISHER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 10th August, 1781, as son-in-law of

BUCHANAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1771, as only son of

BUCHANAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1759, "who payed to the Collector one hundred and thirty-five punds six shillings and eight pennies Scots money as his freedom fine."

GARDNER, THOMAS RANKEN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

GARDNER, JOHN, Junior, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1789, as eldest son of

GARDNER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1774, as son-in-law of

TENNENT, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1727. (See *Tennent, Gilbert Rainey*.)

MACLEAN, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of

RICHARDSON, EBENEZER, a Freeman, entered 26th November, 1790, as third son of

RICHARDSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as eldest son of

RICHARDSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 8th November, 1771, as younger son of

RICHARDSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 19th August, 1763, as "he who served his apprenticeship with the now deceased John Brown, Maltman, B. and G. B., and Freeman with the Incorporation; and has paid to the Collector £3 10s. Sterling money as freedom fine," &c.

SMITH, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

SMITH, JOHN, a Freeman, entered, 4th August, 1820. (See *Smith, John, Jun.*)

SMITH, MITCHELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

SMITH, JOHN. (See *Smith, John, Jun.*)

JACKSON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

JACKSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824, as second son of

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 8th February, 1794. (See *Jackson, William, 1850.*)

JACKSON, JOHN HUNTER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

JACKSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824. (See *Jackson, William, 1850.*)

SCOTT, JOHN WM., } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
SCOTT, ANDREW, JR. } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
both entered 3rd May, 1855, as sons of

SCOTT, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1837, as eldest son of

SCOTT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1790, as son-in-law of

WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1790, as younger son of

WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st May, 1762, as son-in-law of

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1710, as second son of

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered with the calling, 22nd August, 1707, "who granted Bond to the Collector for ane Hundereth pounds of his freedom fyne."

M'NAIR, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of

CHERRY, DAVID. (See *Cherry, William.*)

MACLENNAN, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

MACLENNAN, SIMON, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as son-in-law of

GRAHAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1812, as son-in-law of

RATTRAY, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1786. (See *Ferguson, John.*)

RENTON, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1812, as eldest son of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782, as son-in-law of

FINDLAY, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1778, as eldest son of

FINDLAY, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1772, as son-in-law of

TENNENT, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1713, as son-in-law of

REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1680, as son of

REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered also 13th February, 1680, as son of

REID, JON, a Freeman, entered 14th May, 1668, as son of

REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th February, 1650, as "being maid laithie Burgess, and Gild Brother of this Brughe, and haveing also laithie married ane Burgess and Gild Brother's dochter. Quha hes payit for his upsett and denner to the Collector Twentie merks, and 12 shillings for ye Mortclaithe. And hes payit to ye Clerk and Officer, and given his aith as use is." The name of the Burgess whose dochter John Reid married is not given; he was not a Freeman of the Calling.

MILLER, JAMES, } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
MILLER, THOMAS, } B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman,
entered 3rd May, 1855, both as sons of

MILLER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811, at Far-hand.

FLECK, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of

FLECK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1835, at Far-hand.

MILLER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1855, as son of

MILLER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811, at Far-hand.

YOUNG, GEORGE, Burgess and Guild Brother, *qua* Maltman, entered 4th September, 1856, as son of

YOUNG, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830. (See *Young, Alexander*.)

FINLAY, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1856, as son-in-law of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846. (See *Scott, William*.)

FERGUS, RALPH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1856, as son-in-law of

WEBSTER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 8th August, 1833, as son-in-law of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered on 8th October, 1805, as eldest son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753 (eldest son of John Barr), as son-in-law of

CLARK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1699, "as he who served to Umquhill Alexander Frensh, Freeman, a pairt of his tyme, and after his deceis John Lillburne the rest of his tyme, conform to ane act of the Tred, and payed fourtie merkes to the Collector, and the dewes to the Clerke and Officer."

MACMORRAN, WILLIAM LORIMER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, and

MACMORRAN, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, both entered 3rd February, 1857, as sons of

MACMORRAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 17th October, 1845, at Far-hand.

YOUNG, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1857, as son-in-law of

KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1849, at Far-hand.

REID, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th August, 1857, as son of

REID, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1818. (See under *Smith, John*.)

EWING, JAMES, M.D., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1857, as son of

EWING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1837, at Far-hand.

PARLANE, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1857, as son-in-law of

FORSYTH, PETER, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

FINLAY, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1858, as son-in-law of

YUILE, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845, *q. r.*

LIDDELL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1858, as son-in-law of

BARR, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1835, as younger son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1805, as eldest son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753, as eldest son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1729, as "he who served his apprenticeship with James Donaldson, a Freeman, with the calling."

REID, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1859, as son of

REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

BARR, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1859, as son of

BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

WADDILL, JAMES GRAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 24th November, 1859, as son-in-law of

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John Leechman*.)

MACLEAN, WILLIAM, Junr., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1860, as son of

MACLEAN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

SUGAR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1860, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1844, as a younger son of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th Oct., 1825, as a younger son of

RENTON, JOHN, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

REID, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1860, as son of

REID, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1849, as a younger son of

REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of

DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of

LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1716, as son of

LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1669, "as he wha hes married ane frieman's daughter."

MORRISON, JAMES ROBERTSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1860, as son-in-law of

LEECHMAN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1821, as eldest son of

LEECHMAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1809, as son of

LEECHMAN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 15th August, 1760, as son-in-law of

PATERSON, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 10th February, 1721, as son-in-law of

MITCHELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th October, 1712, as son of

MITCHELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 19th May, 1704, as "having served prentise with John King, a Freeman, quha gave his oath, and paid to the Collector fourtie pundis Scots for his freedom fyne, and the Clerk's and Officer's dewes."

FINDLAY, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1861, as son of

FINDLAY, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st December, 1849. (See *Findlay, Andrew*.)

WATSON, WILLIAM WEST, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 10th May, 1861, at Far-hand; re-admitted *qua* Maltman, 20th September, 1878.

FLINT, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1861, as son-in-law of

CUNNINGHAME, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1840, as son-in-law of

M'NICOL, DANIEL, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

M'CALLUM, MALCOLM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd October, 1861, as eldest son of

M'CALLUM, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, as eldest son of

M'CALLUM, MALCOLM, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, at Far-hand.

CRAWFORD, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1861, as son of

CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as son-in-law of

NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1846. (See *Newlands, William*.)

GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1861, as son-in-law of CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman. (See *Crawford, James*.)

PATTERSON, WILLIAM LANDELLS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1862, as son-in-law of

BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1834, as son-in-law of

HARVIE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 12th October, 1790, as son-in-law of

WATSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 21st May, 1762, as son-in-law of

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1710, as second son of

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 22nd August, 1707, at Far-hand.

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1862, as eldest son of

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824. (See *The Hon. Sir James M'Culloch, Knight*.)

LAMONT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1863, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

HERIOT, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th May, 1863, as son-in-law of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846. (See *Scott, William*.)

LEITCH, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1863, as son-in-law of

M'CULLOCH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1824. (See *M'Culloch, James*.)

CUNNINGHAM, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 6th November, 1863, as son of

CUNNINGHAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1840. (See *Flint, John*.)

PLYE, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1864, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850, as a younger son of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of

DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of

LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1716, as son of

LEGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1699, "as he quha hes married ane Frieman's daughter, and hes payit to ye Collector eight pundis, fyve shillings, four pennies, and given his aith as use is."

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1864, as son-in-law of

AITKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1813, as eldest son of

AITKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as youngest son of

AIKEN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 17th May, 1745, as serving his apprenticeship with Matthew Wilson, Freeman with the calling, and as son of

AIKEN, JOHN, a Freeman entered 8th June, 1742, as eldest son of

AIKINE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 23rd May, 1684, as "prentiss" to Peter Corbett, a Freeman.

GILLESPIE, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1864, as son-in-law of

SINCLAIR, DUGALD, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1838, as son-in-law of

FLECK, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1835, at Far-hand.

BARR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1864, as son-in-law of

LAWSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1846, as son-in-law of

SALMON, PETER, a Freeman, entered 1st December, 1842, as a younger son of

SALMON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1830. (See *Salmon, John*.)

MACLEAN, EBENEZER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, and

MACLEAN, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, both entered 4th February, 1865, as sons of

MACLEAN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

FLEMING, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1865, as son of

FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. r.*

CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

SCOTT, WILLIAM THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

SCOTT, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1837. (See *Scott, J. W.*, and *Scott, Andrew, Jun.*)

WATSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son-in-law of

MALLOCH, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 22nd September, 1837. (See *Baynes, James*.)

BARR, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

RENISON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

RENISON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 5th October, 1848, *q. r.*

DREW, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son of

DREW, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 7th November, 1817, as son-in-law of

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1788, as son-in-law of

DUNCAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1758, as son-in-law of

GIBSON, JOHN, of Hillhead, a Freeman, entered 11th May, 1744, as eldest son of

GIBSON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 18th August, 1687, as "mariand a Frieman's dochter."

WILSON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1865, as son-in-law of

FORSTTH, PETER, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842, at Far-hand.

MORRISON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1866, as son of

MORRISON, JAMES R., a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. r.*

COWAN, LACHLAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1866, as son-in-law of

YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

MAXWELL, ALLAN GLEN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1866, as son-in-law of

CUNNINGHAM, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1840. (See *Flint, John*.)

BAIRD, HUGH, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1867, as son of
BAIRD, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 14th February, 1832, at Far-hand.

MORRISON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1867, as son of
MORRISON, JAMES R., a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. r.*

BENZIE, ROBERT MARR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1868, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1842. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1868, as son of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John L.*)

M'MILLAN, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1868, as son-in-law of
FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. r.*

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 8th May, 1868, as son of
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John L.*)

KAY, WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1868, as son of
KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1849, at Far-hand.

WILSON, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1868, as son-in-law of
MILLER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

GALLOWAY, ALEXANDER GUILD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1868, as son of

GALLOWAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1851, as a younger son of

GALLOWAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1787, at Far-hand.

TURNBULL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of

TURNBULL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849, as son-in-law of

YULE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1807, as having served his apprenticeship with William Pinkerton and Robert Reid.

SLOANE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son-in-law of
KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1849, at Far-hand.

BARR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son-in-law of
REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815. (See *Pyle, James*.)

BLACKLEY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of
BLACKLEY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd December, 1841, at Far-hand.

MARSHALL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of

MARSHALL, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as son-in-law of

ALSTON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

BOLTON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son of

BOLTON, ANDREW MILLER, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1850, *q. r.*

RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1869, as son-in-law of
BLAIR, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1852, as son-in-law of

JOHNSTON, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1840, as a younger son of

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 13th November, 1778, as son-in-law of

SCOTT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1769, as eldest son of

SCOTT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 12th August, 1748, as son of

SCOTT, THOMAS, a Freeman.

FLEMING, JOSEPH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1869, as a younger son of

FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. r.*

M'GREGOR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1869, as son-in-law of

REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th May, 1855, as eldest son of

REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815. (See *Pyle, James*.)

HUTCHISON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1869, as son of

HUTCHISON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1805, as son-in-law of

HOLMES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd August, 1782, as son-in-law of

BOGLE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 15th August, 1740, as son of

BOGLE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1739, as son-in-law of

CLARK, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 6th August, 1874, "as mariand a Frieman's daughter."

WATSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 4th November, 1869, as son of

WATSON, WILLIAM WEST, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1861, *q. v.*

CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1869, as son of

CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as son-in-law of

NEWLANDS, ARCHIBALD, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1846. (See *Newlands, William*.)

CRAWFORD, JOHN, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1869, as son of

CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Crawford, Archibald*.)

EADIE, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1869, as son-in-law of

CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Crawford, Archibald*.)

RIDDELL, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1870, as son of

RIDDELL, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 17th October, 1845, as son-in-law of

WEBSTER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 8th August, 1833, as son-in-law of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1805. (See *Barr, David*.)

BLAIR, RICHARD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1870, as son of

BLAIR, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1852. (See *Ramsay, Alexander*.)

TAYLOR, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1870, as son of

TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849. (See *Taylor, John L.*)

M'CALLUM, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, as son of

M'CALLUM, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 1st October, 1845, as eldest son of

M'CALLUM, MALCOLM, a Freeman, entered 20th September, 1844, at Far-hand.

RIDDELL, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, as son of

RIDDELL, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 17th October, 1845. (See *Riddell, Alexander*.)

CAMPBELL, COLIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, as son-in-law of

MARSHALL, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843. (See *Marshall, James*.)

WINNING, ARCHIBALD GRANT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1870, at Far-hand.

BAYNE, ANDREW MALLOCH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1870, as son of

BAYNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, *q. v.*

TURNBULL, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1870, as son-in-law of

MILLER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

M'INTOSH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1871, as son-in-law of

FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1829. (See *Ferguson, John*.)

M'GREGOR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1871, as son of

M'GREGOR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1869, *q. v.*

BLAIR, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1871, as son of

BLAIR, THOMAS, a Freeman, 5th February, 1852. (See *Ramsay, Alexander*.)

YOUNG, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1871, as son of

YOUNG, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1849, *q. v.*

RENISON, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1871, as son of

RENISON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, 5th November, 1848, *q. v.*

DOBBIE, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1871, as son of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1857, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Dobbie, John*.)

GARDNER, WALTER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1871, as son of

GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as a younger son of

GARDNER, JOHN, Junior, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1789. (See *Gardner, Thomas Rankin*.)

DOBBIE, JOHN, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Barber, entered 1st February, 1872, as son of

DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850. (See *Dobbie, John*, 1850.)

STEWART, WALTER, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1872, as son of

STEWART, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 6th November, 1818, as a younger son of

STEWART, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 10th October, 1815, at Far-hand.

ROBIN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1872, at Far-hand.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1872, as son-in-law of

M'FARLANE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of

EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as eldest son of

EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of

JAFFRAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 28th January, 1726, "who gave his oath as use, payed to the Collector Two hundred merks Scots as his freedom fine, and the Clerk and Officer's dewa."

MORRISON, ROBERT LEECHMAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1872, as third son of

MORRISON, JAMES ROBERTSON, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. r.*

WILSON, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1872, as son-in-law of

WEBSTER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 4th February, 1841, as eldest son of

WEBSTER, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 8th August, 1833, as son-in-law of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th November, 1805, as eldest son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th October, 1771, as second son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th October, 1753, as eldest son of

BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1729, "as he who served his apprenticeship with James Donaldson, a Freeman with the calling."

MORRISON, JOHN DUNCAN, M.A., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1873, as younger son of

MORRISON, JAMES ROBERTSON, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1860, *q. r.*

MACGILLIVRAY, FORSYTH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1873, as a younger son of

MACGILLIVRAY, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849, *q. r.*

FLEMING, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1873, as younger son of

FLEMING, JOSEPH, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. r.*

SCOTT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1873, as a younger son of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, Junior, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846. (See *Scott, William*.)

M'LAREN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1873, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

GALBRAITH, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1873, as son-in-law of

RANKIN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

WREN, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1873, as son-in-law of

RUSSELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848, as son of

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 6th February, 1824. (See *Gardner, John*.)

MILLER, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1874, as son-in-law of

RUSSELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848. (See *Gardner, John*.)

GRIBBEN, CHARLES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1874, as son-in-law of

REID, HENRY, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1821, as son-in-law of
 DOBBIE, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 12th May, 1815, as eldest son of
 DOBBIE, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as eldest son of
 LEGGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 23rd November, 1716, as son of
 LEGGATT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1669, "as he quha hes married ane Frieman's daughter."

MILLER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1874, as son of
 MILLER, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

MARSHALL, RICHARD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1874, as son-in-law of
 RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

WADDELL, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1874, as son-in-law of
 HANNAH, ALEXANDER, Junior, a Freeman, entered 30th April, 1857, as son-in-law of
 BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, at Far-hand.

DUFF, ALEXANDER M'VICAR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1874, as son-in-law of
 GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Gardner, Walter.*)

BENNETT, ROBERT JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1874, as son-in-law of
 BAYNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, *q. r.*

NELSON, JOHN EWING, B. and G. B., *qua* Skinner, entered 5th November, 1874, as son of
 NELSON, DAVID AUCHINVOL, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1838, as son-in-law of
 EWING, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th November, 1837, at Far-hand.

TURNBULL, WILLIAM MASON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1875, as son of
 TURNBULL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849, as son-in-law of
 YULE, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1807, as having served an apprenticeship with William Pinkerton and Robert Reid.

GARDNER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1875, as son of
 GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849. (See *Gardner, Walter.*)

BAIRD, MONTAGU MARTIN WELLER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1875, as son of

BAIRD, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 14th February, 1832, *q. r.*

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 30th April, 1875, as son of

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843, as eldest son of

MACDOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th January, 1823, as son-in-law of

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 26th November, 1790, as son-in-law of

DREW, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 15th November, 1776, as eldest son of

DREW, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 7th May, 1731, as son of

DREW, JOHNE, a Freeman, entered 17th August, 1680, as son to

DREW, WALTER, a Freeman, entered 1st July, 1656, "as he quha hes married ane burges dochter."

GRAY, JOHN RUSSELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1875, at Far-hand.

STEWART, JOHN ADAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1875, as son of

STEWART, PETER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1854, *q. r.*

ARMSTRONG, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1875, as son-in-law of

RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825. (See *Renton, Thomas.*)

STEEL, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1875, at Far-hand.

YULE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1875, as son of

YULE, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845, *q. r.*

GRAY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1876, as son-in-law of

DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850. (See *Dobbie, John, Jr.*)

PATERSON, ALEX. CARMICHAEL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1876, at Far-hand.

BROADFOOT, JOHN CRAIG, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1876, as son-in-law of M'INNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1854, as son-in-law of
 RENTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1825, as a younger son of
 RENTON JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th September, 1782. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

MOFFAT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1876, as son of
 MOFFAT, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 3rd February, 1853, *q. r.*

M'LACHLAN, DUNCAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1876, as son of
 M'LACHLAN, ARTT., a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1850, at Far-hand.

WILLIAMSON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1876, as son-in-law of
 REID, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. r.*

CUBIE, JOHN POLLOCK, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
 CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman. (See *Crawford, James*.)

FRASER, JAMES JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
 FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856, *q. r.*

ANDERSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
 CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman. (See *Crawford, James*.)

MATHER, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1877, as son-in-law of
 ALSTON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1852, *q. r.*

BAYNE, JAMES, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1877, as son of
 BAYNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846, *q. r.*

SMITH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1877, as son of
 SMITH, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

MILLER, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1877, at Far-hand.

PEARSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1877, as son-in-law of
 SHANKS, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849, as son-in-law of
 GARDNER, JOHN, Junior, a Freeman, entered 13th February, 1789. (See *Gardner, Thomas Rankin*.)

YOUNG, GEORGE BURN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1878, as son of
 YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, *q. r.*

FLINT, THOMAS WILLIAM WEIR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1878, as son of
 FLINT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1861, *q. r.*

KING, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1878, as son-in-law of
 M'INNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1854. (See *Broadfoot, John Craig*.)

MOFFAT, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1878, as son of
 MOFFAT, ADAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855, as son-in-law of
 EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 19th January, 1791, as eldest son of
 EWING, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 11th October, 1748, as son-in-law of
 JAFFRAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 28th January, 1726, at Far-hand.

PATON, MATTHEW, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1878, as son of
 PATON, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1850, *q. r.*

SCOTT, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1878, as son-in-law of
 WRIGHT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 17th May, 1850, as son-in-law of
 RENTON, JAMES. (See *Renton, Thomas*.)

BARR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th September, 1878, as son of
 BARR, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847, *q. r.*

HAY, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1879, as son-in-law of
 VALLANCE, ALEX. W., a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1851, at Far-hand.

REID, NICHOLAS M'WHETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1879, as son of
REID, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1867, *q. r.*

HERBERTSON, THOMAS HOPKIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1879, as eldest son of

HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1857, *q. r.*

MACMORRIS, JAMES LORIMER, B. and G. B., entered 31st July, 1879, as eldest son of
MACMORRIS, WM. LORIMER, a Freeman, entered 3rd February, 1857, *q. r.*

JACKSON, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1879, as son of
JACKSON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1833.

PATON, JOHN DONALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1879, as son of
PATON, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1850.

M'GILLIVRAY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1880, as son of
M'GILLIVRAY, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849.

BLACKLEY, WILLIAM STIRLING CRAWFORD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1880, as son of
BLACKLEY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 23rd December, 1841.

SHANKS, WILLIAM SMITH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1880, as son of
SHANKS, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

GARDNER, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1880, as son of
GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

YOUNG, ARCHIBALD ALISON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1880, as son of
YOUNG, PETER T., a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

MORRISON, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1880, at Far-hand.

MACGILLIVRAY, HUGH FRANKLIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 29th April, 1880, as son of

MACGILLIVRAY, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849.

WATSON, JOHN GIBSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 25th April, 1880, as son of
WATSON, WILLIAM WEST, a Freeman, entered 16th May, 1861.

ESQ. JAMES HARDIE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 25th April, 1880, as son-in-law of
MILLER, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

MACGILLIVRAY, HENRY ROBERTSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1880, as son of

MACGILLIVRAY, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849.

STEWART, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1881, as son of

STEWART, PETER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1854.

FULTON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1881, as son of
FULTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

BARR, ROBERT, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1881, as son of
BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845.

WATSON, ADAM WEST, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 3rd February, 1881, as son of
WATSON, WILLIAM WEST, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1869.

WALTON, GEORGE NESMITH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1881, as son-in-law of

STRUTHERS, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848.

HERBERTSON, JAMES COWE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1881, as son of
HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

ROBIN, MATTHEW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1881, as son of

ROBIN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1872.

DOBBIE, WM. HORN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1881, as son of

DOBBIE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st May, 1850.

WATSON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1881, as son of
WATSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1865.

WATSON, ANDREW JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1881, as son of
WATSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1865.

REID, MATTHEW SEMPLE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1881, as son of
REID, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

BARR, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1881, as son of
BARR, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

BROADFOOT, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1882, as son-in-law of
MILLER, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

WEBSTER, GEORGE MACLERIE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1882, as son of
WEBSTER, ANDREW DUNLOP, a Freeman, entered 25th January, 1855.

M'NAIR, DAVID CHERRIE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1882, as son of
M'NAIR, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

LIDDELL, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1882, as son-in-law of
MILLER, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 9th August, 1811.

FINLAY, JOSEPH M'KIRDY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1882, as son of
FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856.

FINLAY, ALEXANDER SCOTT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1882, as son of
FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856.

HOWATT, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Mason, entered 2nd August, 1882, as son-in-law of
BARCLAY, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1851.

DREW, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1882, as son of
DREW, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1865.

BARCLAY, JOHN EWING, B. and G. B., *qua* Skinner, entered 2nd August, 1882, as son of
BARCLAY, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1851.

MENZIES, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1882, at Far-hand.

URQUHART, ROBERT DOUIE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1882, as son of
DOUIE, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd November, 1853.

ROBIN, ALEXANDER GIBSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1882, as son of
ROBIN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1872.

M'ISAAC, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1882, as son of
M'ISAAC, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 25th January, 1855.

PATON, PETER FORSYTH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1882, as son of
PATON, MATTHEW, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1850.

HENDERSON, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1883, as son-in-law of
FLINT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1861.

TAYLOR, EDWARD GRAHAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1883, at Far-hand.

TAYLOR, HENRY HOLLAND, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1883, at Far-hand.

FORSYTH, LAWSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1883, as son-in-law of
BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1850.

MACGILLIVRAY, CHARLES EDWARD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1883, as son of
MACGILLIVRAY, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 3rd September, 1849.

BUTLER, DUGALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 3rd August, 1883, at Far-hand.

WILSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1883, at Far-hand.

M'INNES, JOHN RENTON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1883, as son of
M'INNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1854.

PATERSON, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1883, as son-in-law of BLACK, DUNCAN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1853.

GILLESPIE, CAMPBELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd August, 1883, as son of GILLESPIE, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 5th May, 1864.

STEEL, ALEXANDER YOUNG, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 1st November, 1883, as son of STEEL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1875.

STEEL, GEORGE CORSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 1st November, 1883, as son of STEEL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1875.

M'DOUGALL, THOMAS PATERSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1883, as son of M'DOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1843.

MACLEAN, DUNCAN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1883, as son-in-law of KAY, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1849.

BUCHANAN, PETER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1883, as son of BUCHANAN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 5th May, 1864.

THOMSON, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1883, as son-in-law of M'DOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 30th April, 1875.

BARRIE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1884, at Far-hand.

M'FARLANE, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1884, as son-in-law of RUSSELL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848.

STARK, ADAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1884, as son-in-law of FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856.

ALSTON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1884, as son of ALSTON, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 1st November, 1860.

M'LENNAN, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1884, at Far-hand.

BRYCE, CHARLES CHALMERS, B. and G. B., *qua* Weaver, entered 2nd May, 1884, at Far-hand.

BARR, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1884, as son of BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845.

FLINT, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1884, as son of FLINT, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1861.

MACLEAN, JAMES NEWLANDS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1884, as son of MACLEAN, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th May, 1859.

FINLAY, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1884, as son of FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856.

GRAY, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 30th October, 1884, at Far-hand.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM GRAHAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 30th October, 1884, as son-in-law of YOUNG, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 4th August, 1809.

M'GREGOR, ANDREW WALKER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1884, as son of M'GREGOR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1871.

REID, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1884, as son of REID, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1860.

MUNRO, JOHN ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son-in-law of BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1850.

MACLENNAN, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son-in-law of
GARDNER, THOMAS RANKIN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

SCOTT, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

RANKINE, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son-in-law of
REID, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 1st August, 1849.

LIDDELL, ALEXANDER JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son of
LIDDELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1858.

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES MACDONALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son-in-law of
WATSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 25th January, 1855.

WATSON, JOHN, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 7th May, 1885, as son of
WATSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 25th January, 1855.

WATSON, THOMAS WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son of
WATSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 25th January, 1855.

WILLIAMSON, OLIPHANT, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 5th February, 1885, as son-in-law of
WATSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 25th January, 1855.

GRAHAM, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1885, as son-in-law of
NEWLANDS, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1885, as son-in-law of
MILLAR, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

HUTCHESON, JOHN DAVIDSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1885, as son of
HUTCHESON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 29th April, 1852.

M'LENNAN, ANDREW, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1885, as son of
M'LENNAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1884.

M'LENNAN, JAMES BRYCE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1885, as son of
M'LENNAN, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1884.

WILSON, JAMES LIVINGSTON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1885, as son-in-law of
LIDDELL, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1858.

TAYLOR, JOHNSTON GRAHAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1885, as son of
TAYLOR, EDWARD GRAHAM, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1883.

FULTON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th November, 1885, as son of
FULTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

STEELE, JOHN DICKSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 3rd February, 1886, as son of
STEELE, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1875.

GRAY, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 3rd February, 1886, as son of
GRAY, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1884.

FINLAY, ROBERT, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1886, as son of
FINLAY, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1856.

SPENS, JOHN ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1886, as son-in-law of
BAIRD, HUGH, Senior, a Freeman, entered 14th February, 1832.

TWEEDLIE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1886, as son-in-law of
RENTON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1844.

M'DOUGALL, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1886, as son of
M'DOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 30th April, 1875.

M'CULLOCH, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1886, as son of
M'CULLOCH, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1842.

BAYNE, JAMES, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1886, as son of
BAYNE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1850.

ADAM, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1886, as son of
ADAM, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

CASKIE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, M.A., M.D., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1886, as son-in-law of
CHERRY, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849.

MALLOCH, ANDREW MURRAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th August, 1886, as son of
MALLOCH, JOHN MURRAY, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1847.

DOW, SAMUEL, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 5th August, 1886, at Far-hand.

HAMILTON, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Gardiner, entered 5th August, 1886, at Far-hand.

M'LAREN, JAMES LAMONT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1886, as son of
M'LAREN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1873.

DOUGALL, FRANCIS GIBB, *Secundus*, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1887, as son of

DOUGALL, FRANCIS GIBB, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1848.

COWAN, HENRY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th May, 1887, as son-in-law of
STRUTHERS, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1887, as son of
MAXWELL, ALLAN GLEN, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1866.

BAIRD, HUGH ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1887, as son of
BAIRD, HUGH, Junior, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1867.

M'FARLANE, WILLIAM MILROY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1887, as son-in-law of
BARR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd November, 1864.

FERGUSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 11th August, 1887, at Far-hand.

GARDNER, WILLIAM SMITH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1887, as son of
GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

STEEL, ARCHIBALD DICKSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 3rd February, 1888, as son of
STEEL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1875.

BLACK, THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1888, as son-in-law of
REID, HUGH, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1846.

GARDNER, CHARLES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1888, as son of
GARDNER, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

MONTGOMERY, HUGH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd February, 1888, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

DRUMMOND, GAVIN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1888, as son-in-law of
CRAWFORD, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1849.

BAYNE, WILLIAM THOMAS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1888, as son of
BAYNES, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 14th September, 1846.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 9th August, 1888, at Far-hand.

CRAWFORD, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 9th August, 1888, as son-in-law of
LAMONT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1863.

MILLER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st November, 1888, as son of
MILLER, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

TAYLOR, HENRY HOLLAND, Younger, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1889, as son of

TAYLOR, EDWARD GRAHAM, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1883.

SIMPSON, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1889, as son-in-law of
REID, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

STEEL, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Hammerman, entered 31st January, 1889 (has not yet made declaration required by the Laws), as son of
STEEL, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1875.

GIBBON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1889, as son-in-law of
GRIBBEN, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1874.

KIRK, REGINALD DILLON HALL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1889, as son-in-law of

STRUTHERS, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1848.

SMITH, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1889, as son of
SMITH, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1877.

PYLE, JAMES HORN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1889, as son of
PYLE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 4th February, 1864.

TAYLOR, JOHN LEECHMAN, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1889, as son of
TAYLOR, J. L., a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

CHERRY, JAMES SPEIRS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1889, as son of
CHERRY, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849.

CHERRY, DAVID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1889, as son of
CHERRY, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849.

MILLER, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st October, 1889, as son of
MILLER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 31st January, 1867.

BARR, FREDERICK JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1889, made declaration 19th December, 1889, as son of

BARR, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 7th August, 1845.

BENZIE, ROBERT MARR, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1890, as son of

BENZIE, ROBERT MARR, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1868.

LAMONT, WM. WEMYSS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1890, as son of
LAMONT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1863.

CRAWFORD, JOHN RENTON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1890, as son of
CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD (MASON), a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1865.

RAMSAY, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1890, as son of
RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, a Freeman, entered 4th February, 1869.

HERRIOT, JOHN SCOTT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th January, 1890, made declaration 30th April, 1891, as son of
HERRIOT, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 29th May, 1863.

DOUGALL, JAMES DICK, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1890, as son of
DOUGALL, FRANCIS GIBB, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1848.

DUNCKLEY, CHARLES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1890, made declaration 2nd August, 1890, as son-in-law of
WEBSTER, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 14th August, 1851.

HERRIOT, WM. SCOTT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1890, made declaration 30th April, 1891, as son of
HERRIOT, GEORGE, a Freeman, entered 29th May, 1863.

TAYLOR, GEORGE BILTON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1890, made declaration 16th May, 1890, as son of
TAYLOR, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 8th May, 1868.

BUTTLE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st July, 1890, as son of
BUTTLE, FRANCIS COOK, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1852.

HERBERTSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1890, as son of
HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

ROBIN, ARTHUR, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th October, 1890, as son of
ROBIN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1872.

NELSON, JOHN EWING, *Secundus*, B. and G. B., *qua* Skinner, entered 5th February, 1891, as son of
NELSON, JOHN EWING, a Freeman, entered 5th November, 1874.

MILLAR, ANDREW, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 5th February, 1891, as son of
MILLAR, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1874.

MILLER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th April, 1891, as son of
MILLER, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

GRAHAM, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Bonnetmaker and Dyer, entered 19th May, 1891, at Far-hand.

WATSON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1891, at Far-hand.

M'INTYRE, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1891, as son-in-law of
GRIBBEN, CHARLES, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1874.

TWEEDLIE, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1891, as son-in-law of
M'GREGOR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1869.

BAYNE, CHARLES MALLOCH, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 30th July, 1891, as son of
BAYNE, ANDREW MALLOCH, a Freeman, entered 3rd November, 1870.

M'LAREN, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1891, as son of
M'LAREN, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1873.

LIGHTBODY, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Wright, entered 4th November, 1891, as son-in-law of
STEWART, PETER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1854.

YOUNG, PETER TAYLOR, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th November, 1891, made declaration 17th December, 1891, as son of
YOUNG, GEORGE BURN, a Freeman, entered 31st January, 1878.

MILLAR, GEORGE BALLARD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1892, as son of
MILLAR, ANDREW, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1874.

WILSON, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1892, as son of
WILSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1883.

WALLACE, JOHN BOYD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th February, 1892, made declaration 4th August, 1892, as son-in-law of
MACLEAN, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 4th February, 1865.

SUTHERLAND, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Weaver, entered 4th February, 1892, as son-in-law of
STEWART, PETER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1854.

LEEN, GEORGE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1892, as son-in-law of
M'GREGOR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1869.

GALBRAITH, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th August, 1892, as son of
GALBRAITH, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1873.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN CROMBIE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1892, as son of
WILLIAMSON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1876.

KEIR, JAMES JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd November, 1892, as son-in-law of
MAXWELL, ALLEN GLEN, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1866.

WILLIAMSON, JAMES NICHOLAS REID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1893, as son of
WILLIAMSON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1876.

NELSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd February, 1893, as son-in-law of

BENZIE, ROBERT MARR, a Freeman, entered 1st February, 1868.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1893, as son of JACKSON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 9th May, 1833.

M'LEAN, ALEXANDER HENDERSON, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1893, as son-in-law of

REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 5th February, 1830, at Far-hand.

HERBERTSON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1893, as son of HERBERTSON, JOHN THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

HUTCHISON, ROBERT, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 4th May, 1893, as son-in-law of BLACK, JONATHAN, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1865.

ELLISON, ROBERT ARTHUR, B. and G. B., *qua* Gardener, entered 4th May, 1893, as son-in-law of HAMILTON, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 5th August, 1886, at Far-hand.

IVOL, CHARLES CAMPBELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st August, 1893, as son-in-law of REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

RISK, WILLIAM KENNEDY, B. and G. B., *qua* Bonnetmaker and Dyer, entered 2nd November, 1893, as son-in-law of

WATSON, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1865.

STEWART, CHARLES EDWARD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1893, as son of

STEWART, PETER, a Freeman, entered 2nd February, 1854.

BRUCE, JAMES JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd November, 1893, as son-in-law of ALSTON, ROBERT, a Freeman, entered 4th November, 1852.

M'ARTHUR, SIMON ANDREWS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son of M'ARTHUR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1855.

M'ARTHUR, JOHN M'KINLAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son of M'ARTHUR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1855.

M'ARTHUR, JAMES ANDREWS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son of M'ARTHUR, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1855.

ARMOUR, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son-in-law of M'DOUGALL, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 30th April, 1875.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son of CRAWFORD, ARCHIBALD (MASON), a Freeman, entered 2nd November, 1865.

GILCHRIST, JAMES CRAWFORD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son of GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 31st October, 1861.

GILCHRIST, ROBERT BROWN JOHNSTONE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 1st February, 1894, as son of

GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 31st October, 1861.

SCOTT, JAMES ALFRED SPEIRS, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1894, as son of SCOTT, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 31st July, 1873.

SMITH, JAMES, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1894, as son-in-law of ALSTON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

M'LENNAN, ALEXANDER BRYCE, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1894, as son of M'LENNAN, Deacon-Convener JAMES, a Freeman, entered 2nd May, 1884.

MILLAR, ALEXANDER, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 3rd May, 1894, as son-in-law of BARR, DAVID, a Freeman, entered 6th May, 1847.

M'LEAN, JOHN REID, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1894, as son of M'LEAN, ALEXANDER HENDERSON, a Freeman, entered 4th May, 1893.

CHERRY, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1894, as son of CHERRY, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 24th September, 1849.

WILSON, ALLAN MAXWELL, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 2nd August, 1894, as son of
WILSON, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 3rd August, 1883.

WALKER, ARCHIBALD, B. and G. B., *qua* Merchant, entered 31st January, 1895, at Far-hand.

CLABKE, JAMES FERGUSON WYLLIE, M.A., F.R.S.C., B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1895, at Far-hand.

GILCHRIST, JOHN CRAWFORD, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1895, as son of
GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 31st October, 1861.

SKINNER, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Barber, entered 31st January, 1895, as son-in-law of

PTLE, JAMES, a Freeman, entered 4th February, 1864.

BAYNE, HUGH KENNEDY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1895, as son of
BAYNE, ANDREW MALLOCH, a Freeman, entered 3rd November, 1870.

WREN, WILLIAM, Junior, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1895, as son of
WREN, WILLIAM, a Freeman, entered 30th October, 1873.

RENTON, JOHN, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 31st January, 1895, as son of
RENTON, THOMAS, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.

LANG, WILLIAM GALLOWAY, B. and G. B., *qua* Maltman, entered 14th February, 1895, at Far-hand.



(See page 11.)

NAMES OF VISITORS.

1604 to 1895.

YEAR.	VISITORS.	YEAR.	VISITORS.
1604	Johne Wallace	1648	Johne Wallace
1605	Johne Wallace	1649	Walter Bryce
1606	James Lichtbodie	1650	Thomas Campbell
1607	James Lichtbodie	1651	Johne Park
1608	James Fisher	1652	James Morrisonne
1609	James Fisher	1653	Johne Miller
1610	Walter Dowglas	1654	Johne Miller
1611	Walter Dowglas	1655	Johne Miller
1612	John Crawford	1656	Patrick Bryce
1613	William Neilsonne, elder	1657	Patrick Bryce
1614	Walter Dowglas	1658	Johne Miller
1615	Walter Dowglas	1659	Johne Miller
1616	Walter Dowglas	1660	Ninian Andersonne
1617	Johne Crawford	1661	Johne Watsonne
1618	William Neilsonne, yr.	1662	Johne Watsonne
1619	Walter Dowglas	1663	Johne Wallace
1620	Johne Wallace	1664	Johne Miller
1621	Walter Dowglas	1665	Johne Miller
1622	William Neilsonne, yr.	1666	Johne Miller
1623	William Neilsonne, yr.	1667	Johne Wallace
1624	William Neilsonne, yr.	1668	William Wallace
1625	Johne Crawford	1669	Johne Findlay
1626	Ninian Gilhazie	1670	Johne Findlay, oversman
1627	Ninian Gilhazie	1671	Patrick Bryce, oversman
1628	Ninian Gilhazie	1672	Johne Findlay
1629	Thomas Gray	1673	Johne Findlay
1630	Thomas Gray	1674	Matthew M'Aulay
1631	Ninian Gilhazie	1675	Robert Campbell
1632	Ninian Gilhazie	1676	Matthew M'Aulay
1633	Ninian Gilhazie	1677	Matthew M'Aulay
1634	Ninian Gilhazie	1678	Johne Findlay
1635	William Wilsonne	1679	Johne Findlay
1636	William Wilsonne	1680	Johne Cumming
1637	John Gilhazie	1681	Johne Raltoune
1638	Walter Neilsonne	1682	Johne Walker
1639	Walter Neilsonne	1683	William Stirling
1640	Robert Paterson	1684	John Lilburne
1641	John Gilhazie	1685	John Lilburne
1642	Walter Neilsonne	1686	John Stirling
1643	James Morrison	1687	John Stirling
1644	Walter Neilsonne	1688	John Mitchell
1645	Walter Bryce	1689	John Mitchell
1646	Walter Neilsonne	1690	Peter Corbet
1647	Johne Wallace	1691	George Buchanan

YEAR.	VISITORS.	YEAR.	VISITORS.
1692	George Buchanan	1745	Andrew Thomson
1693	Robert Boyd	1746	Matthew Wilson
1694	George Buchanan	1747	Matthew Wilson
1695	William Cuming	1748-9	James Millar
1696	William Cuming	1750	John Hamilton
1697	John Paul	1751	John Hamilton
1698	John Paul	1752	John Miller
1699	Thomas Hamilton	1753	John Miller
1700	Thomas Hamilton	1754	George Buchanan
1701	Robert Boyd	1755	George Buchanan
1702	Robert Boyd	1756	Patrick Reid
1703	James Mitchell	1757	Patrick Reid
1704	James Mitchell	1758	William Baird
1705	John Paul	1759	William Baird
1706	John Paul	1760	John Aiken
1707	John Miller	1761	John Aiken
1708	John Miller	1762	William M'Lehose
1709	Patrick Mitchell	1763	William M'Lehose
1710	Patrick Mitchell	1764	John Struthers
1711	David Robe	1765	John Struthers
1712	David Robe	1766	John Paterson
1713	John Woddrow	1767	John Paterson
1714	John Woddrow	1768	James Miller
1715	John Stevenson	1769	James Buchanan
1716	John Stevenson	1770	James Buchanan
1717	Archibald Cameron	1771	James M'Lehose
1718	Archibald Cameron	1772	James M'Lehose
1719	George Buchanan	1773	Andrew Reid
1720	George Buchanan	1774	Andrew Reid
1721	James Miller	1775	Robert Tennent
1722	James Miller	1776	Robert Tennent
1723	John Stevenson	1777	John Tennent
1724	John Stevenson	1778	John Tennent
1725	John Reid	1779	Thomas Paterson
1726	John Reid	1780	Thomas Paterson
1727	Robert Robertson	1781	John Cuthbertson
1728	John Mitchell	1782	John Cuthbertson
1729	John Mitchell	1783	James Buchanan
1730	Thomas Wardrope	1784	James Buchanan
1731	Thomas Wardrope	1785	William Pinkerton
1732	James Drew	1786	William Pinkerton
1733	James Drew	1787	John Cuthbertson
1734	David Robb	1788	John Cuthbertson
1735	David Robb	1789	James Montgomery
1736	Robert Leitch	1790	James Montgomery
1737	Robert Leitch	1791	William Steel
1738	John Reid	1792	William Steel
1739	John Reid	1793	Alexander Galloway
1740	John Hamilton (Provan)	1794	Alexander Galloway
1741	John Hamilton	1795	John Gardner, jun.
1742	John Hamilton (Castlehill)	1796	John Gardner, jun.
1743	John Hamilton	1797	Andrew Paton
1744	Andrew Thomson	1798	Andrew Paton

YEAR.	VISITORS.	YEAR.	VISITORS.
1799	James Hunter	1848	James M'Culloch, tertius
1800	James Hunter	1849	David Yuile
1801	John Cuthbertson	1850	William Steele
1802	John Cuthbertson	1851	William Steele
1803	Alexander Struthers	1852	William Ross
1804	Alexander Struthers	1853	Charles Malloch
1805	John Gardner, jun.	1854	James Logan
1806	John Gardner, jun.	1855	Simon M'Lennan
1807	Alexander Galloway	1856	John Drew
1808	Alexander Galloway	1857	William Ferguson
1809	Robert Hunter	1858	John Renton
1810	Robert Hunter	1859	James Kay
1811	Hugh Tennent	1860	John Robertson
1812	Hugh Tennent	1861	Robert M'Callum
1813	Robert Tennent, jun.	1862	George Ledingham
1814	Robert Tennent, jun.	1863	Robert Webster
1815	John Hutchison	1864	James Baynes
1816	John Hutchison	1865	Hugh Baird
1817	Robert Hunter	1866	William MacLean
1818	Robert Hunter	1867	James Hutchison
1819	John Hutchison	1868	James Smith
1820	John Hutchison	1869	William Scott
1821	Alexander Galloway	1870	James Neilson
1822	Alexander Galloway	1871	Franc Gibb Dougall
1823	John Hutchison	1872	Peter Stewart
1824	John Hutchison	1873	Lachlan Cowan
1825	James Hunter	1874	Peter Ferguson
1826	James Hunter	1875	William Cherry
1827	Hugh Mackay	1876	Hugh Baird, jun.
1828	Hugh Mackay	1877	Thomas Renton
1829	Robert Hunter	1878	William MacLean, jun.
1830	Robert Hunter	1879	James M'Intosh
1831	Hugh Mackay	1880	William Macrone
1832	Hugh Mackay	1881	{ William West Watson (died March, 1882)
1833	William Stewart		{ William MacLean, Jun.
1834	William Stewart	1882	Robert Robin
1835	J. H. Burn	1883	And. Malloch Bayne
1836	Robert Hunter	1884	John M'Gregor
1837	John Reid	1885	Mattw. Barr
1838	John Reid	1886	George B. Young
1839	James Fleck	1887	Montagu M. W. Baird
1840	Hugh Mackay	1888	John Steel
1841	John Salmon	1889	Thos. W. W. Flint
1842	John Salmon	1890	James M'Lennan
1843	James M'Culloch, jun.	1891	Andrew M'Nair
1844	James M'Culloch, jun.	1892	Chas. Macdonald Williamson
1845	George M'Culloch	1893	George Herriot
1846	William W. Mitchell	1894	James Menzies
1847	James Renton		

NAMES OF VISITORS WHO HAVE BEEN DEACON-CONVENERS.

YEAR.	DEACON-CONVENERS.	YEAR.	DEACON-CONVENERS.
1615-16	James Fisher	1628-29	William Neilsonne
1622	Walter Dowglas	1635-36	Ninian Gilhazie
1625	William Neilsonne	1639-40	Ninian Gilhazie

1640. *27th June.*—As Deacon-Convener, Ninian Gilhazie signs the “Contract betwixt the Proveist, Baillies, and Councill of Glasgow and Mr. Thomas Hutchisoune, anent umquhile George Hutchisoune, his Mortificatioun for ane perfytt hospitall to be builldit for the enter-tyning of poor aigit decayit men—the Proveist, Baillies, Deane of Guild, Deakin-Conveiner, and Ministers of the Burgh accepting the patronage of the Hospitall, and binding thame and thair successouris in office to fulfil the said umquhile George his Will and declaratioun thairintill in all points,” &c., &c.

1641-42	William Neilsonne	1726	James Mitchell
1645	Ninian Gilhazie	1734	Robert Robertson
1648-49	William Lichtbodie	1735-36	James Drew
1651	William Lichtbodie	1737-38	Thomas Wardrope
1655-56	Walter Neilsonne	1767-68	George Buchanan
1664-65	Walter Neilsonne	1787-88	John Tennent
1669-70	William Wallace	1791-92	James M'Lehose
1672-73	Patrick Bryce	1821-22	James Hunter
1674	William Wallace	1851-52	David Yuile
1683	John Wallace	1874-75	James Neilson
1686-87	John Wallace	1885-86	William MacLean, jun.
1706-7	George Buchanan	1893-94	James M'Lennan
1722-23	James Mitchell		

A P P E N D I X.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INCORPORATION

FOUNDED ON THE

LETTER OF GUILDRY, TOWN COUNCIL MINUTES, CRAFT CHARTERS, AND ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

I.—LETTER OF GUILDRY.

Copy of an original Extract from the Burgh and City of Glasgow Records, bound up in Minute Book of the Maltmen commencing 22nd May, 1719.

ATT the Burgh and Citie of Glasgow Sixth day of Feberuary the year of God One Thousand Six hundred and five years. Forsomeikle as the whole Inhabitants within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof as well merchands as craftsmen having duely considered and deeply weighed the great hurt Interest damage Loss and Skaith whith their whole commonwell thir many years, bygone his sustained be strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the priviledges and ancient Liberties of this burgh als freely as the freemen and burgesses indwellers within the samine: And partly be some mutuall controversie and sivill discords arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses anent their priviledges, places, ranks, and prerogatives. Be the which occasions not only their Trade, traffick and handling hes been usurped be strangers and unfreemen as said is to the great depauperating of the whole Inhabitants within this town, but also all policie and care of the Liberties of this burgh hes been overseen and neglected to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned citics within this realme, And having found the only cause thereof to be for the want of an solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore and for remeid thereof in time coming and for conforming of themselves, the said burgh and City to other well reformed burghs within this realme, And for the commonwell and particular profit of the whole Inhabitants thereof in their own rank and their posterities in all time coming and specially to the advancement of Gods glory and their better ability to serve our Sovereign Lord the Kings Majesty, and for settling of peace, concord and amitie amongst themselves as faithfull Christians and Loving Citizens, The saids whole merthands and Craftsmen and their assisters of both the ranks, and whole body of this Town, after many meetings and conventions, Long disputations and reasoning concerning their commonwell, quietness and standing thereof, having nominat and chosen now William Andersone Thomas Mure Baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archbald Faulda, James Inglis, James Fleeming George Mure and Thomas Brown, for the whole merchand rank and their assisters. John Andersone Baillie Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scot Deacon, John Mure Skipper Mr. Robert Hamilton, Gavin Hamilton, Thomas Fawside, William Mure flesher and James Fisher Maltman, for the

whole Craftsmen and their assisters, And the Right Honourable Sir George Elphinstoun of Blythwood Knight Provest, Mr. David Weems parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell, and W. Robert Scot ministers thereof as oversmen and odsmen commonly chosen betuixt the saids merchands and Crafts incase of variance And the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being divers times conveyened to treat and reason upon the saids matters concerning the commonwell of this burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill for the better advancement of the said commonwell and settling of all controversies that may fall forth betuixt the said ranks of Merchands and Crafts thereafter and their assisters and Successors and for the better enlargeing of both their Liberties, freedoms and priviledges, where through they may live in time coming in the fear of God, obedience to his Majestie, and in good Love, peaceable amitie and concord amongst themselves, So that both the Estates may flourish thereafter, After great pains, Long travellings and mature deliberations had, seen and considered, and ripely advised be both the Estates of the saids Merchands and Craftsmen and their assistars, hes concluded that there shall be in all time coming Ane Dean of Gild, ane Deacon Conveener and ane Visitor of Maltmen, whose elections statutes and priviledges follows.

Dean of
Gild to be
a Merthand.

ITEM the Dean of Gild shall be always ane Merthand, and that an Merthand Sailer, or Merchand Vintiner and of the rank of merthand, and shall be chosen yearly be the Provest, Baillies, and councill and Deacons of this Burgh in time coming that same day fifteen dayes that the Baillies of the said burgh beis chosen and there shall be alike number of Merthands and Craftsmen at his Election.

Lytes for the
Dean of
Gild.

ITEM the Dean of Gild bearing office the year preceeding, shall with advice of twenty four persons of the merchand rank whom he shall choose, nominate two of the merchand rank to be on Lyte with himself, whose names shall be presented in write before Provest, Baillies, Councill and Deacons as is above specified, Of the which three They shall choose one to bear office the year following, and so to be Lyted and Elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of Provest Baillies Councill and Deacons for the Discharging of his faithfull Duty as becomes. The Dean of Gild shall not bear office above two years together.

Not to bear
office above
two years
together.
Dean of Gild
his Councill
Their qual-
ties How they
shall be
chosen of the
Merchand
Rank.
And of the
Crafts Rank.
Their swear-
ing.
Day of
Election.

ITEM, the Dean of Gild his Councill shall be composed yearly of eight persons viz:— Four merchands, whereof the Dean of Gild bearing office the year preceeding, shall be one, and four Craftsmen all Gild brethren, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care and zeall to the commonwell, the most worthiest men of both the ranks. The Dean of Gilds councill of the merchand rank, shall be chosen yearly be the Dean of Gild and twenty four persons of the Merchand rank, whom he shall choose to that effect. And his Councill of the Craftsmen rank shall be chosen be the Deacon Conveener and remanent of the Deacons of Crafts and their assisters. And their whole councill to be sworn yearly at their election in presence of the Dean of Gild, and shall be yearly elected and sworn the next day after the Dean of Gild beis Chosen.

Hour of
Conveening.

ITEM The Dean of Gild and his Councill shall convene every Thursday at ten hours before noon and after as the necessity of the common affairs committed to their Charge shall require, being warned there to be the Dean of Gild and his officer. And the persons absent the said day only but farder warning at the said hour, and at other times being Lawfully warned not being sick or three myles off the town shall pay an unlaw of six shilling eight pennies for the first, The second Thirteen shilling four pennies, and for the third Twenty shilling. And if the Dean of Gild himself beis absent at any of the saids times, he not being sick nor three myles off the Town, he shall pay twice so much of unlaw at each time as his Councill pays for their absence.

Penalty of
the absents
of any of the
Councill or
D. of G.

ITEM in absence of the Dean of Gild, which shall not be allowed, except he be sick or three myles off the town or from some necessar and urgent cause to be known and tried

be his Council and obtaining their Leaves, in that case he shall elect be their advice The old Dean of Gild, or any of his council of the merchand rank to supply his place as his substitute during his absence who shall be sworn. And if any ane or more of the Dean of Gilds council of the merchand Rank beis absent, it shall be lawfull to the Dean of Gild to bring any Gild brother of his own rank, one or more to supply that place, of the merchand rank being absent, during the absence of the other, And if any of the Crafts rank one or more of the Dean of Gilds Council beis absent, The Eldest Gild brother on his own Council of the Crafts rank to supply the place of the other during his absence, who shall be ane Gild brother and sworn.

Who shall sit in his absence.

Anent supply of the absence of his Council.

ITEM, The Dean of Gild shall be ever ane ordinar counsellor of the great Council of the town, and he shall have ane principall key of the town Chartour Chest in keeping,

Dean of Gild ane ordinar Counsellor.

ITEM, the Dean of Gild and his Council or the most part thereof shall have power to Decern in all matters committed to his Charge and office and that within three days if need requires, and shall elect ane Clerk yearly for the better discharge of their office, who shall be sworn before the Dean of Gild and his Council.

Power to him and his Council to Decern. To Elect ane Clerk.

ITEM, no procurator or man of Law shall be admitted to speak or procure for any person before the Dean of Gild, but the party allanerly.

No procurator.

ITEM the Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to Judge and Decern in all actions betuixt Merchand and Merchand, Merchand and Mariner and other Gild brether in all matters of Merchandise, or other such causes, And that the party refusing to submit his matter to the Dean of Gild and his Council Shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money and the cause being submitted the party found in the wrong, to pay an unlaw of Twenty shilling, which two severall unlaws shall be payed to the Dean of Gild and applied to such use as he and his Council shall think good.

Wherein stands the Dean of Gild and his Councils power to Decern. Unlaw of the refuser to submit. Unlaw of the wrongous pursuar.

ITEM the Dean of Gild and his council with the Master of Work shall bear the burden in Decerning all questions of neighbourhood and Lying within this burgh, and no neighbours work to be stayed but be him, who shall cause the compleaner consign in his hands ane pledge worth Twenty shillings of unlaw, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work to ane day, to be assigned be him to the compleaner to give in his complaint warning the party, which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment. At the which day, The Dean of Gild and his council or the most part of them shall convene upon the ground and the compleaner not compearing and found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of Twenty Shillings, with the parties damage for hindering the work to be instantly taxed and modified be the Dean of Gild and his Council upon consignment of the double unlaw to be heard before the great Council of the Town; and if he have compleaned wrongously, to pay the said double unlaw.

Dean of Gild his Council and Master of Work anent lying. Dean of Gild and his council above the Master of Work, Overseers of all common works, hearers of his Compts.

ITEM, the Dean of Gild and his council shall be overseers of all common works of the Town above the Master of Works, and shall be yearly present at the making of his Compts with the council of the town and Deacon Conveener, And that it shall not be lawfull to the Town Treasurer at any time hereafter to deburse any great summ exceeding Ten pounds money without ane speciall warrant, subscribed be the Baillies, Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener.

Whose warrant to the Town Treasurer is requisite in his disbursements.

ITEM, the Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to punish and unlaw all persons unfreemen using the Liberty of ane freeman within the liberty of this burgh as they shall think good ay and while the said unfreeman be put off the Town and restrained or else be made free with the town and their Crafts, And sick like to pursue before the Judges competent all persons dwelling without this burgh and usurping the liberty thereof, Obtain Decrees against them and cause the samine be put to speedy execution,

To punish unfreemen.

ITEM, the Dean of Gild and his Council to oversee, The Metts, Measures great and

- Measures.** small of pint and quart, peck and fourthpart of all sorts with the ellwand and weights of pound and stone of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.
- Taxations.** ITEM the Dean of Gild and his Councill shall have power to raise taxations upon the Gild brethren for the welfare and maintainance of their Estate, and help of their decayed Gild brethren their wives children and servants. And who refuses to pay the said tax shall be unlauid in the summ of fourty shillings so oft as they shall failzie, providing the same exceed not the summ of an hundred pounds money at once upon the whole gild brethren ; which tax being uplifted the samin shall be distributed be the Dean of Gild and his Councill and Deacon Conveener as they shall think expedient.
- Who shall be Gild brethren.** ITEM, every Burgess presently dwelling and having their residence within this town and who hes born and presently bears burden within the samine shall pass Gild Brother for the payment of the summ of Thirteen shilling four pennies at his entry. To the Dean of Gild with three shilling four pennies to the hospitall of his calling, and shall use all kind of handling and Trade that is Lawfull dureing all the days of their Lifetimes at their pleasure Secluding from this benefit all kind of Infamous and debosht men of evil life and conversation who are not worthy of such an benefit, who never the less during their lifetimes shall be overseen thereintill and their bairns after their decease if they be found worthy and able be the Dean of Gild and his Councill shall have the like benefit.—That other Gild brether's bairns hes ; and all burgesses and freemen as is above written who are not off the countrey shall be bound to enter Gild brether—betwixt and the first day of May next to come otherwise to be reput and holden as strangers.—And who are absent off the countrey shall enter Gild brother within fifteen dayes after their home coming—Secluding also from this benefit of ane Gild brother all Burgesses who hes not their residence within this burgh, and all Burgesses within the samine who hes not born nor bears burden with the freemen of this burgh, Noblemen excepted.
- What Gild brether's sons shall pay.** ITEM every Gild brother's son or sons who designs to be Gild brother shall pay at his entry Twenty shillings for his Gildrie with five shillings to the Hospitall of his own Calling whenever he desires to pass either after or before his fathers decease, with this restriction, That if he be a merchand, and of that calling, he shall be worth in Lands, heretage and moveable gear, The summ of Five hundred merks money, And their assisters alsomuch. And if he be an Craftsman and of their assisters, he shall be worth in Lands heretage and moveable gear Two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received Gild brother,—And sicklyke if they be of honest life and conversation, and worthy of the benefit of ane Gild brother who shall be tryed be the Dean of Gild and his Councill. And as concerning the infamous and debauch'd persons not worthy of the benefit of an Gild brother, For the better tryall and knowledge of them, The Dean of Gild be advise of certain of the merchand rank, so many or such as he shall choose to that Effect shall Enroll all the names of these of the merchand rank and their assisters, who are unworthy ; And every Deacon to try their own Craft, and that be advice of the Deacon Conveener, who shall try their assisters who are unworthy, And their persons shall be booked in the Dean of Gild's book as Infamous and unworthy.
- Unworthy persons to be Imbooked in the D. of G.'s Book.**
- Marrying a Gild brothers Daughter.** ITEM, every Gild brothers daughter, that marries a freeman burges of this Burgh, at his entry he shall pay for his Gildrie Twenty shilling money with five shilling to the Hospitall of his own calling, and he shall be worth so much lands heretage, and moveable geir as is above written merchand or Craftsman, and tryed worthy be the Dean of Gild and his Councill. And this priviledge to extend to an Gild brother's daughter, how many soever he have, Providing that the daughter have no farder benefit of the Gildrie, but to her first

husband allanerly. And this benefit shall allenerly appertain and extend to sons and daughters of Gild brethren gotten in Lawfull marriage.

ITEM, because there is Sundry Lawfull bairns whose fathers hath been freemen of this burgh and Burgesses and are deceased within thir ten years, who of equity, reason and good conscience would not be secluded from this benefit; It is therefore concluded, That such bairns shall either be, themselves, or be their friends (incase they be minors) compear before the Dean of Gild and his Council and book themselves as lawfull bairns to their fathers, who thereafter as occasion shall serve, shall have the benefit of an Gild brother, paying therefore only Twenty shillings and five shillings to the Hospitall of their calling, always being tryed, able, meet and worthy such a benefit, and to be worth the sum above written merchand and Craftsman be the Dean of Gild and his Council, providing that the saids bairns or their friends compear before the Dean of Gild and his Council to be booked in his Book betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to have no benefit more nor an unfreeman.

Burges
bairns to be
booked.

ITEM all Burgess wives within this burgh for the present shall enjoy such priviledges and Liberties dureing the time of their widowhood as if their husbands were in life in the benefit of Gildrie, paying to the Dean of Gild Thirteen shilling four pennies with three shilling four pennies to the Hospitall of their husbands calling; The saids widows being always tryed be the Dean of Gild and his Council to be of good life and honest conversation. And the widows to come shall have the same liberty if their husbands had been Gild brethren, otherways not to enjoy that benefit.

Priviledge of
Burgessor's
widows.

ITEM anent the prentices of Gild-brethren burgesses of Merchands and Crafts and their assisters. First for the better tryall and proof of their good conditions, next that they ought to be far Inferiour to their masters bairns as touching their right through their master. And thirdly to move them to take in marriage their masters daughter before any others, which will be an greater comfort and support to freemen; That therefore no prentice be receaved Burgess be right of his prenticeship without he have served an freeman after the lth of his prenticeship for the space of two years for meat and fee, and then to be received Burgess as an prentice, paying then for his prenticeship, To the Town ten merks, and not then to be received Gild brother be that Right without he be a burgess for four year, so to abide Thirteen years before he be an Gild brother be right of his prentiship, paying then only to the Dean of Gild Ten merks money for his Gildrie, who shall be bound before his receaving Gild brother to bring and produce before the Dean of Gild and his Council a sufficient testimoniall subscribed be the Notar who is clerk, To wit, if he be an merchand prentice, or any of their assisters, he shall have his Testimonial subscribed be the Dean of Gilds Clerk, And if he be a prentice to a Craftsman, or any of their assisters, he shall bring a Testimonial sufficient of the Deacon Conveeners Clerk of his prenticeship. And this no wayes to be extended against Burgess sons farder nor old use and wont. But if the prentice marry his masters daughter, or the daughter of ane freeman Burgess and Gild brother, and beis found by the Dean of Gild and his Council worth the soume above written merchand or Craftsman and of honest conversation and worthy of such a benefit (being so tryed) In that case to be received Gild brother at any time be right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the Hospitall of his calling, otherwise to pay the extreimity.

Prentices of
Gild
brethren.

ITEM, that every outten towns man merchand or Craftsman not as yet Burgess and freeman within this burgh who enters hereafter, First he shall be tryed be the Dean of Gild and his Council, being found worthy of the sowme as is particularly above written according to his calling and of honest and good conversation as said is, shall pay for his Gildrie, after that he is Burgess, before he be admitted Gild brother, Thirty pounds money, and to the

Outtentowns
men not
freemen.

Hospital of his calling Thirteen shilling four pennies, except he marry an Gild brothers daughter, who then shall pay for his Gildrie Twenty shilling and fourty shilling to the Hospitall of his calling.

Burgess
Gratis.

ITEM whatsomover person, who is not presently Burgess and freeman of his Burgh and enter hereafter Burgess Gratis, shall pay, for his Gildrie fourty pounds money, with forty shillings money to the Hospitall of his calling.

ITEM the whole sowmes of money which shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter for the entress to be an Gild brother, shall be divided in this forme, To wit, all that enters Gild brother as an merchand or any of their assistors, shall be applyed to the well of the merchands Hospitall and their decayed brethren or to any other good and godly work which may tend to the advancement of the commonwell of this town, and that be the Dean of Gild with advice of his merchand Council and such other of the merchand rank as he shall choose to that effect. And all that is gotten or received of any Craftsman or their assisters who shall enter Gild brethren, shall be applyed to the well of their Hospitall and decayed brethren of the Craftsmen, or to any other good and godly work which may tend to the advancement of the Commonwell of this Burgh, and that be the Deacon Conveener with the advice of the rest of the Deacons of the Crafts of this Town and their assisters.

Burgess and
Gild here-
after.

ITEM it shall be no wayes Licentiat to any Gild brother, who presently is not Burgess and freeman of this Burgh, but enters hereafter to be burgess and Gild according to the order set doun of before, according to his abilitie and worthiness, To Tap any Tarr, Ulic, Butter or to Tap Eggs green herring, peers apples, Corn, Candle onions Kaill, Straw or bread (exempt Baxters who may sell bread at their pleasure at all times) milk and such like small things, which are not agreeable to the honour of the calling of an Gild brother.

Simple
Burgess.

ITEM it shall not be lawfull to aue simple Burgess, who enters, hereafter to be Burgess, and becomes not an Gild brother, to Tap any silk or Silk work, no spices nor suckers, no drogs, nor confections wet or dry, no Lame nor talmerage, no stuffs above Twenty shilling the elne no forreign hatts or hatts Lyned with velvet or Taftia that comes out of France Flanders Ireland, or other forraign parts neither to Tap Lint, hemp, or Irone, Brass, Copper nor als. Neither to Tap wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, wald, grain Indegoe nor no other kind of Litt. Neither to buy or sell in great within the Liberty of this Burgh; salt Beef, salmond, or herring or yet salt any of them to sell over again, but for their own use allanerly, neither to buy plyding or cloath in great to sell again within this Liberty; Nor yet to buy Tallow above Two stone together, except only Candlemakers, to serve the use of the town or any honest men for their own use; neither to buy any sheep skins to dry to sell over again, or hydes to salt and sell again, neither to buy any wild skins, within this Liberty as Todds not above five together, Otters not above three together and other wild skins effeirands. Sicklike not to sell any kind of woollen cloath above Thirty three shilling four pennies the elne nor linen cloath above thirteen shilling four pennies the elne, except such cloath as is made in their own house, which they shall have liberty to sell as they can best; neither to buy any wool to sell over again within this Liberty, neither to buy any linnen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of this town either in great or small, except only the Wobsters of this burgh, who may buy, yarn to make cloath of and sell at their pleasure.

Woolen
cloath.

Cralmers.

None to buy
with other
mens money.

ITEM it shall not be lawfull to no Craimers to take upon hand to set any crains on the Hidgate but upon the munday and Fairs allenerly, and to use no waires but such as are permitted to an simple Burgess under the pain of fourty shilling, Toties Quoties Farder it shall not be lawfull to any simple burgess or Gild brother to buy with other mens money under colour and pretence that it is their own any waires within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of freemen thereof under the pain of Twenty pounds money and Crying down of their freedome, being tryed and convict be the Dean of Gild and his Council, and

that in respect of the great hurt and damage, that freemen of this burgh hes sustained be such doing heretofore.

ITEM, it shall not be Lawfull to any person holding an booth at any time to Craime upon the hie-gate but such as sells scots cloath, Bonnets, Shoon, Iron work and such like handy work used be Craftsmen under the pain of Twenty shilling Toties Quoties. Booth holders not to Craime.

ITEM it shall not be lawfull to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the hie gate, to sell anything pertaining to Crafts or handy work, but betwixt eight hours in the morning and two after-noon under the pain of forty shilling, providing that Tappers of Linen cloath and woolen cloath be suffered from morning till evening at their pleasure to sell. Also all kind of Vivers to be sold from morning till evening, but be unfreemen who sells wheat-bread, to keep the hours appointed. Anent unfreemen holding of stands.

ITEM all Burgesses that enters hereafter, remaining an simple Burgess, if he gives up his name to be an merchand, or any of their assisters, he shall pay to the Hospitall of his Calling five merks money. Or if he be ane Craftsman, or any of their assisters, he shall pay to the Crafts Hospitall, Five merks money and all Burgesses that enters hereafter Gratis, and remains ane simple Burgess, either merchand or Burgess Craftsman shall pay to the Hospitall of his Calling Ten merks money. Remaining an simple Burgess.

ITEM there shall be no burgess made or entered hereafter except that if he a merchand or of their assisters, he be tryed be the Dean of Gild. That he be worth the same of ane hundred pounds money of free geir and booked in his Book and have a Testimonial to that effect subscribed be the Dean of Guild his hand and if he be an Craftsman, or of their assisters, he shall be worth Twenty pounds money of free geir beside his craft, and shall be booked in the Deacon Conveeners Testimoniall subscribed with his hand, And either of them presenting the said Testimoniall to provest, Baillies, and Council shall be received burgess paying their burgess fines as effeirs, otherwise, no burges, merchand, or Craftsman to be admitted, or acknowledged at any time hereafter. Ane burgess to be made to be worth.

ITEM, the Dean of Gild and his Council for observing of the premises, shall have power to set down pains and unlaws, and to mitigate and onlarge the samine according to the time and place, person and quality of the trespass. And farder to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles to be observed for the well of the Town, And the Provest, Baillies and Council to approve of the samine. Power to make Laws.

ITEM, the whole unlaws mentioned in the Laws above written, and such other Laws, Acts and statutes as shall happen to be set down be the Dean of Gild and his Council shall be applyed, viz. The one half thereof to the Dean of Gild and his Council and the other half to be applyed be the Dean of Gild and his Council, and Deacon Conveener to any good and goodly work they think good. Unlaws to be applyed.

ITEM it shall be lawfull to the Dean of Gild and his Council yearly to elect one of their own number, to be Thesaurer or Collector of the whole Entress silver and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make Compt of his Intromission therewith, upon eight days warning as he shall be required. To the said Dean of Gild and his Council, of the which Entress silver of Gildrie he shall deliver and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the Gild brethren of the merchand rank and their assisters, To be employed to the use foresaid. And the whole Entress silver of Gildrie That is to be received from the Gild brethren of the Craftsmen and their assisters, shall be payed and delivered to the Deacon Conveener, To be employed be him, be the advice of the rest of the Deacons and their assisters to the use foresaid. And the whole unlaws that is to be received, to be delivered to the Dean of Gild and his Council to be bestowed to the uses foresaids. Ane The-saurer.

ITEM, It shall be lawfull to the Dean of Gild and his Council yearly to choose an officer for poynding and putting to execution all the foresaids acts and statutes and to be set To Choose an officer.

down and Decrees to be pronounced be the Dean of Gild and his Council, and for In-gathering and poynding for all Rents and Duties pertaining to the merchand Hospitall who shall be allowed be Provest, Baillies, and Council, And the whole Town officers to concur and assist the said officer in execution of his office, so oft as they shall be required, under the pain of unlaw of Twenty shilling money upon each one of the said Town officers that refuses being desires, Toties Quoties.

D. of G.'s
power to
Conveen the
Merchands.

ITEM The Dean of Gild shall have power to convene the whole merchands and their assisters at such times as he shall think expedient for order taking of their Hospitall, and such other necessar affairs as they shall have to do.

Annells of
the Back
Almshouse.

ITEM it is thought expedient and agreed upon that the Annells of the Back Almshouse pertaining to the Town behind the Bishops Almshouse shall be equally divided betwixt the merchands and Crafts Hospitall in all time coming.

Common
Metstar.

ITEM it is agreed upon and concluded, That there shall be ane Common Metstar of woolen cloath, whom the Dean of Gild and his Council shall have power to Elect and choose yearly who shall be sworn to be Liell and true in such things as shall be committed to his Charge and find Caution to that Effect. He shall mett all packs and beds of woolen cloath that comes out of Galloway or Stewartoun or any other parts to be sold within this Burgh, And shall have for the metting of every hundredth Elms from the seller Two shillings and no otherwise but he to mett the sort of cloath. Also he shall mott all other woolen cloath either that is bought or sold in great, if so be that the buyer or seller require him upon the price foresaid: And sicklyke shall mott all sort of plaiding which is sold in great, To wit, above Twenty Elms and shall have for the metting thereof Two shillings as it comes to the hundred Elms, if the buyer or seller require him, and no other to mett this sort of plaiding but he. And farder he shall mett all kind of unbleitche cloath Linnen or hardin if so be the buyer or seller require him, and shall have for the metting eath dozen thereof from the seller four pennies. And if any person in defraud of the common, metstars duty, Motts and measures the cloath and plaiding above written which should be absolutely met be him, he shall try the samine before the Dean of Gild, and the Dean of Gild after tryall shall compell the seller or buyer, as he thinks good to pay to him the double of his duty.

ITEM whatsoever acts and statutes the Dean of Gild and his Council shall happen to make and sett down farder than what is above expressed, at any time hereafter he shall be subject to make the provest Baillies and council acquaint therewith and shall crave their Ratification and allowance; otherways to be of no effect providing they be a like number of merchands and Craftsmen at Ratification of the saids acts in Council, and for this purpose shall once in the year, being required, produce his book containing his whole acts and statutes, before the saids Provest, Baillies, and Council to be seen and considered be them.

Matthew
Turnbull D.
of G.

ITEM it is agreed and concluded that Matthew Turnbull merchand bear office as Dean of Gild while that some day fifteen days after the Baillies of this Burgh beis chosen for the year to come who hes accepted the said office upon him and hes given hes oath in presence of the Provest, Council, and whole Deacons for Discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

Deacon
Conveener.

FARDER it is agreed and concluded That yearly in time coming there shall be an Deacon Conveener who shall be ever of the Rank of Craftsman and their assisters who shall be yearly chosen that same day eight dayes after the Baillies of this Burgh beis chosen and one of the most wise and worthiest men of the said Craftsmen and their assisters who shall yearly be Lyted in time coming in this form, To wit, The whole Deacons of the Crafts and their assisters shall choose out two with the Old Deacon Conveener, To be given in In Lyte before Provest, Baillies, and Council and whole Deacons of Crafts, and their assisters who shall make choice of one of them to be Deacon Conveener for the year thereafter following with this provision That there be alike many of merchands and Craftsmen at his Election, The

Deacon Conveener shall not bear office exceeding two years together. He shall ever be ane ordinar Counciller of the Towns, great Councill, and have ane principall key of the Towns Chartour Chest in keeping, he shall be sworn in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Councill, and Deacons to doe his faithfull duty in his office, he shall convene the whole Deacons of Crafts and their assisters at such times and as occasion shall occur and shall Judge betwixt them or any of them in matters pertaining to their Crafts and Callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order amongst them, with the advice of the rest of the Deacons and their assisters providing always these acts neither prejudice the commonwell of this burgh, merchand Rank nor their assistors nor any priviledge granted to any Deacon of this burgh be their Letters of Deaconhood granted to them of before which acts shall be approven be the Provost, Baillies, and Councill. He with advice of the rest of the Deacons and their assisters shall have power to choose ane officer who shall have power to poynd and distrinzie being accompanied with ane Toun officer for putting of his acts to execution, As Likewise for poynding for all Rents, Anualls and duties pertaining to the Crafts Hospitall, and that Toun officer that refuses to assist the said officer shall pay Twenty shilling Toties Quoties. And if any Deacon with Deacon or Deacon with Craft or Crafts among themselves or their assisters refuses the Deacon Conveeners Judgment and the rest of the Deacons and their assisters in matters concerning their Crafts and Callings shall pay ane unlaw of Three pounds money to payed to the Deacon Conveener.

ITEM all prentices who shall become prentice within this burgh hereafter to be an Prentice Craftsman—shall pay at his entry forty shilling, and Twenty merks of upsett he serving out Craftsman. his prenticeship faithfully, with this provision that Burgess sones pay old use and wont. And when he is made ane freeman he shall pay weekly only two pennies, And all outtin townsmen that enters to be freemen with any Craft shall pay for his upsett Twenty pounds money with Thirteen shilling four pennies to the Crafts Hospitall and his weekly two pennies.

ITEM the Deacon Conveener with advice of the rest of the Deacons and their assisters shall have power to choose and Elect Collectors ane or moe for ingathering of the Rents, Anualls and duties pertaining to their Hospitall, who shall be comptable to the Deacon Conveener and the rest of the Deacons and their assisters of his Intrromission upon eight dayes warning as he shall be required. Farther the Deacon Conveener shall be subject to produce his Book containing the whole acts and statutes which he shall happen to set down, before the Provost, Baillies, and Councill to be seen and considered be them yearly when he beis required. And shall crave their Ratification and allowance thereto otherwise to be of no effect.

ITEM, it is agreed and concluded that Duncan Semple Skipper bear office as Deacon Conveener while that same day eight days after that the Bailies of this Burgh beis Chosen to bear office for the year to come who hes accepted the said office upon him, and hes given his oath in presence of the Provost, Baillies, Councill, and whole Deacons for discharging of his faithfull duty in the said office.

ITEM it is concluded that there shall be an visitour of Maltmen and Mealmen who shall be chosen yearly in time coming that same day that the Deacon Conveener is chosen, in this form. The whole Maltmen and mealmen shall give in four mens names of the most worthiest and discreet men of the Rank of Maltmen, with the old Visitour in lytes, and present to Provost, Baillies, and Councill, who shall make choice of one of them to be Visitour for that year and so in all time coming, and shall be sworne.

ITEM he shall tako tryall of them that prophane the Sabbath day in their Callings, in digthing, receiving, and delivering of Meall, Beer, Corn, and Malt, carrying of Steep water, Ingleing of Kills, and such like other offences, and the Transgressors being convict shall pay to the Visitour Ten shillings, by the unlaw of the Session of the Kirk.

Visitor to try
meall, Beer,
and Malt.

ITEM, the Visitor shall have power to try all meal and Beer, either in kills, houses, or booths, except freemens Beer, Meall, or Malt coming to their own houses, which the Visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required be the buyer, or in the mercats. And where they find unsufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, or frosting stuff, either mixt among good stuff or be the alone. And Likewise where they find good stuff spilt in the making, he shall report the samine to the Baillies, and the owner thereof to get no more for the samine stuff nor the Visitor and two or three of his assistants thinks it worth upon their conscience, providing that the Visitor and his brethren give their oaths and depone before one of the Baillies of this burgh, And the party what they think it worth upon their conscience, And if the Outtin towns seller will not give it for that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the Ladle of the town. And if any Beer beis tryed be them to be flourished with good above and the rest worse, The owner shall pay Sixteen shilling to the Baillie and Ten shilling to the Visitor; And if any Malt beis found to be rotten and spilt in the making, or good malt and evill malt mixt together, being sighted be the Visitor, They shall report to the Baillies of the worth thereof, And if the owner please to sell it within this town at that price, it shall be lawfull for him so to doe, or to brew it himself, or to transport it to any other place, paying allways fourty shilling for every makeing. And if any such spilt stuff be found with outtin townsmen be the Visitor, shall pay Sixteen shilling for each mask, the one half of the said unlaw to be payed to the Baillies, and the other half to the Visitor.

Not to Tap
Malt, Meall,
or Beer.

ITEM it shall not be Lawfull to Maltmen nor no others to buy Malt Meall or Beer within this town either before or in time of Mercat to Tap over again under the pain of Five pounds. To be divided To wit, the one half, betuixt the Baillies and Visitor, and the other half to be divided betuixt the Merchands and Crafts hospitalls.

Not to buy
stuff coming
to the Mercat.

ITEM, it shall not be Lawfull to no person to buy any kind of stuff coming to the Mercat on horse back, or otherwayes till it first present the Mercat, except freemen for their own use allenerly, being forspoken or bought of before and sicklike, the hours of the mercat to be keeped both be free and unfree according to the statutes of the Town providing that freemen be suffered in seed time to buy their seed at any hour they please, Farder if any stuff be keeped or hid in Kills, Booths, or Barns in time of Mercat, except necessity constrain them to put their meall in houses or under stairs for wett or foul weather, The Contraveener of the foresaid statutes to pay viz., The sellers to pay an unlaw of Sixteen shilling, and the buyer that buys above ane Boll one Load or more shall pay to the Visitor six shilling eight pennies, And if any Cake Baxtors beis found buying meall before eleven hours conform to the Towns Acts, shall pay of unlaw to the Baillies sixteen shilling and six shilling eight pennies to the Visitor Toties Quoties being tryed that they have contraveened.

Not to keep
stuff in
houses.

Baxtors.

What
Burgesses
shall make
Malt.

ITEM all persons presently burgesses shall have liberty to make malt, either to their own use or to sell over again, And all Burgesses sons that shall happen hereafter to use that Trade shall pay to the Visitor at his entry Twenty shilling, And outtin townsmen who marries burgess daughters shall pay conform. And every unfreemen who is not as yet burgess, and enters to that calling of Malt making, shall pay to the Visitor of the Maltmen Twenty merks money, To be bestowed upon their poor decayed brethren be the Visitor with advice of certain of his honest brethren providing that all persons, freeman either present or to come, shall make meall without any kind of Entress.

Unfreemen
selling out of
the Mercat
place.

ITEM The Visitor of the Maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreemen sell or Tap any kind of stuff out of the mercat place, and shall report the samine to the Dean of Gild. The sellers to pay an unlaw of Twenty shilling, The one half thereof to the Dean of Gild, and the other half to the Visitor Toties Quoties, being tryed before the Dean of Gild.

ITEM seeing the Rubbers of Meal are Discharged be the acts of the Town as hurtfull to the Commonwell, It shall be lawfull to the Visitor to unlaw the Sellers in Twenty shilling

Toties Quoties, and Discharge the Rubbers, and to punish them according to the statutes of the Counsell down thereanent, The one half of the said unlaw to the Baillies, and the other half to the Visitor, and none to Rubb and Mott the meall but the owner, Farder What acts and statutes, the Visitor with advice of his brethren being convened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the Commonwell, shall be put in write, and presented to the Provost, Baillies, and Council and Deacons, and they to repell and allow the samine as they shall think good.

ITEM every person who enters burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be ane merchand or Craftsmen, It shall not be Lawfull to him to make malt for the space of Three year, and if after the Isthe of three years he desire to make malt being ane simple Burgess he shall pay to the Visitor of the Maltmen, Ten merks, And if he be ane Gild brother he shall pay Twenty shilling at his entry, and their bairns to have the same benefit that burgess bairns hes who now are presently free. Also if the Visitor and his brethren exerce diligently, truly, and carefully, their office committed to their Charge, It shall be Lawfull to the Provost, Baillies, and Council to augment their upsett upon outtintounsmen who enters to be Maltmen as the Provost, Baillies, and Council shall think it expedient.

ITEM every making of Malt made be ane Maltmen freemen dwelling within this town how many so ever he makes shall pay eight pennies for the making of Malt, And sicklyke every meallman shall pay for every crop or Kill of Corn eight pennies, to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren provyding that freemens Malt and Corn made to their own use be free of payment. Farder The Visitor of the Maltmen shall be subject yearly in time coming once in the year if they be required To produce before the Provost, Baillies, and Council their Book containing the whole acts and statutes That it shall happen them to make hereafter farder nor is agreed upon, as is above written To be seen and considered be them that they may allow or repell the same as they find occasion, otherwayes to be of no Effect.

Burgess
hereafter.

Payment for
making of
Malt and
Crop of Corn.

The Visitor
to produce
his Book.

ITEM, it is agreed and concluded that John Wallace, Maltman, bear office as Visitor to the Maltmen and Meallmen, while that same day eight dayes after the Baillies of this Burgh beis chosen for the year to come, who hes given his oath in the presence of the Provost, Baillies, and Council for Discharging of his duty in the said office. And Farder for Declaration of the Crafts assisters, viz., They are Maltmen, Meallmen, Fishers, and such Marriners and others who pleases to associat themselves with the Crafts for Contribution to their Hospitall and decayed brethren, Because the forsaide Election of the said Dean of Gild, Deacon Conveener, and Visitor of Maltmen, with the statutes and priviledges above written redounds altogether to the advancement of the Commonwell of this Burgh, The saids Commouners for themselves, having power and commission granted to them be the whole body of Three Ranks of Merchands and Craftsmen and their assisters, most humbly requests the Provost, Baillies, and Council of this burgh and City of Glasgow, for them and their Successors to Ratific and approve this present Letter after the form and Tennor thereof in all points, And to that Effect to Give and Grant their express Consent and Assent to the said Dean of Gild, Deacon Conveener, and Visitor of Maltmen, and whole Priviledges, Statutes, and Ordinances above written, and Interpone their Authority thereto, So that the samine may take effect and have full execution as is above specified, and to ordain the samine to be Insert and Registrate in the Borrow Court Books of the said Burgh to the effect foresaid, therein to remain *In perpetuam rei memoriam*, And to declare that all and whatsoever person or persons that hereafter shall oppone or come in the contrare of the foresaid Letter, force and effect thereof, whole statutes and priviledges above written, Shall be repute and holden seditious persons and troublers of the Commonwell of this burgh and quiet Estate thereof, and shall Incurr the note and mark of Infamie, and otherwise to

Wallace,
Visitor.

Craft's
Assisters.

Subscrip-
tions.

be punished with all rigour : In witness thereof (thir presents written be John Craig, writer), The foresaid whole Commouners, for themselves and in name and behalf foresaid, Like as the saids Provest, Baillies, and Councill, in token of their Consent and Ratification thereof in all points, have Subscribed with their hands as follows, at day, year, and place foresaid.— Follows the Subscriptions, first of the Merchand Commouners, *sic subscribitur*, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Stirling James Fleeming, Umphray Colhoun for Thomas Brown in absence, Robert Adam, John Woddrop for George Mure, Archibald Faulds. *Ita est* Archibaldus Heigate *dei mandato* Joannis Dickson, *scribere nescien*. Commouners for the Crafts—John Andersone, Baillie ; Robert Rowat, Master Peter Lowe, Duncan Semple, Master Robert Hamilton, John Mure, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fawside. *Ita est* Archibaldus Heigate, *notarius de mandatis* Joannis Scot et Willielmi Mure, *scribere nescien*. Follows the Oversmen—Sir George Elphinstoun, Master David Weems, Master John Bell.

Apud Glasguam, Nono die mensis February, 1605.

Registrate.

In the Councill house thereof produced before Provest, Baillies, and Councill, Admitted, Approved, and Ordained to be Registrate in the Borrow Court Books, and in token hereof Subscribers as follows—The Provest, Baillies, and Councill, viz., Sir George Elphinstoun, Provest, William Andersone, Thomas Mure, and John Andersone, Baillies ; Matthew Turnbull, Master Peter Lowe, William Wallace, Robert Adam, James Lyon, Humphray Cunninghame, William Stirling, John Woddrop, John Rowat, John Mure, James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, Thesaurer *Ita est* Archibaldus Heygate *de mandatis* Joannis Dickson et Willielmi Mure *scribere nescien*. To the which letter of Dean of Gild, Deacon Conveener, and Visitor of the said Maltmen, The said Provest, Baillies, and Councill, for themselves and their successors in office be the Tennor hereof hes Interponit and Interpones their authority, and ordains the same with all and sundry priviledges and Liberties contained thereinto as is above written to be observed, Keoped, execute, and used be the said Dean of Gild, Deacon Conveener, and visitor of Maltmen, in all time coming, after the forme and tennor thereof in all points for the Commonwell of this Burgh, and mutuall concord of both the saids Ranks of Merchands and Crafts, *Extractum de Libro Actorum Curiarum dieti burgi per Willielmum Fleeming, Servitorem ; Archibaldi Heygait, Clerici ejusdem, subejus signo et subscriptione manualibus dieti Archibaldi. Ita est* Archibaldus Heygait *notarius Scriba dieti Burgi Manu propria Signavit.*

Decimo Sexto February, Anno Domini Millesimo Sexcentesimo Quinto.

Anent rank
in musters,
weapon
showings,
and other
assemblies.

The which day The Provest, Baillies, and Councill, carefull that hereafter all manner of Mutannie controversie, question, and debait shall be removed furth of this Commonwell, specially betuixt the merchand Rank and Rank of Craftsmen, That the mutuall Band set down amongst them lately Anent the Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener for the Commonwell of this Burgh and well of both their Estates may take happy Effect, without any particular respect to be had to Merchand or Craftsman with consent of the Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener for themselves and remanent of their Ranks, Hes conoluded, statute, and Ordained, That in all musters, weapons shawings and others Leisum and Lawfull assemblies, That there shall be no Question, Strife, nor Debate betuixt merchand and Craftsman for prerogative or prioritie in Ranks, But that they and every one of them as ane body of the Commonwealth shall rank themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherwayes as shall be thought expedient be Provest and Baillies for the time, Declaring be thir presents Whatever he be, Merchand or Craftsman that

makes Question, mutanny or tumult for their Rank be prerogative or prioritie, and repines the will and discretion of the Provost and Baillies shall be judged and repute ane Seditious person and farder punished at their sights And farder for taking away of all farder partiality and particular respect of persons amongst the saids Merchands and Crafts. If it happen hereafter that any question or Quarrell fall forth betuixt Merchand and Craftsman judicially or be way of deed, The Dean of Gild or Deacon Conveener nor none of their Ranks shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, In respect the one is a merchand, or the other a Craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in Judgement or otherwayes, but be counsell to see the offender condingly punished be way of Justice. Attour because that sundry Burgesses of this Burgh, when they happen to Commit or doe wrong, or troubleance to their neighbours within the samine, prying and vaunting themselves in their friends without the toun, makes Convocation of their friends to compear with them in Judgement, to the great trouble of this Burgh and Judgement seat of the samine, express contrare the Laws and acts of parliament, Therefore hes Concluded, Statute, and Ordained, That whatever he be Burgess of this Burgh, hereafter Commits troubleance, or falls forth with his neighbour, and makes Convocation of his friends without the Toun to take part with him to make farder tumult within the Toun, and in Judgement, his freedom shall be Cryed down, and never esteemed worthie to brook the liberty of ane freeman hereafter, But that they comely and quietly Seek redress and remeid of their wrong be way of Justice, And Sicklike, That all conventions and meetings To be of the Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener, be only for putting their statutes to Execution and Exerciseing of the Liberties and priviledges granted unto them be Provost, Baillies, and Councill, only for the well of this burgh. *Extractum de Libro Actorum Curiarum Burgi de Glasgwa per Willielmum Fleeming, Servitorem; Archibaldi Heygait, Clerici ejusdem sub ejus signo et subscriptione manualibus Sic subscribitur Heygait.*

How the behavior shall be of Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener when there shall be quarrell betuixt merchand and Craftsman.

The freedom of him that Convocates his friends without the Toun, to be Cryed down

The Causes and ends of Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener—their meetings.

II.—MINUTE OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW APPROVING LETTER OF GUILDRY.

“Apud Glasguam, nono die mensis Februarii, 1605.

“In the Common Hallhouse thereof being convened, the Right Honourable Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythwood, Knight, Provost of the said Burgh; William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, Baillies thereof; Matthew Turnbull, Mr. Peter Low, John Rowat, Robert Adam, William Wallace, James Lyon, Humphry Cunningham, William Stirling, John Wardrop, James Bell, James Fisher, William Robertson, William Fleming, John Dickson, John Scott, Deacon of the Lorimers; John Muir, James Braidwood, William Wilson, Treasurer, Thomas Pettigrew, Master of Work, Counsellours of the said Burgh; together with Ninian Anderson, Deacon of the Cordiners; Richard Kirkland, Deacon of the Weavers; William Love, Deacon of the Skinners; William Dunlop, Deacon of the Masons; George Young, Deacon of the Bakers; George Pollock, Deacon of the Coopers; James Naesmith, Deacon of the Bonnet Makers; and William Muir, Deacon of the Fleshers. The whilk day, in the presence of the Provost, Baillies, and great Council of the Burgh, above written, compeared personally William Anderson and Thomas Muir, two of the Baillies of the said Burgh; Matthew Turnbull and William Stirling, John Dickson, James Inglis, James Bell, and Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the Merchant rank of this Burgh, and their assistants, on the one part, together with John Anderson, likewise Baillie of the said Burgh; Mr. Peter Low, John Muir, James Braidwood, James Fisher, John Scott, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of Robert Rowat, Duncan Semple, Gavin Hamilton, David Shearer, and Thomas Fauside, as Commissioners chosen and elected by the Deacons of the said Burgh and body of crafts within the same, on the other part, for treating and concluding upon sundry privileges

and liberties concerning the well of merchants and crafts within this Burgh and common well thereof; which persons above written, as Commissioners nominate and chosen by the merchants and crafts, after divers and sundry meetings and long reasoning, to the honour of God, and for the well of both the said ranks of merchants and crafts, and to the public and common-well of the said Burgh, and increase of peace, love, and amity betwixt them and their posterity, by virtue of the saids Commissions respective, after mature advisement having concluded that it is most necessary that there shall be a Dean of Gild within the said Burgh, a Deacon Convener, with one Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen, authorised with certain liberties and privileges for the well and benefit of the saids ranks and common well, as said is, produced before the said Provost, Baillies, and Council the foresaid Commissions granted to them, together with a letter and form of submission, and a Letter of Gildrie, Deacon Convener, and Visitor of Maltmen and Mealmen, in due and competent form, duly and lawfully subscribed with their hands, and by certain oversmen, nominated by both the saids parties, proceeding upon the Commissions granted to them, and with consent and advice of the Deacons above written, most reverently desired the said Provost, Baillies, and great Council of the said Burgh to grant and give their full, express consent and assent to the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to subscribe and interpone their authority to the same, and ordain the same with the saids commissions and letter in form of submission, to be insert and registered in the Burrow Court books of the said Burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter. Which letter being read and considered by the said Provost, Baillies, and Council aforesaid, and being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common well of this Burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and to their mutual amity, concord, and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted the said letter; and in token of their consent subscribed the same, and ordained the saids commissions respective, and letter in form of a submission, and that of Dean of Gildrie, Deacon Convener, Visitor of the said Maltmen; the saids Provost, Baillies, and Council, for themselves and successors in office, by the tenor hereof have interponed and interposes their authority, and ordains the same with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kept, executed, and used by the saids Dean of Gild, Deacon Convener, and Visitor of Maltmen in all time coming, after the form and tenor hereof in all points for the common well of both merchant ranks and crafts. *Sic subscribitur:*

“A. HAYGATE.”

III.—MINUTE OF TOWN COUNCIL FOR SETTLING FUTURE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE MERCHANT AND CRAFT RANKS.

“*Apud Glasguam, decimo sexto die mensis Februarii, 1605.*”

“In the Council-house being convened, the Right Honourable Sir George Elphinstone, of Blythwood, Knight, Provost, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, Baillies; Matthew Turnbull, Dean of Gild; Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, Deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, Skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell. The which day the Provost, Baillies, and Council, being careful that hereafter all manner of muting, contraversies, questions, and debates, shall be removed furth of the common well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the Dean of Gild and Deacon Convener, for the common well of this Burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the Dean of Gild and Deacon Convener, for themselves and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained that in all musters, weapons-shawing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate betwixt

merchant or craftsmen for prerogative, or priority, but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways as shall be thought expedient by the Provost and Baillies for the time; declaring by these presents that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, muting, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the Provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person and furdur punished on sight. And furdur, for taking away all partiality and particular respect of persons, amongst the saids merchants and crafts, if should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the Dean of Gild, nor Deacon Convener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of ther parties, in respect that the one is a merchant and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgment or otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgesses of this Burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this Burgh, and judgment seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them, therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever Burgess of the Burgh that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the town, and in judgment, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And siclike, that all conventions and meetings of the Dean of Gild and Deacon Convener shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising their liberties and privileges granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Council to them."

IV.—RATIFICATIONE BY PARLIAMENT TO THE BURGH OF GLASGOW
OF "THE GILDRIE," 1672.

(The Just Double Preserved by the Incorporation of Maltmen.)

"At EDINBURGH the Eleivint day of September One thousand sex hundredth seventie twoe years. OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD Takeing to consideratioun the great and many debaits, differences, and contests which wer betuixt those of the Merchand rank and those of the Crafts within the Burgh of Glasgow in the tyme of his Royall predecessoures, And particularly in the reigne of His Majestie's Grandfather, of ever blessed memorie, untill the year 1605 yeares, At which tyme by the mediatioun, interpositioun, and endevours of severall persounnes of quality and wyse men burgesses of the said Burgh, The said difference came to be settled and composed; and upon the sext day of Feberuary, the said year, a submissioun having been made following upon a commissioun granted be the great Council of the Town for the said pairties their entering in a Submissioun, QUHILK Submissioun is daited the Tenth of November, 1604 yeares. Whereupon the settlement after mentioned followed, and is entituled the Letter of Gildrie, Deacon Conveener and Visitour of Maltmen and Meillmen, dated the Sext of Feberuary, 1605 yeares, wherein the particular powers and authorities condescendit upon to belong to the saids respective employments are speciallie enumerated be the Magistrats in maner contined in the said aggreiment; WHICH VISITOURS are for visiting mercats of meall and all kynd of victuall, and appointed to try the sufficiencie and insufficiencie thereof. Be vertew of the qlk aggriment and decrett arbitral, the inhabitants of the Burgh of Glasgow have lived in grent peace, unitie, and concord amongst themselves; and also thereby good ordor have been observed in the respective crafts and callings, and orderlie contributiones made for maintenance of the poor; THAIRFOR, HIS MAJESTIE, with express advyce of the Estates of Parliament, Ratifies, Confirmes, and Approves the said Gildrie Decreit and Aggrement, whereby the saids Merchands and Crafts have met and made orderlie contributiones for the menteinance of their Poore. Declaring the said Decreit and Aggrement to have the strength and force of ane Act of Parliament.—Extracted furth of the Records of Parliament be me, Sir Archibald Primerose of Carintoun, Knight and Barronet, Clerk to His Majestie's Councill Register and Rolls.

"A. PRIMEROSE, Cls. Reg."

V.—ACT OF THE TOWN COUNCIL IN FAVOUR OF THE MALTMEN
IN GLASGOW, 24TH MARCH, 1677.

*“ Apud Glasguam, vigesimo quarto Martii, anno Domini Millesimo
sexcentesimo septuagesimo septimo.*

“ The quhilk day the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsell of the said Burgh being conveyned anent the supplicatione given in and presentit to them by Matthew M'Aulay pnt. Visitor and remanent bretherin of the Societie of Maltmen within the samyne Burgh makand mentione that whereby the incoming of many straingers from the countrie who making themselves Burgesses does enter and come in Friemen with the said Societie of Maltmen for ane litle inconsiderable soume the members of the said Societie do exceedingly increase, to the great prejudice of the Calling and to the great hurt and prejudice of the Burgh of Glasgow their excyse. These straingers incomers being poor take many sinistrous ways and courses to steal Malt out of ye town mills excyse frie whereby honest men of the said societie and weel wishers of the said toune of Glasgow are exceedingly prejudged through their selling malt at ane lower rate than they who pay the excyse honestly, qlk the Petitioners conceavis humblie might be helped and redressed if the fynes of straingers entering friemen wer augmentit to ane hundredth pounds Scots as other callings do exact, whilk the petitioners will not take upon them to doe without your Lp's special warrant and ordor to that effect. Likeas ther ar severall persones who ar nayther Burgesses of Glasgow, nor fewars of Gorballs, nor frie with the calling, but straingers who make malt at their awne hand, sells the samyne without presenting it to the Mercat, quhairby the Maltmen in Glasgow and Fewars in Gorballs are greatlie prejudged. As also the said Burgh in their excyse by their glandestine grinding of their malt at other mylnes than the Townes Milns, And so prejudging ye towne of ye moulters and excyse thereof, And therfor cravand the said Magrats and Counsell to give their delyverance warrand and ordor to the petitioners to exact ane hundredth pounds Scots monyie as their callings due exact fra straingers who enters friemen with the said Societie in all tyme coming. And to make ane Act in their Book for that effect which will contribute much for ye augmenting and keeping up the just excyse of all malt ground at ye townes mylnes and ye good and weill of ye said Societie and their Lop's Petitioners thereby shall be engaged every way to be active to the exact payment of the due excyse and shall ever pray for the prosperity of the said Burgh, as the said Petition mair fully proports. Quhilk being read and thereafter taken to us the sds Provost, Baillies, and Counsell their consideratioune.—After mature advyce and deliberatioune had be ym thereanent. And finding the samyne in itselfe most reasonable for the reasons and causs above wrytten and uthers. The said Provost, Baillies, and Counsell have given and granted and hereby gives and grants to the Visitor of Maltmen of ye said Burgh and remanent members of the said Societie and their successors in office full power warrand and ordor in all tyme coming to exact and receive from ilk strainger that enters Burgess of this Burgh, and desyres to enter frieman with ye said Societie, the soume of ane hundredth pounds Scots monyie for ye better supplie of the Poor of the said Calling. Declaring that thir pnts are no wayes to be extended against Burgess' bairnes or those who marries Burgess or Frieman's daughters. And Likeways discharges any of the Inhabitants of Gorballs to take in or brew any malt from any straingers not indwellers or Maltmen in Glasgow or Fewars of Gorballs except the samyne be presentit to the Mercat of Glasgow and sighted by the Visitor, and pay the Laidles, under such pains and penalties as it shall please the Magrats of this Burgh to exact and inflict on them. And discharges the Collectors to suffer any malt out of ye mylnes to pass belonging to any person aforesaid without warrand fra ye said Visitor, Declaring thir pnts to stand in force during the said Magistrats and Council their will and pleasor. And ordains the Clerk to give out Extract hereof, qulk will be als sufficient as ye samyne was subt. be ye sd Magrats and Counsell.—*Extractum*

“ G. ANDERSONE.”

VI.—CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION AND GENERAL RATIFICATION OF THE LETTER OF GUILDRY GRANTED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF GLASGOW, 1684.

" TO ALL AND SUNDRIE whom it effeirs and to whose knowledge thir presents shall come, ARTHOUR, By the Divine Providence, Archbishop of Glasgow, Undoubted and Lawfull Superior of the Lordship, Baronie, and Regalitie of Glasgow, GREETING, Witt ye us to have ratified, approvin, and confirmit, and be the tenor of this present Charter, WEE, for us and our successors, Archbishops of Glasgow, ratifies, approves, and perpetuallie confirms to and in favours of the MALT MEN Calling of Glasgow and y^e. successors the Letter of Gildrie in the said Brugh, whilke is of the date the Saxt day of February, in the year of our LORD One thousand six hundreth and fyve years, in swa far as concernes the said Calling allenarly, and ane Act of the Magistrats and Toun Counsell of Glasgow for the tym, Granted in y^e. favours of the date the Twentie fyft day of March in anno One thousand six hundreth seaventie and seaven years, In the haill heids, articles, and clauses y^e. in conteaned, And with all and sundrie comodities, liberties, friedomes, easments, priviledges, and righteous pertinents whatsomever perteaning and belonging, or that may anyways be known to pertean and belong, to the said Calling, ALWELL within the CITIE of GLASGOW and precints thereof, as within the Village and Toun of Gorballs, or other bounds whatsomever, To the which they have any former legall title, In all tyme coming, frielie, quietlic, weel, and in peace, butt interruption or impediment : AND WEE Will, Grant, Decern, and Ordaine this, our present generall Charter of Confirmation and Ratification of the said Letter of Gildrie and Act of the said Toun Counsell of Glasgow, of the dates respective foresaid, anent the priviledges and liberties thereof (in swa far as the samen consists with law and justice), to be also valeid, good, effectuell, and sufficient to the said Maltmen Calling and y^e. successors in all tym coming, as if the samen wer at length word by word hereintill insert and ingrossit. WHAIRANENT and anent all other objectiones or propositiones which may or can be alledgit or proposit ag^ainst the validitie of this our present Confirmation and general Ratification, WEE, for us and our successors, Archbishops of Glasgow, hes dispensed, and be the tenor heirof dispenses with for now and ever. [SALVO JURE CUJUSLIBET.] In Witness whereof thir presents (written be John M'Cuir, Wrytter in Glasgow) are subscrievd with our hand, our propper seall is heirto appendit, Att Edinburgh, the Third day of January, One thousand six hundreth fourscoir and four years, Befoir thir witnesses, Robert Stirling, Maltman in Glasgow, and William Guthrie, our Secretarie, Inserter of the dait and Witnesses names.

" ROBERT STIRLING, *Witness.* }
 " WILL. GUTHRIE, *Witness.* }

" ARTH. GLASCUEN."

VII.—CHARTER BY KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY, 1690.

Of date 4th January, 1690, KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY granted a full and ample Charter in favour of the City of Glasgow, confirming all former Charters in favour of the Community, or Guild Brethren, Tradesmen, or any Society or Deaconry within the same ; and THEIR Charter was ratified by Act of Parliament, 14th June, 1690.

The Charter commences with the narrative that "the City of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the Royal Burrows within their ancient Kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the River Clyde." The Act is given in Mr. Crawford's "Sketch," pp. 316, 17.

VIII.—ANNO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ, CAP. XVII., 'ACT FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES OF TRADING IN BURGHS IN SCOTLAND.—[14th May, 1846.]

" I. Whereas in certain Royal and other Burghs in Scotland the Members of certain Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations possess exclusive Privileges of carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, and of carrying

on or exercising certain Trades or Handicrafts, within their respective Burghs ; and such Guilds, Crafts, or Incorporations have corresponding rights, entitling them to prevent Persons not being Members thereof from carrying on or dealing in Merchandize, or from carrying on or exercising such Trades or Handicrafts, within such Burghs : And whereas it has become expedient that such exclusive Privileges and Rights should be abolished : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act all such exclusive Privileges and Rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal in Merchandize, and to carry on or exercise any Trade or Handicraft, in any Burgh or elsewhere in *Scotland*, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild Brother, or a Member of any Guild, Craft, or Incorporation : Provided always, that in lieu of the Stamp Duties of One Pound and Three Pounds now payable on the admission of any Person as a Burgess, or into any Corporation or Company in any Burgh in *Scotland*, for the Enrolment, Entry, or Memorandum thereof in the Court Books, Roll, or Record of such Corporation or Company, there shall from and after the passing of this Act be paid on every such Admission a Stamp Duty of Five Shillings.

" II. And be it enacted, That notwithstanding the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights all such Incorporations as aforesaid shall retain their Corporate Character, and shall continue to be Incorporations, with the same Names and Titles as heretofore ; and nothing herein contained shall anywise affect the Rights and Privileges of such Incorporations, or of the Office-Bearers or Members thereof, except as hereinbefore enacted.

" III. And whereas the Revenues of such Incorporations as aforesaid may in some Instances be affected, and the Number of the Members of such Incorporations may in some Instances diminish, by reason of the Abolition of the said exclusive Privileges and Rights, and it is expedient that Provision should be made for facilitating Arrangements suitable to such Occurrences ; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such Incorporation from Time to Time to make all Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Resolutions relative to the Management and Application of its Funds and Property, and relative to the Qualification and Admission of Members, in reference to its altered Circumstances under this Act, as may be considered expedient, and to apply to the Court of Session, by summary Petition, for the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions ; and the said Court, after due Intimation of such Application, shall determine upon the same, and upon any Objections that may be made thereto, by Parties having Interest, and shall interpose the Sanction of the said Court to such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, or disallow the same in whole or in part, or make thereon such Alterations, or adject thereto such Conditions or Qualifications, as the said Court may think fit, and generally shall pronounce such Order in the whole Matter as may to the said Court seem just and expedient ; and such Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions, subject to such Alterations and Conditions as aforesaid, shall be, when the Sanction of the said Court shall have been interposed thereto, valid and effectual and binding on such Incorporations : Provided always, that nothing therein contained shall affect the Validity of any Bye-Laws, Regulations, or Resolutions that may be made by any such Incorporation without the sanction of the said Court, which it would have been heretofore competent for such Incorporation to have made of its own Authority or without such Sanction.

" IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament."

INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1879-80,
WHEN MR. DOUIE'S 1879 CHRONICLES WERE COMPLETED.

Master Court.

JAMES M'INTOSH,	VISITOR.
WILLIAM WEST WATSON,	COLLECTOR.
WILLIAM MACLEAN, JUNR.,	LAST VISITOR.
WILLIAM MACRONE,	LAST COLLECTOR.
FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL.	THOMAS RENTON.
PETER FERGUSON.	WILLIAM SCOTT.
ROBERT ROBIN.	ANDREW MALLOCH BAYNE.
WILLIAM CHERRY.	ALLAN GLEN MAXWELL.
ROBERT DOUIE, LL.B.,	CLERK.
JAMES REID,	OFFICER.

Trades' House Representatives.

THE VISITOR.	PETER FERGUSON.
THE LAST VISITOR.	WILLIAM CHERRY.
FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL.	WILLIAM SCOTT.

GEO. LEDINGHAM,	Delegate for Gorbals Lands.
FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL,	Member of Committee on Trades' House Buildings.
A. M. BAYNE,	School Director.
A. M. BAYNE,	} Keepers of the Keys of the Box.
A. G. MAXWELL,	
THE VISITOR,	A Director of the Old Man's Friend Society.

With right also to present Patients to ROYAL INFIRMARY, WESTERN INFIRMARY, LUNATIC ASYLUM, ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, EYE INFIRMARY, and MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

COMMITTEES.

On Education.

ANDREW MALLOCH BAYNE,	School Director, Convener.
WILLIAM CHERRY,	} From the Master Court.
FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL,	
JOHN C. BROADFOOT,	} From the Craft.
GEORGE LEDINGHAM,	

On Investments.

THE VISITOR.	THE LAST COLLECTOR.
THE LAST VISITOR.	ROBERT ROBIN.
THE COLLECTOR.	FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL.

ADDRESS OF VISITOR WILLIAM STEELE, AFTERWARDS SHERIFF-
SUBSTITUTE OF LANARKSHIRE.—See page 43.

“ Let me now felicitate the Incorporation upon the possession of an official badge so splendid and valuable. The use of such badges has been universal in all ages and in all countries. The earliest and most powerful Monarchies give us the gold ring of the Egyptian Pharaoh as the badge of his own as well as of his delegated authority, and the golden sceptre of the Assyrian Ahasuerus for the token as well of his power as of his clemency. The circling coronal, not less than the ivory throne, has been everywhere adopted as the fit emblem of Kingly Majesty, the coronet and the star are essential appendages of the highest nobility, and in every civilised state the medal and chain will be found the unvarying concomitants of official, and especial corporate, dignity. Other positions suggest other, although analogous, forms of adornments. The Olympic victor, although his name might be inscribed in the records and published to his countrymen, did not consider his triumph complete till crowned with the appropriate wreath : and the ribbon of various hues and pendant cross of multiplied forms have been worn by thousands of gallant breasts as the proudest tokens of daring and desperate service by field and by flood. Civic eminence and excellence in the arts and sciences emulously aspire to similar distinctions ; and the most fitting rewards which the wisdom of those who originated and directed this year's great wonder of the progress of industry and civilisation could bestow upon the deserving was the tender of a medal appropriately inscribed. And even the button of the Mandarin and the vampum belt of the Tawny American will be sneered at only by those who do not consider that, worthless as they may be in themselves, they are nevertheless significant of that which is honourable and illustrious. A feeling so ancient and so widely spread must have its origin in something inherent in the human constitution ; and it is needless to add that, if so inherent, it must be a part of our better nature. The truth is that the desire of official decoration is nothing more or less than the same with that noblest of our natural feelings, the desire of personal distinction, that desire which nerves the hands and strengthens the heart, which polishes the intellect and refines the sentiments, which has produced every achievement of which history may be proud, or over which society may rejoice. It may, perhaps, be thought that such considerations are too high for anything so apparently indifferent as the presentation of the Badge of your Incorporation. It is, indeed, true that the person who for the time is honoured to wear it does not require to perform exploits of a dangerous or exciting kind, either mentally or personally. But, notwithstanding, he is for the time your chief officer and representative, and, as such, he unquestionably has duties to perform of an important and of an honourable character. It is just because of his real or fancied ability to perform these duties that your chief officer is, from time to time, placed in the situation which I have now the honour to hold ; and as that situation is hereby constituted as a mark of your confidence and esteem, it is a distinction which your members anxiously aspire to possess. It is the highest honour in your power, and, whether high or not as compared with others, it is a laudable object to honourable ambition to covet the highest that can be obtained. “ *Monstrari digito præteruntium et dicier hic est.* ” I do therefore think that it is most fitting and proper that the official head for the time of this ancient and honourable Incorporation should have an appropriate distinctive badge, so as thereby to be known from his fellows as the one whom the Incorporation delighted to honour. In your own meetings he would undoubtedly be known by his place alone ; and elsewhere, although undecorated, he might possibly be known by his name ; but the moment the symbol is affixed, there is an end to all dubiety, and he is instantly recognised by that which he himself ought only to be too proud to display. Of myself I will say nothing beyond expressing in one word my great gratification at the circumstance that, from being the present holder of office, I shall be the first to wear this most splendid decoration. I shall trust that however fresh and unsullied its burnish now is, it will pass out of my hands to those of my successors untarnished by a single taint, I will not say of dishonour to you, but even of disfavour from you, and I aspire to see along with you many honourable gentlemen deservedly occupying this chair and displaying the decoration.”

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN IN GLASGOW,

SANCTIONED BY THE COURT OF SESSION, 27th JUNE, 1885, UNDER STATUTE
9 AND 10 VICTORIA, CAP. 17,

WITH CERTAIN ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA.

See page 56.

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THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1884-85,

When Laws and Regulations Sanctioned by the Court of Session.

Master Court.

JOHN M'GREGOR, - - - - -	VISITOR.
GEO. B. YOUNG, - - - - -	COLLECTOR.
ANDREW MALLOCH BAYNE, - - - - -	LAST VISITOR.
MATTHEW BARR, - - - - -	LAST COLLECTOR.
WILLIAM CHERRY.	J. C. BROADFOOT.
WILLIAM MACLEAN, JUNR.	M. M. W. BAIRD.
ROBERT ROBIN.	T. W. W. FLINT.
ROBERT FERGUSON.	WILLIAM SCOTT.
FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, - - - - -	CLERK.
JAMES REID, - - - - -	OFFICER.

Trades' House Representatives.

THE VISITOR.	WILLIAM CHERRY.
THE LAST VISITOR.	ROBERT ROBIN.
WILLIAM MACLEAN, JUNR.	MATTHEW BARR.
JAMES BAYNES, - - -	Delegate for Gorbals Lands.
WILLIAM CHERRY, - - -	Delegate for the Trades' House Buildings.
T. W. W. FLINT, - - -	School Director.
T. W. W. FLINT, - - -	} Key Keepers of the Box.
WILLIAM SCOTT, - - -	
THE VISITOR, - - -	Director of the Old Man's Institution.

COMMITTEES.

On Education.

T. W. W. FLINT, School Director, Convener.		
M. M. W. BAIRD, }	From the Master Court.	JOHN A. STEWART, }
J. C. BROADFOOT, }		ANDREW M'NAIR, }
		From the Craft.

On Finance.

THE VISITOR.	THE LAST VISITOR.
THE COLLECTOR.	THE LAST COLLECTOR.
WILLIAM CHERRY.	

On Young Children and Orphans assisted from Funds.

THE VISITOR.	THE LAST VISITOR.
THE COLLECTOR.	THE LAST COLLECTOR.
ROBERT ROBIN.	

INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN.

MEMORANDUM ON LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

From the time of granting the Letter of Guildry, on 6th February, 1605, or even earlier, till the passing, in 1833, of the Burgh Reform Act, 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 76, the Laws of this Incorporation had to be submitted to the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council of Glasgow, as also to the Trades' House. By the Act of 1833 the control of the Town Council ceased, and, from that date till the enactment for the abolition of the exclusive privileges of trading in Burghs in Scotland in 1846, by the Act 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 17, new Laws, or alteration of Laws, were submitted for the approval of the Trades' House alone. The Trades' House still continue to exercise the right of approving and sanctioning the Laws of the Incorporations, independent of the Act of 1846. The Maltmen, however, by their action in 1852, and again in 1885, have, on both of these occasions, had their Laws sanctioned, not by the Trades' House, but by the Court of Session. The reason probably for adopting this course lies in the circumstance, that between 1846 and 1852, this Incorporation sought to consolidate their Laws, which, up to that time, had been scattered over different Minute Books, and to make certain important alterations and new rules in accordance with the then spirit of the times. Some difficulties, however, arising with the Trades' House in obtaining the approval of these, the Maltmen resolved to take the opinion of eminent Counsel on the question as to whether the changes made by the 1846 Burgh Reform Act affected the position of parties, and to what extent the Members had the privilege of making their own Laws, and also to ascertain what the rights of the Trades' House were on the subject. The opinion was obtained of the then Lord Advocate Rutherford, afterwards Lord Rutherford; T. Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Mackenzie; and John Inglis, the present Lord Justice-General of the Court of Session—a copy of which, with the Queries submitted, is appended hereto.

From a perusal of that opinion, and a careful reading of the Act of 1846, especially sec. 3, it is difficult to conceive how any other solution of the legal sanctioning of the Laws, of this or any of the other Incorporated Trades, can be had otherwise, than by presenting a Summary Petition to the Court of Session.

The Laws of this Incorporation, passed in 1852, were prepared under great difficulties and with much care by a Committee, consisting of the late Sheriff Steele, Messrs. W. W. Mitchell and Simon MacLennan, with the assistance of the then Clerk, Mr. G. R. Tennent. Their draft of the Laws was fully discussed and considered by the Members of the Craft, and ultimately sanctioned by the Court of Session on 25th May, 1852. Probably the best evidence of the worth of these Laws is, that they stood the test of thirty-three years, and that by their proper administration, the affairs of this Incorporation have not only progressively prospered, but been fully opened up to all the Members.

The many changes that have taken place since 1852, and the various new and important subjects affecting the Craft that had to be provided for, required the Incorporation again to re-adjust their Laws; and a Memorial was prepared for the opinion of Counsel for the guidance of Members in the work to be undertaken. That opinion was obtained from Mr. J. P. B. Robertson, now Solicitor-General of Scotland, and Mr. Robert Douie Urquhart, Advocate—a copy of which, with the Memorial, is also appended. Following on this opinion, the former Laws, with their various alterations and

proposed amendments, were consolidated by the Clerk, and submitted early last year to the Master Court, under the Visitorship of Mr. Andrew Malloch Bayne, who held several meetings to revise the same. This revised draft was printed, and a copy sent to each Member. It was afterwards brought under the consideration of a Special General Meeting, held on 3rd July, 1884, and also at the subsequent Lammas Court Meeting in August, when it was unanimously agreed to give the usual six months' notice of proposed alteration on Laws, and to invite the Members who had any suggestions to make on the same to forward them to the Clerk, in order that they might be printed, and the whole disposed of at the proper time. In terms of the notice of motion, in February, 1885, the revision of the Laws was commenced, and several Special General Meetings were held, under the chairmanship of Visitor John M'Gregor, when the same were taken up by the Members, clause by clause, and on 31st March unanimously approved of and passed. At that meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted to have the Laws and Regulations submitted for the sanction of the Court of Session, in terms of the Act of 1846, or to such of these Laws as that Court may approve of; and Visitor John M'Gregor, Last Visitor Andrew Malloch Bayne, Collector George B. Young, Last Collector Matthew Barr, and the Clerk, were appointed a Committee, and authorized and empowered, in carrying out the foregoing resolution, to take whatever steps might be needful to have the necessary legal sanction interposed thereto. A Petition was thereupon prepared by Mr. Thomas Carmichael, S.S.C., Edinburgh, and presented to the First Division of the Court of Session by Mr. George Readman, Advocate. Their Lordships, on 14th May, 1885, "appoint this Petition, with deliverance thereon, to be intimated on the " Walls and in the Minute-Book for eight days, to be served and notified as prayed, and to be " advertised twice in the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper, and ordain all persons interested to lodge " answers, if so advised, within eight days after service and advertisement." No opposition having been made, on 10th June, 1885, "The Lords, having considered the Petition and heard Counsel for the " Petitioners, remit to Mr. George R. Gillespie, Advocate, to consider and revise the new Laws and " Regulations proposed by the Petitioners, and report to the Court his opinion thereon." At the request of Mr. Gillespie, a consultation with the Visitor, Clerk, and Mr. Carmichael took place in Edinburgh, after which, a copy of Mr. Gillespie's Report having been sent to each Member of the Master Court, they held a meeting on 23rd June, 1885, when the same was considered and unanimously approved of.

On the presentation to the Court of this Report, the following Interlocutor was pronounced:—
 " *Edinburgh, 27th June, 1885.*—The Lords having resumed consideration of the Petition, with the
 " Report of Mr. G. R. Gillespie, No. 12 of process, Confirm and Approve of the Laws and Regulations
 " adjusted by Mr. Gillespie, and set forth in the Appendix to said Report, as the Laws and Regulations
 " for the government of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow; and Decern.—(Signed) JOHN
 " INGLIS, *J.P.D.*"

At a Special Meeting of the Master Court, held on 14th July, 1885, it was agreed to print and send to each Member of the Incorporation a copy of the New Laws and Regulations, as sanctioned by the Court of Session, and the other papers herein contained.

FRANC. GIBB DOUGALL, *Clerk.*

GLASGOW, 30th July, 1885.

THE MALTMEN CRAFT IN GLASGOW.

L A W S A N D R E G U L A T I O N S .

*SANCTIONED 27th JUNE, 1885, BY THE COURT OF SESSION, UNDER
STATUTE 9 AND 10 VICTORIA, CAP. 17.*

I.—ENTRANTS.

1. Before the application of any person who wishes to be admitted a Member can be taken into consideration, he must make a declaration of his name, age, craft, &c., agreeably to a printed Form, to be furnished by the Clerk, and returned to him eight days before the next Quarterly Meeting.

2. No person shall be admitted a Member at *far* hand under twenty-one years of age, or under fourteen years of age at *near* hand, or at any but a Quarterly Meeting of the Master Court.

3. All persons admitted as Members of the Incorporation must be Burgesses and Guild Brethren of the Burgh of Glasgow, and must produce their certificates of admission as such at the time of their entry.

4. All Members must have been entered with the Incorporation for a year and a day before any of their relations can be admitted Members at the *near* hand on their account.

5. The parties entitled to enter at the *near* hand shall be the Sons of Members, except as herein-after referred to; and Sons-in-Law, whose Wives are, at the time of their entry, in life. Children of Sons-in-Law by any other marriage than with a Member's Daughter are excluded, and only the first husband of such Daughter is to be held as a Son-in-Law.* All *near* hand Entrants shall pay the sum of Five Guineas of admission money, and compound interest for the period exceeding twenty-five years of age at which the entry is completed, according to Table A appended.

6. The Entry-Money payable by an Entrant at *far* hand shall be according to age and as set forth in the *near* hand entrance Schedule A annexed, together with the additional payment of £105 for so joining. No Applicant at *far* hand shall be admitted above 50 years of age. In the case of applications for admission at *far* hand, the Master Court shall have the power of admission or rejection, subject to this condition, that when the Applicant's age is above 40, the Members of the Incorporation shall ultimately pass or reject the application. The Master Court shall previously submit a Report on the application generally, and with special reference to the contingency of any claim by or through the Applicant, to the Meeting of the Incorporation at which the application shall be considered, and admitted or rejected.

7. The ages of Applicants shall always be reckoned as at the birthday next ensuing after the time of their entry, and, in the event of parties not being able to furnish official certificate of birth, certifying their ages, it shall be in the discretion of the Master Court to require only such proof of the fact as may be considered reasonable in the circumstances.

8. A Declaration shall be taken by Members, prior to their admission, in the following terms, viz. :—

I solemnly and sincerely declare that I shall be a true and faithful Member of the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, into which I am now admitted; and that the Declaration made by me prior to admission is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, consistent with the fact; and that I shall observe

* Letter of Guildry, Section 16.

and obey the Laws and Regulations made, and to be made, for the good government of the Incorporation and funds thereof; and in all other respects shall conduct myself as a faithful Member of the Incorporation; and I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 62, entitled "An Act to Repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of Voluntary and Extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.'"

9. Parties making a false declaration shall, with those founding on them, *ipso facto* forfeit and lose all the privileges of the Craft and have no interest therein.

10. All parties entering the Incorporation shall pay Clerk's and Officer's Fees, being Three Shillings to each.

II.—QUARTER ACCOUNTS.

1. At the General Meeting of the Incorporation, to be held in August, all Members, without distinction, unless they have been exempted as under, shall annually pay One Shilling of Quarter Accounts, and for all arrears, double that rate per annum. No Member, while in arrears to the Incorporation, shall be allowed to vote or be voted upon.

2. Members shall have the power of paying their Quarter Accounts in advance for one or more years, or of redeeming the Accounts on such terms as the Master Court, with the approval of a General Meeting, shall determine. All new Members, on entry, shall pay £1 as redemption money on their Quarter Accounts. These payments are subject to any additional charge which may be made on the Quarter Accounts. Arrears may be paid at any time.

III.—FUNDS.

The Funds belonging to the Incorporation are, and shall be, vested in the Incorporation, for behoof of the Members, and their Widows and Children, as herein expressed, and as provided by the Letter of Guildry dated 6th February, 1605, and according to the usage of the Incorporation, for encouraging, by occasional donations, benevolent institutions and public measures tending to promote the good of the Incorporation and of the community: And the grants for these purposes made from the Funds, and the management and disposal of the Funds, otherwise, shall be exercised by the Master Court and General Meetings, according to the Rules herein contained.

1. No Loan of the Funds shall be made on personal security.

2. The Moneys of the Incorporation shall be invested in the purchase of Lands, Feu-duties, and Ground-annuities, or in the Public Funds; or lent out on first heritable securities, to the extent of not more than two-thirds of the estimated value of the property over which the Loan is granted; or on the security of the Funds of the Trustees of the Glasgow Improvement Trust or of the River Clyde, or the City Corporation of Glasgow, the Glasgow Corporation Redeemable Stock, and the Commissioners under the Glasgow Corporation for supply of Water and Gas, or on the Debentures, Preference Stock, or Mortgages of such Railway Companies in Scotland as shall, for three years preceding the date of the Loans, respectively, have paid dividends on their ordinary stock or shares at a rate of not less than three per cent., or in any of the investments sanctioned by the 3rd section of the Trusts Act, 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 63).

3. It shall not be competent to lend any portion of the Funds to any Member of the Incorporation, in any shape or form whatever.

* Voluntary affidavits being abolished by Statute, the object is to subject parties making the Statutory Declaration *falsely* to the pains of perjury, and it is necessary for this purpose to observe the form prescribed by Statute.

4. Except by unanimous consent of the Craft, no motion for any grant of Money from the Funds of the Incorporation, exceeding £50, shall be entertained, unless a notice of the same, stating the amount of the proposed grant, has been tabled and read at a previous Meeting.

5. No portion of the Funds shall be expended, unless such expenditure has been previously agreed to at a regularly-constituted Meeting, whether general or of the Master Court, as the case may be, and entered in the minutes.

6. No investment shall be made in the purchase of Land until the same has been brought specially before a General Meeting of the Incorporation, of which due notice shall have been given, and unless the same has been agreed to by at least two-thirds of the Members present.

IV.—PENSIONERS.

1. Pensioners shall be admitted and enrolled only at the Quarterly Meetings of the Master Court, the applications being lodged with the Clerk eight days previous to the Meetings, and no Member, or his Widow or Child, shall be entitled to demand a Pension or pecuniary aid as a matter of right.

2. All applications for Pensions and Precepts shall be lodged with the Clerk, and be presented by him to the Master Court, who shall examine into the validity of said applications.

3. The sole power is vested in the Master Court to grant or refuse Pensions, or to raise or reduce them; but subject always to the control of General Meetings.

4. Before the Petition of any Applicant can be taken into consideration, it must be accompanied by his or her Declaration, stating the ground of claim, age, residence, means of support, detailed income from every source, &c., as per printed Schedule to be furnished by the Clerk.

5. The merits of each case shall be minutely and carefully investigated, and aid shall be given from the Funds only to the really necessitous and deserving, and only during the pleasure of the Master Court.

6. Pensioners shall be restricted to the following indigent classes :—

1st, Members.

2d, The Widows of Members, so long as they remain unmarried.

3d, Their Fatherless Children (other than married Daughters), until the youngest attain an age not exceeding fifteen years, except in cases of extreme indigence or infirmity, which shall be dealt with by a special vote in the particular case from time to time.*

4th, Unmarried Fatherless Daughters in necessitous circumstances.

7. Not more than one class shall be admitted and enrolled at one time under the same claim—that is to say, that when and so long as a Member or his Widow is enrolled, his children shall not be enrolled, and *vice versa*; nor shall the children collectively receive more than the parent would have done; nor shall any Pension or Precept be awarded until the expiry of five years after the admission of the person in respect of whose membership the aid is asked.

8. As the services rendered by the Visitors are *gratuitous*, a distinction, in the discretion of the Master Court, shall be made between the indigent of their class and of the Members generally.

9. Any Applicant who is proved to have made a false declaration, knowingly, shall thereby forfeit all right and interest in, and shall cease to be a Member of, or have any claim on the Incorporation.

10. Pensioners shall be paid five times yearly, in advance, payment being made either in the Trades' House, or elsewhere (within the city of Glasgow), at the option of the Collector for the time.

11. On the death of a Pensioner, intimation and proof thereof shall forthwith be given to the Clerk, and thereupon a sum not exceeding Five Guineas may be allowed for Funeral Expenses, and shall be paid by the Collector to the party named by the Clerk.

* Married Daughters are thus absolutely excluded. The restriction here applies to age.

12. A Declaration, for the information of the Master Court, shall be made yearly by each Pensioner, between the 1st and 15th day of May, agreeably to printed Schedule, to be furnished by the Clerk.

13. Thereafter the Master Court shall visit the Pensioners, and investigate into their circumstances, and report the result, in writing, to a Meeting of their number, to be called to revise the roll and decide upon the propriety of continuing the aid. If any Pensioner should be resident at a distance from Glasgow, it shall be in the power of the Master Court to obtain information otherwise as may seem best to them.

14. The Widow of a Member marrying shall cease to enjoy any privilege from the Incorporation.

15. Pensions shall vary in amount according to the *merits* and *necessities* of each case, and, being originally granted on this principle, they may be afterwards continued, reduced, or augmented yearly, in the discretion of the Master Court.

16. Pensions or Precepts may be paid, in the discretion of the Master Court, to any Applicant furth of the United Kingdom.

V.—EDUCATION.

I.—JUNIOR, SECONDARY OR TECHNICAL.

1. All applications for the benefits of Education must be made to the Clerk who will furnish the applicant with a printed Schedule, which shall be filled up and returned to him.

2. Members, Members' Children, and Grandchildren may be eligible to be admitted to the benefits of Junior, Secondary or Technical Education, including Evening Classes, as also to the Bursaries for males and females.

3. No one shall be entitled to demand Educational aid of any kind as a right.

4. The grants for Junior, Secondary or Technical Education, including Evening Classes, shall be under the control of the Education Committee, who shall have the power of giving, withholding, or withdrawing the privileges conferred, of fixing the schools to be attended, also, of framing such regulations, with consent of the Craft, as may be necessary.

5. The Education Committee shall annually in July make a Report to the Incorporation, to be printed and issued along with the circular calling the Lammas Meeting, specifying the number of scholars and the amount expended. The Minutes of the Education Committee shall be read to the Master Court.

II.—BURSARIES.

1. Six Bursaries of £16 each per annum, for the Higher Education of three Male and Three Female Students at a University, College, Technical or other Educational Establishment approved of by the Master Court, may be awarded as hereinafter provided.

2. An advertisement shall be published in two of the Glasgow newspapers, inviting candidates to lodge their applications with the Clerk not later than ten days before the Meeting of the Master Court at which the same are to be considered.

3. Applications shall be disposed of at any of the Stated Meetings of the Master Court, or at any Special Meeting thereof, called for that purpose by the Visitor.

4. The Master Court shall be vested with the absolute power of granting, refusing, or otherwise dealing with these Bursaries, and also of framing such regulations, with the consent of the Craft, as may be necessary.

5. Bursaries shall be granted from year to year, and may be tenable for four years, but not longer, unless under very exceptional circumstances. The Master Court shall have power to suspend any of the Bursars should they see fit.

6. Before the first payment for the year of the Bursary is made, the person or persons appointed shall exhibit to the Collector their Class Tickets, and before the second payment is made they shall send to the Collector, to be laid before the Master Court, their certificates of progress and attendance,

7. The Education Committee and Master Court shall have power to examine the applicants for Education and Bursaries, or to obtain the services of a competent examiner for that purpose to assist them.

VI.—OFFICE-BEARERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The affairs of the Incorporation generally, and in so far as not restricted by the Incorporation, shall be managed by—

1. The MASTER COURT, which shall consist of twelve Members, viz.:—The VISITOR, the COLLECTOR, and the last VISITOR, the last COLLECTOR, *ex officio*, and EIGHT MASTERS, five being a quorum.
2. SIX REPRESENTATIVES IN THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW, of whom the Visitor for the time being, and his immediate predecessor in office, shall always be two, *ex officio*.
3. A DELEGATE FOR THE TRADES' HOUSE BUILDINGS, belonging jointly to the Trades' House and to this Incorporation, and certain of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.
4. A DELEGATE FOR THE LANDS OF GORBALS, belonging jointly to the Trades' House and to this Incorporation, and certain of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.
5. A SCHOOL DIRECTOR, who shall be a Member of the Master Court.
6. TWO KEEPERS OF THE KEYS OF THE BOX OF THE INCORPORATION.
7. The EDUCATION COMMITTEE shall consist of Five Members (three a quorum), viz.:—The School Director, two Members from the Craft, one of whom to retire annually; and two Members from the Master Court, one of whom to retire annually. The Committee to appoint their own Convener. The Members retiring to be eligible for re-election.
8. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, three a quorum, elected by Master Court.
9. COMMITTEE ON ORPHAN CHILDREN, three a quorum, elected by Master Court.
10. A CLERK.
11. AN OFFICER.

VII.—DUTIES AND POWERS OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

1. MASTER COURT:—

- (1) The duty of the MASTER COURT shall be to manage generally the affairs of the Incorporation, collect and preserve the Funds, and dispose of these with the strictest economy, subject to the control herein prescribed, and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations herein contained, and that may from time to time be enacted by the Incorporation for their government, to make up at their stated meetings the Rolls or Pension Lists, for the guidance of the Collector in paying the Pensioners of the Incorporation; and annually, at a special meeting, to be held for that purpose not later than the first Thursday of September, to examine the securities and audit the Accounts of the Collector's intromissions for the preceding financial year, along with the Committee of the Incorporation to be chosen for that purpose at the General Meeting, to be held in the month of August. An Abstract of the Accounts, showing the Revenue and Expenditure, together with an account of the Capital Stock and Balance, showing the Profits and Debts due to and by the Incorporation, shall be docketed as correct, printed, and circulated among the Members, along with the circulars calling the Meeting for the Annual Election.
- (2) The expense of the Annual Dinner of the Incorporation shall not exceed £50, and be under the charge of the Master Court.
- (3) The VISITOR shall act as Chairman of all Meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, and Committees, and, in his absence, the late Visitor, whom failing, the Collector shall act in his place; and failing them, the Meeting shall elect a Chairman for the time being by a majority of votes, the Member present standing first on the roll having a casting vote in the event of equality, and the Visitor or the person acting as Chairman for the time shall, besides a deliberative vote, have also a casting vote.

- (4) 1. The COLLECTOR shall pay the Pensioners and manage the whole Cash Transactions of the Incorporation ; keep exact, regular, and distinct accounts of his intromissions, and, if required, submit these accounts, along with the vouchers thereof, to the Master Court, for the purpose of being examined by them at their Meetings, and shall submit the same annually, for the purpose of examination and audit, to the Master Court and the Committee to be appointed by the General Meeting of the Incorporation in August, and, if required, shall also exhibit the same to the General Meeting in September, along with the Report of such Committee.
 2. The intromissions of the person holding the office of Collector shall be guaranteed to the extent of £500, at the expense of the Incorporation, either by private cautioners, or in one of the Associations formed for such purposes.
 3. The Collector shall not retain in his hands more than £100 at any one time ; and all funds of the Incorporation, not secured by investment, shall be lodged in a bank, to be selected by the Master Court from time to time, in name of the Incorporation, and not drawn out except by cheques, signed jointly by the Visitor and Collector.
- (5) The KEEPERS OF THE KEYS OF THE BOX shall examine into the security of the Records and documents of the Incorporation, but that only in presence of the Master Court, and shall attend on all necessary occasions to open the Box, and shall from time to time report to the Master Court as to the safe custody of such records and documents.
- (6) The CLERK shall give the Incorporation and the Master Court his best advice in all matters affecting the interests of the Incorporation ; keep records of applications for admission into the Incorporation, for Pecuniary Benefits, for Education, and of the Death of Pensioners ; and issue notices intimating the time, place, and purposes of all Meetings of the Incorporation, and Master Court, and Committees ; attend all such Meetings ; keep regular and distinct records of their whole proceedings, and engross them in the Minute-Books, which shall be duly authenticated by the subscription of the Visitor, or the person acting as Chairman of such Meeting in his absence.
- (7) The OFFICER, whom failing, the CLERK, shall post the notices calling Meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, or Committees, and shall attend the whole Meetings of the Incorporation, Master Court, or Committees, and, if required, shall also attend the Collector in paying the Pensioners.
2. The REPRESENTATIVES TO THE TRADES' HOUSE shall watch over the interests of the Incorporation, in all matters affecting them, that may be brought before the House ; and act, to the best of their judgment, in promoting the well-being of the Convenery, and the advantage of all concerned.
3. The DELEGATE FOR THE TRADES' HOUSE BUILDINGS shall represent and support the interest of the Incorporation, in all matters brought before the Delegates chosen by the Trades' House and the other Incorporated Trades interested.
4. The DELEGATE FOR THE LANDS OF GORBALS shall watch over the interests of the Incorporation, in all matters affecting them that are brought before the Delegates appointed by the Trades' House and Incorporated Trades interested in these Lands, and act, to the best of his judgment, in managing the same for the good of all concerned.
5. The SCHOOL DIRECTOR and a COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION shall consider, and either grant or refuse the applications for Education.
6. The whole OFFICE-BEARERS in the Incorporation shall at all times be subject to the control of General Meetings, and their services, unless in so far as otherwise herein directed, shall be gratuitous ; and, on acceptance of their several offices, they shall engage, by solemn declaration, in terms of the Statute, as aforesaid, to perform faithfully the duties devolved upon them.
7. The CLERK and OFFICER shall be paid from the Corporate Funds such annual salary, or other remuneration, for their services, as the Incorporation may consider to be just and reasonable. In the

event of the retirement of the Clerk, in consequence of bad health or old age, such retiring allowance may be given as the Incorporation may sanction.

VIII.—MEETINGS OF THE INCORPORATION AND MASTER COURT.

1. Four Stated General Meetings of the Incorporation shall be held yearly. The Visitor shall have power to call Special General Meetings of his own accord; and he shall be bound, on written requisition by at least ten Members, to call such Meetings forthwith,—not less than four days' previous notice being always given of all Meetings of the Incorporation.

2. At all Meetings of the Incorporation, whether stated or special, twenty-one Members shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Stated General Meetings of the Incorporation shall be held annually as follows, viz. :—

(1) One on the first Friday after the 15th day of September, yearly, for the election of Office-Bearers and for receiving and considering the Report of the Audit of the Collector's Account of Intromissions.

(2) One on the first Thursday of February, May, and August, or within eight days thereafter, as the Visitor may decide.

4. At the foresaid meeting to be held in August, a Committee of three Members shall be appointed to examine, along with the Master Court, the Securities in which the Funds of the Incorporation are invested, as also to audit the Accounts of the Collector's Intromissions with and disbursements from the Funds of the Incorporation, for the financial year ending as on the day of election, all in terms of Law VII., Article 1, and shall append thereto a docket setting forth that the same are correct, and, failing the attendance of any Members of such Committee, the Master Court may do so; and, upon the said Account being found to be correct, and approved of by the Meeting in September for receiving and considering the Report of such audit, the Collector shall, by an entry in the Minutes of that Meeting, be discharged of his whole intromissions with the Incorporation Funds during the period embraced in said Account, which discharge shall be a sufficient exoneration to him of the same.

5. Five Stated Meetings of the Master Court (exclusive of the Special Meeting for auditing the Collector's Accounts in terms of Law VII., Article 1) shall be held annually in the week before the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November, or within eight days thereafter, and upon the third Thursday of December.

6. All Meetings, whether of the Incorporation or of the Master Court, shall be held within the Trades' House of Glasgow, or such other convenient place as shall be fixed by the Visitor, at such convenient hours as he may appoint.

7. All notices calling General Meetings shall be printed, and posted by the Officer, failing whom, the Clerk, to Members, in so far as resident within the United Kingdom and their addresses known. The General Meetings in August and September shall also be notified by one advertisement in three of the Glasgow newspapers.

IX.—ANNUAL RETURNS.

Printed returns shall be made yearly, by the Master Court, of the Office-Bearers, Members, and number of the new Pensioners added during the past year, number of School Children, together with a summary of the changes which have occurred during the year, and a copy of the same transmitted to each Member, along with the Notices calling the Stated Meeting of the Incorporation in February. The names of new Pensioners shall be read over at the Meeting of the Incorporation next ensuing the date of their admission.

X.—ELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF OFFICE-BEARERS, AND MODE OF VOTING.

1. The whole Office-Bearers in the Incorporation shall, except in so far as otherwise provided, be

elected annually, at the foressaid General Meeting in September, by the votes of the Members present, in the following order, viz. : —

- (1) The Visitor.
- (2) The Collector.
- (3) School Director.
- (4) Master Court.
- (5) Representatives to the Trades' House.
- (6) Delegate for the Trades' House Buildings.
- (7) Delegate for the Gorbals Lands.
- (8) Keepers of the Keys of the Box.
- (9) Clerk.
- (10) Officer.

2. It shall not be competent for any Member to hold office in this Incorporation who, at the time, is an Office-Bearer in the Merchants' House, or in any of the other Incorporated Trades of Glasgow.*

* The words "in the Merchants' House, or" were deleted unanimously by the General Meeting of the Craft held on 12th August, 1891.

3. The Visitor shall always be a Member of the Master Court at the time of his election, and shall have previously held the office of Collector, and been honourably discharged of his intromissions. No person shall be elected as Collector unless he has served one year as a Master. The term of holding office as Visitor and Collector shall be one year, except as hereinafter provided.

4. The Visitor and Collector shall be eligible for re-election for one year, and, in the event of either or both being re-elected, then the last Visitor and last Collector shall continue to hold their respective offices *ex officio* for the same period.

5. No person shall be elected an Office-Bearer of the Incorporation, or a Representative to the Trades' House, unless he is a duly-enrolled Member *qua* Maltman, and free from debt to it at the time.

6. The last Visitor and last Collector shall be constituent Members of the Master Court for one year subsequent to the usual period of vacating these offices; and the last Visitor shall, in the same manner and for the same period, represent the Incorporation in the Trades' House.

7. At the Lammas Court in August, a List of Persons other than those who hold their appointment *ex officio* shall be nominated for the various offices in the Incorporation. This List shall be printed and sent to every Member, along with the intimation calling the Election Meeting. The Members shall hand in, personally, said List to the Clerk on the day of Election, within the Trades' House, or other place of Meeting, between the hours of Two and Three o'Clock, marking thereon for whom they Vote. At the Meeting in August, Two or more Members from the Incorporation shall be appointed to act along with the Visitor and Clerk as Scrutineers on the day of Election.

8. The Representatives to the Trades' House and Delegate for the Gorbals Lands do not require to be Members of the Master Court at the time of their appointment, but may be chosen from the qualified Roll. The Delegate for the Trades' House Buildings, being one of the Trades' House Representatives, and the Keepers of the Keys of the Box, shall always be Members of the Master Court at the time of their appointment to, and while they hold these offices.

9. The Visitor or Chairman of the Meeting for the time being shall decide on the mode of Voting at all Meetings of the Incorporation, other than the General Meeting for Election of Office-Bearers.

XI.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS TO VOTE AND BE VOTED UPON.

1. No Member shall be qualified to vote or be voted upon for any office, or in any other affair of the Incorporation, who has not attained the age of majority; who has not been a Member of the Incorporation for a year and day previous to the day of election; or who is a Pensioner on the Incorporation or Trades' House.

2. No Member of the Incorporation shall be entitled, either as such Member or as an Office-Bearer, to a voice or vote in regard to any pecuniary transaction between him and the Incorporation, or wherein he is himself personally interested.

XII.—VACANCIES—HOW SUPPLIED.

1. In the event of any vacancies occurring in any offices in the Master Court, other than those of Visitor and Collector, between one ordinary time of election and another, the same shall be filled up by the Master Court till the next Annual Election.

2. In the event of any vacancies occurring in the other offices of the Incorporation, such vacancies shall, at the first Stated Meeting of the Incorporation after the time at which they may occur, or at a Special Meeting, to be called for the purpose by the Visitor or late Visitor, be supplied by elections, conducted in the same manner as those by which the offices so becoming vacant were originally filled.

3. The persons to be so chosen by the Master Court and Incorporation, respectively, shall take the places of their predecessors in office.

XIII.—AMENDMENTS ON LAWS.

No alteration or amendment shall be made in the Laws hereby enacted, and no new Law shall be adopted, unless notice thereof shall be given at a General Meeting of the Incorporation at least six months prior to the time of holding the General Meeting of the Trade at which the subject is to be taken into consideration; and no Laws shall be altered or annulled without the consent of two-thirds of the Members present, convened for the special purpose.

TABLE OF NEAR HAND ENTRANCE MONEY.—
SCHEDULE A.

Age next Birth day.	Amount.	Age next Birth day.	Amount.
25	£5 5 0	48	£18 4 0
26	5 11 3	49	19 3 3
27	5 17 9	50	20 3 6
28	6 4 6	51	21 4 9
29	6 11 9	52	22 7 0
30	6 16 3	53	23 10 3
31	7 7 3	54	24 14 9
32	7 15 9	55	26 0 6
33	8 4 6	56	27 7 6
34	8 13 9	57	28 15 9
35	9 3 6	58	30 5 6
36	9 13 9	59	31 16 9
37	10 4 3	60	33 9 6
38	10 15 6	61	35 4 0
39	11 7 3	62	37 0 3
40	11 19 9	63	38 18 3
41	12 12 9	64	40 18 0
42	13 6 6	65	42 19 9
43	14 1 0	66	45 3 9
44	14 16 0	67	47 10 0
45	15 11 9	68	49 18 6
46	16 8 3	69	52 9 3
47	17 5 9	70	55 2 9

BYE-LAWS.

APPENDIX A.—EDUCATION, JUNIOR, SECONDARY OR TECHNICAL.

1. The Applicants, on admission, shall attend a Board School, or such other Educational Institution as the Committee may approve of. Applicants must have passed the Fifth Standard, unless in such very exceptional cases as the Master Court may sanction.

2. The Education of such applicants shall be progressive; and they shall, before fees are paid, present themselves to the Committee, if required, with their certificates, for approval.

3. The Craft will fix the number of applicants the Committee shall admit to the privilege of receiving Junior, Secondary or Technical Education—the appointment to be tenable for a period not exceeding four years.

4. Fees, not exceeding £4 per annum, if expended, shall be allowed to approved applicants, and shall be paid by the Collector to the Parents or Guardians, on production of the discharged receipts. If not applied for on the days to be fixed by the Collector or School Director, all claims for repayment may be forfeited.

APPENDIX B.—BURSARIES.

1. The Applicants shall be required to fill up a Schedule containing the following particulars, viz. :—

(1) Name.

(2) Age, with Certificate.

(3) What is the relationship of the Applicant to the Member of this Incorporation in whose right this application is made, and is he connected with any of the other thirteen Incorporated Trades of Glasgow?

(4) What education has Applicant received, and where?

(5) What is the Applicant's object in applying for the Bursary, with a view to ulterior studies or pursuits?

(6) What are the circumstances in life of the parents, or other near relations on whom Applicant is dependent?

NOTE.—With this Schedule Applicants must produce certificates from their Teachers of their abilities and general propriety of conduct and moral character.

QUERIES

TO

LORD ADVOCATE RUTHERFURD, T. MACKENZIE, AND JOHN INGLIS, ADVOCATES,
FOR THEIR OPINIONS.

1. It is competent to, and within the power of, the Incorporation, to make the proposed changes and alterations in their Laws and Regulations?

2. In the event of Counsel answering the preceding Query in the affirmative, then he will please advise the Memorialists whether they are entitled to proceed and procure such Laws and Regulations, sanctioned in terms of the Statute, without previously submitting them to the Trades' House of Glasgow for approval?

3. If it shall appear to Counsel that they are entitled to do so, he will be so good as to advise the Memorialists what proceedings they ought to adopt in order to procure the sanction and confirmation of the Court of Session under the Statute above referred to?

OPINION.

1. We are of opinion that, although the Incorporation have not power to enact the proposed new Laws *proprio vigore*, they may competently, under the authority of 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 17, sec. 3, apply to the Court of Session to authorise such alterations in their Bye-Laws, both as regards the administration of their Funds and the qualification and admission of Members. With a view to such an application, the initiatory step, of considering and approving the new Laws, has been competently and regularly taken by the Incorporation.

2. We do not think that it is at all necessary, as preliminary to such an application to the Court of Session, that the proposed new Laws should be submitted to the Trades' House of Glasgow for approval. Nor would the approval of that body, if obtained, at all supersede the necessity of an application to the Court of Session, without whose sanction, we apprehend, the alterations cannot be made.

3. The proper form of procedure is by a Petition, in which we should recommend the Memorialists not to pray for service upon any particular body or person, but generally for such intimation or service as the Court may see fit to order.

The Opinion of

(Signed)	AND. RUTHERFURD.
(..)	T. MACKENZIE.
(..)	JOHN INGLIS.

EDINBURGH, 13th October, 1847.

MEMORIAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INCORPORATION OF MALTMEN
FOR THE OPINION OF COUNSEL.

The Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, at an early period, possessed the exclusive right and privilege of making Malt within the Burgh. The records of the Incorporation, prior to the end of the sixteenth century, appear to have been lost. The Constitution of this Corporation, however, seems to have been settled, along with that of the Merchants' House and Trades' House of Glasgow, by a decreo-arbitral, pronounced in a Submission between the Burgesses of the Merchants' rank and those of the Trades' rank, on the 6th of February, 1605, commonly called the Letter of Guildry, and which Letter of Guildry ^a was ratified and confirmed, *inter alia*, by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, dated the 11th day of September in the year 1672, and its rights and privileges have also been recognised and confirmed by various other public documents, which need not here be noticed.^b

The exclusive right and privilege above referred to was abolished by the Statute 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 17, intituled "An Act for the Abolition of the Exclusive Privilege of Trading in Burghs of "Scotland," where it is enacted by Section first "that, from and after the passing of this Act, all such "exclusive privileges and rights shall cease, and it shall be lawful for any person to carry on or deal "in merchandise, and to carry on or exercise any trade or handicraft in any Burgh and elsewhere in "Scotland, without being a Burgess of such Burgh, or a Guild Brother, or a Member of any Guild "Craft or Incorporation."

By the second Section of the Statute it is provided "that, notwithstanding the abolition of the "said exclusive privileges and rights, all such Incorporations as aforesaid shall retain their corporate "character, and shall continue to be Incorporations, with the same names and titles as heretofore, and "nothing herein contained shall anywise affect the rights and privileges of such Incorporations, or of "the Office-Bearers or Members thereof," except as regards the abolition of the said exclusive privileges.

^a A print of the Letter of Guildry will be found in Sketch of the Trades' House by Crawford, Appendix No. IX., p. 296, herewith laid before Counsel; also in the Appendix hereof.

^b See first Edition Chronicles of the Maltmen, by R. Douie, pp. 151 to 161.

By the third Section of the Statute, provision is made whereby Corporations may make Bye-Laws suitable to their altered circumstances, subject to the approbation of the Court of Session.

On account of the altered circumstances, resulting from the passing of the said Statute 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 17, and in virtue of the powers therein conferred, the Members of the Incorporation, under their Minute of 19th May, 1851, appointed a Committee for the purpose of procuring the sanction of the Supreme Court to the Laws and Regulations adopted by the Incorporation, of dates 8th April and 19th May, 1851—to which Laws and Regulations the Lords of Council and Session interponed their sanction and authority by decree dated the 25th day of May, 1852. These sanctioned Rules and Regulations, with other additions and alterations since made, and appended thereto, is the authority under which the Incorporation is now managed—a copy of which is now laid before Counsel.^c

Counsel will notice that Law I.^d treats of Entrants—setting forth who are entitled to enter, and under what conditions. See also Appendix Nos. I. and IV.^e Law II.^f treats of Quarter Accounts payable by Members. Law III.^g in its preamble, states—“That the Funds belonging to the Incorporation are and shall be vested in the Incorporation for behoof of the Members and their Widows and Children, as herein expressed, and as provided by the Letter of Guildry dated 6th February, 1605, and, according to the usage of the Incorporation, for encouraging, by occasional donations, benevolent institutions and public measures tending to promote the good of the Incorporation and of the Community, and the grants for these purposes made from the Funds, and the management and disposal of the Funds otherwise, shall be exercised by the Master Court and General Meetings, according to the Rules herein contained.”

The provision above referred to as made by the Letter of Guildry, and to which Counsels' attention is herewith drawn, may be said to be contained in (1) Section 22,^h which sets forth that “all that is gotten and received from any Craftsmen and their assistants, who shall enter Guild Brother, shall be applied to their hospital and decayed Brethern of the Craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancement of the commonwell of the Burgh, and that by the Deacon-Convener, with advice of the rest of the Deacons.”ⁱ (2) Section 48 of said Letter of Guildry^j grants, to certain parties of the Maltmen Incorporation, “liberty to make or sell malt,” and those so using the trade “shall pay certain monies to be bestowed upon the decayed brethern.” (3) Section 52 of said Letter of Guildry^k provides that certain payments shall be made “for every making of malt,” and “that every Mealman shall pay for every crop or kiln of corn;” which payments shall be applied to the “well of their decayed brethern.”

Law IV.^l treats of Pensioners, to which Counsels' attention is specially directed, more particularly to that part of Section 9 which instructs “payment being made either in the Trades' Hall or elsewhere within the City of Glasgow;” also to that part of Section 11 which states that “Pensioners shall be visited at least once a year by the Master Court;” also to that part of Section 12 which requires that “a declaration shall be made yearly by each Pensioner, between 10th and 20th June,” &c.

It will be seen from the list of the Members herewith submitted that many of those reside not only immediately outwith the city, but in many parts of Scotland; also in England, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, the United States, and Canada, &c.

^c See page 162, first Edition Chronicles of the Maltmen, by R. Douie.

^d Page 162, do.

^e Pages 179 and 182, do.

^f Page 164, do.

^g Page 164, do.

^h Crawford's Sketch, page 303.

ⁱ This Section, on account of mentioning the Deacon-Convener, must have special reference to the Trades' House; yet, as will be seen from quotations under Law III., its terms have been adopted by the Maltmen.

^j Crawford, page 311.

^k Crawford, page 312.

^l See first Edition of Chronicles, page 166.

Some of those Members, as also Widows and Children of Members resident as above, have made application for pensions or precepts from the Funds. Doubts have been expressed by some parties as to the power of the Incorporation to send their pensions to foreign countries or beyond the community of the City of Glasgow, or at least out of Scotland; and it has been suggested that the granting of such pensions or precepts is *ultra vires* of the Memorialists under the Letter of Guildry and the Laws and Regulations foreshadowed.

Applications for admission to the Incorporation by Sons and Sons-in-Law of Members have at times been considered, though these have been resident at the time abroad, on their getting presented a signed declaration, their burgh ticket, certificate of age, proof of identity, and who, having paid their entry money and other fees, have, in terms of the Minutes, been "declared to be enrolled as Members of the Incorporation *qua* Maltmen, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging, but only on condition of his, at some future Meeting of the Master Court, making the declaration required by Law I., Art. 7, which is not now made in consequence of being abroad."

Instances, too, have arisen where a *Widower* B, not a Maltman, having a family by a deceased wife or wives, marries a Maltman's daughter A, and in virtue of this latter marriage, B enters and becomes a Member of this Incorporation as a Son-in-Law. A year and a day elapses, and, B being now a full or free Member, that family of his, whose mother had no connection with the Maltmen, apply to be admitted—the Sons in right of their father B, and the Sons-in-Law in right of their Father-in-Law B.

There is a further case where A, the daughter of a Maltman, becomes the wife of B, who, in virtue of his being a Son-in-Law of a Member, joins the Incorporation. In course of time, however, marriage difficulties occur, and A is divorced from B—she having been found by the Court guilty of adultery. What, so far as this Incorporation is concerned, would be the legal right of parties, and would the rights of parties be altered supposing B to have been the offending party?

Counsel will be pleased to consider the foregoing Memorial, and favour the Memorialists with an opinion thereon.

QUERIES.

1. Have the Memorialists the power, or have they not the power, of giving pensions or precepts from their Funds to such Members or Widows and Children who may be resident outwith the Burgh or City of Glasgow, but in Scotland or England; and what, if any, powers have they to send aid to such applicants should they be resident abroad?

2. Is it within the powers of the Memorialists to admit Sons and Sons-in-Law, who may be abroad, in the manner set forth in the foregoing Memorial, taking their declaration on their coming to this country? and Counsel will be pleased to advise the Memorialists if any of the privileges of the Incorporation would descend to their families in the event of such Son or Son-in-Law dying after a year and a day, but not having made the declaration required by Law I., Art. 7.

3. (1) Are the Memorialists bound to admit Sons or Sons-in-Law, by a previous marriage, of a Member, whose own right only came through the subsequent marriage of a Maltman's Daughter, and would they be within their legal rights in refusing to admit such as Members? (2) Counsel might also state what would be the legal rights, if any, of the Children of a Maltman's Daughter whose Husband died and did not join the Incorporation—the Widow afterwards marrying a person who either was or became a Maltman. (3) Can the privilege of becoming a Member of this Incorporation be claimed by as many Husbands as a Daughter of a Member of this Craft may marry?

4. (1) Should A, after she had been divorced, marry again, could her subsequent Husband or Husbands demand admission as Sons-in-Law of a Member? and (2) Would B's rights as a Member be in any way affected, supposing the cases to occur as stated in the Memorial?

5. Counsel will please advise the Memorialists on any point generally that may occur to them in connection with the above Memorial and Queries.

OPINION.

1. We assume that the Incorporation recognise the proposition that, under their present Laws, it would be competent for a Member to object to any payment of pension which, if made, would be in disregard of Law IV., secs. 9, 11, and 12.

We, therefore, understand the Query in this sense—Is it in accordance with the Charter and usage of the Incorporation, as modified by the Act of 1846, 9 Vict., cap. 17, to send pensions (1) outwith the boundaries of the Burgh, but within the United Kingdom; and, if so, then (2), to the colonies or foreign countries?

The Charter of the Incorporation is the Letter of Guildry^m ratified by Parliament.ⁿ

By the Letter of Guildry^o the exclusive privilege of making malt within the Burgh of Glasgow was given (or, more correctly, confirmed) to the Incorporation, and along with it the obligation to make provision for the poor, or at least the deserving poor of the Craft.

The Act of 1846, sec. 3, abolished the exclusive privileges, and, to meet the altered circumstances which this change would bring about, conferred on the Incorporation wider discretionary powers, under control of the Court of Session, in the management of their funds.

Prior to 1846 the Incorporation was a local public body, with this right and resulting obligation delegated to it by the State. Locality was a necessary feature of a Craft Guild, as much, we think, with regard to the support of the poor Members as with regard to the trading rights. The State virtually adopted the Incorporations as part of the national economy for the support of the poor, the boundaries of the privileges being also those of the obligations of each Incorporation. The words of the Ratification of the Letter of Guildry are very explicit:—"Therefore His Majesty, with the express advice of the Estates of Parliament, ratifies, confirms, and approves of the said Guildry decret^p and agreement, whereby the said Merchants and Crafts have lived peaceably and in good order, and the said Merchants and Crafts have met and made orderly contributions for the maintenance of the poor." The Letter of Guildry, sec. 13, even gave the Dean of Guild and his Council "power to raise taxation on the Gild Brethern for the welfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed Gild Brethern, their wives, children, and servants;" and that the Legislature regarded the relief so given to the poor as in some sense State relief is proved by the fact that, in the Act of 1833, 3 and 4 Will., cap. 76, "to amend the laws for the Election of the Magistrates and Councils of the Royal Burghs in Scotland," it is laid down (sec. 1) "that no person shall be entitled to vote . . . who has been a pensioner of any Corporation."

Subsequent, however, to 1846, we think that, as the local privilege and jurisdiction in matters of trade have been abolished, the support of the poor Members has, as a result, also lost its necessarily local character. Notwithstanding that the Deacon-Convener, as head of the Trades' House, is still *ex officio* a Member of the Town Council in Glasgow, 31 and 32 Vict., cap. 108, sec. 10, we are of opinion that the Incorporations are now private bodies—not private to the extent of any one generation of Members being proprietors of the Funds, but to the extent of their having, short of absolute right of property, a very large discretionary power of administration.^q

We think that this discretionary power is intended by the Act of 1846 to be exercised, as far as

^m First Edition of the Chronicles of the Maltmen Craft. pp. 46, 145; Sketch of the Trades' House, p. 296.

ⁿ Sketch, p. 315.

^o Secs. 44 to 54, 11, &c.; Chronicles, 45.

^p Secs. 14, 15, 18.

^q Cases.—Howden v. Corporation of Goldsmiths, 2nd June, 1840, 2 D. 996; 15 F. 1064. Alexander v. Crabb, 17th November, 1842, 5 D. 127; 15 Jur. 15. Morrison v. Fleshers of Edinburgh, 24th November, 1853, 16 D. 86; 26 Jur. 56. Wrights, &c., of Leith, 4th June, 1856, 18 D. 981; 28 Jur. 417. Thomson v. Candlemakers of Edinburgh, 16th March, 1855, 17 D. 765; 27 Jur. 332. Masons, &c., of Haddington, 20th July, 1881, 8 R. 1029. Muir, &c., v. Rodger, &c., 18th November, 1881, 9 R. 119. Grant on Corporations, pp. 4 and 5.

expedient, in accordance with the former nature and usage of the Incorporations, although it may be noticed that no reference is made to the support of poor members.

On the above grounds we come to the opinion that it is competent for the Incorporation of Maltmen to frame Bye-Laws making provision for the payment of pensions to Members or to Widows and Children residing beyond the boundaries of the Burgh, and also of the Kingdom; but that such Bye-Laws could not competently have been made prior to the Act of 1846, 9 Vict., cap. 17, sec. 3, last clause, and would, therefore, require to be ratified by the Court of Session.

2. To affirm that the Incorporation has the power of admitting Sons and Sons-in-Law, who are, at the time of their application, permanently settled abroad, or who, in addition, have been born abroad, is to go much further than we have done in the Answer to the first Query.

It has seemed to us consistent with the nature and history of the Incorporation, that Members and their Widows and Children, who may seek to improve their lot in another country, should not thereby be held to sever their connection with the Craft.

But it is quite another proposition to affirm that these children, when grown up, or persons become domiciled, though not born abroad, should, by virtue of hereditary connection, have the privilege of being admitted to the Incorporation. The Incorporation would not think of admitting a Member, in similar circumstances, at the "far hand."

In answer, therefore, to the first part of this Query, we are of opinion that, while the Incorporation, under the sanction of the Court, can competently admit Sons and Sons-in-Law, who are merely temporarily abroad, in the manner set forth, they cannot admit those domiciled abroad.

In answer to the second part of the Query, we are of opinion that, in the event supposed, the privileges would not descend to the families; that it is, however, in the power of the Incorporation, under the sanction of the Court, to enact that, in the case of those temporarily abroad, they would, in such event, descend. With regard to those domiciled abroad, it follows, from what we have already held, that such enactment would be *ultra vires* of the Incorporation. This is, however, a matter upon which difference of opinion might exist; and, if the Memorialists consider the change expedient, they might take the mind of the Court upon it.

3. (1) We think that, if there is no settled usage to the contrary, it is not in accordance with the intention conveyed in the Letter of Guildry that a previous family of a man, becoming Guild Brother, in virtue of a subsequent marriage, should thereby acquire the privileges of Craft Children. The whole tenor of Section 16, which is the first to treat of the Daughters of Guild Brothers, is against such acquisition; and, in especial, the expression, "the Daughter hath no further benefit of the Gildry but "to her first husband alienarly," would lead to a manifestly unjust result, if, having no Children to her first husband, but Children to a second husband, the stranger step-children in her first marriage should inherit the Craft privileges of their step-mother's father, not being related to him in law, while his own grandchildren, of her second marriage, were excluded. We may refer, as illustrating this subject, to the case of *Morris v. Guildry of Dunfermline*, 16th February, 1866, 4 Macp. 457.

(2) In answer to the second part of Query three, we are of opinion that, as such Widow is not herself entitled to the benefits of the Incorporation,* neither are her Children. Moreover, if she marries, she does not bring to her second Husband the right of entering as Son-in-Law. If the second husband is already a Maltman, or becomes such at "far-hand," even then, as a corollary of the same answer, we hold that these Children derive no Craft rights through him.

In short, it appears that such rights can only come to Children (1) whose Father, at the time of conception (he may die before birth), or of birth, is a Member of the Incorporation; (2) to Children whose Father joins through his Wife, whether they be born (of her) before or after his admission; and (3) to all the Children—we fear we cannot see our way out of the conclusion, under the Bye-Laws as they stand—of a man joining at "far hand," although they should be the offspring (to him) of more than one wife.

* Letter of Guildry, sec. 18; Laws of Incorporation, IV., sec. 5. (Up to 1852 it seems that she was so entitled under a Resolution of 10th Nov., 1820.)

(3) The answer to this question has already been quoted from Section 16 of the Letter of Guildry in the first part of the Answer to this third Query; compare, also, to the same effect, Law IV., sec. 13. We also refer to an extract at the top of page 57 of the Chronicles, as tending to show that it was only through a Maiden that a man could be admitted as Son-in-Law.

NOTE.—A contrary usage seems to have prevailed in some English and Continental Guilds. (Brentano on the History and Development of Guilds, pp. 68 and 74; also, 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 76, sec. 2.)

4. From the immediately foregoing Answer, it follows, as matter of course, that a subsequent husband of a Maltman's Daughter, divorced by her first husband, can derive no Craft privileges from her. In our opinion, the result is the same, even if B be the offending spouse. When admitted to the Incorporation he was qualified, and admission is admission for life. We can find no warrant for holding that his Membership ceases on the dissolution of his marriage by divorce. It certainly does not cease on the dissolution of the marriage by death; and we do not think that the Membership can be regarded as part of the benefits conferred by marriage which are withdrawn from the offending spouse on divorce. It appears to us that, short of a right on the part of the Incorporation to expel a divorced Member, there is nothing that could lead to this result.

GENERAL.

The Incorporation will probably think it desirable to frame new Bye-Laws to meet such points as have arisen in this Memorial and Opinion. Some of these Bye-Laws, as already stated, would require the sanction of the Court of Session. It might be advisable in a petition for such sanction to ask the Court to approve of some rule furnishing a more or less definite interpretation of the last clause of Sec. 3 of 9 Vict., cap. 17.^s It no doubt would be desirable to get the sanction of the Court to some rule defining the relation of the Trades' House to the Incorporation as regards interference in the matter of Bye-Laws.^t We must say, however, that we should regard it as very doubtful whether the Court would, in an application to which the Trades' House are not necessary parties, define the rights *inter se* of these two bodies. In the event of any revival of the Bye-Laws, we would remind the Memorialists of the importance of being no less explicit than at present in declaring that "no Member or his Widow or Children shall be entitled to demand a pension or pecuniary aid as a matter of right."^u It was apparently on account of the absence of any declaration of the kind that the House of Lords decided, in 1828,^v affirming the judgment of the Court of Session, that the Widow in that instance had a legal right to her pension.^w

With regard to the alterations which have been made on the Laws of the Incorporation since the date of sanction in 1852, we think that Nos. IV., VII., X., and XIV., sec. 12, Appendix,^x are such as require the sanction of the Court. We may add, however, that these recent Laws appear to show that the affairs of the Incorporation are being managed with regard both to the traditions of the past and the requirements of the present.

The Opinion of

(Signed) J. P. B. ROBERTSON.
(„) R. DOUIE URQUHART.

EDINBURGH, 20th July, 1883.

^s Sketch, p. 274.

^t Print containing Opinion of 1847, p. 196 of Chronicles of 1895.

^u Law IV., secs. 1, 2, 4.

^v *Fleishers of Glasgow v. Scotland*, 31st Jan., 1826, 4 S. 405 (New Ed., 408); 1 F. 276; affirmed 20th June, 1828, 3 W. S. 209.

^w Compare with this the decisions in the cases of *Paterson v. Skinners of Edinburgh*, 10th Feb., 1803, 13 F. C. 185; *Mor. No. 6*, Appx. Aliment; and *Thomson v. Incorporation of Mary's Chapel*, 9th March, 1838, 16 S. 842; 13 F. 550; also Sketch of the Trades' House, pp. 244, secs. 22, 26; 226, sec. 36; 227, sec. 44; and 230.

^x First Edition of Chronicles, pp. 179 to 186.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND STOCK
ACCOUNTS OF THE TRADES' HOUSE AND INCORPORATIONS
OF GLASGOW AS AT SEPTEMBER, 1894.

	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.	STOCK.
The Trades' House, - - -	£5,557 3 1½	£4,444 0 8½	£124,080 19 8
The Incorporation of Hammermen,	1,919 5 7	1,017 4 10	25,207 17 11
„ „ Tailors, -	2,731 6 7	2,677 15 4	68,109 13 7
„ „ Cordiners, -	777 1 1	703 4 8	20,941 10 2
„ „ Maltmen, -	2,531 14 10	2,307 17 3	66,802 0 3
„ „ Weavers, -	968 12 2½	922 15 4½	22,519 0 4
„ „ Bakers, -	1,722 3 10	1,411 4 8½	70,831 1 10
„ „ Skinners, -	1,423 14 5	932 8 7	41,454 11 2
„ „ Wrights, -	1,132 14 3	1,052 3 8	32,002 11 0
„ „ Coopers, -	727 6 6	787 15 4	20,287 3 1
„ „ Fleshers, -	1,258 18 9	1,180 8 9	33,686 9 8
„ „ Masons, -	519 12 4	485 2 3	17,788 18 6
„ „ Gardeners, -	300 9 4	277 0 4	8,558 0 3
„ „ Barbers, -	477 7 5	369 6 9½	10,846 2 8
„ „ Dyers, -	162 13 2	170 2 0	5,662 6 6
	£22,210 3 5	£18,738 10 7	£568,778 6 7

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ENTERED AS MEMBERS AFTER PAGES 130 AND 154
HAD BEEN PRINTED:—

REID, WILLIAM THOMSON, B. and G. B., <i>qua</i> Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1895, as son of	COWAN, LACHLAN, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1866.
REID, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 3rd May, 1855.	*MENZIES, WILLIAM JOHN, B. and G. B., <i>qua</i> Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1895, as son-in-law of
COWAN, LACHLAN, B. and G. B., <i>qua</i> Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1895, as son of	FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1887.
COWAN, LACHLAN, a Freeman, entered 2nd August, 1866.	*FERGUSON, WILLIAM, B. and G. B., <i>qua</i> Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1895, as son of
COWAN, ALEXANDER MICHAEL, B. and G. B., <i>qua</i> Maltman, entered 2nd May, 1895, as son of	FERGUSON, JOHN, a Freeman, entered 11th August, 1887.

* Mr. Menzies and Mr. Ferguson have not yet made the Declaration required by Law I., Article 8.

NOTE.—For ALPIN, in page 130, No. 2432, read ALFRED.

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*Those marked * have been Visitors.*

Those marked † have been both Visitors and Deacon-Convener.

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